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THE

GENERAL GAZETTEER;

OR, COMPENDIOUS

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION OF THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, &c.

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD:

WITH THE

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ILLUSTRATED BY EIGHT MAPS.

ORIGINALLY COMPILED

By R. [Richard] BROOKES, M. D.

THE FIFTEENTH EDITION,

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

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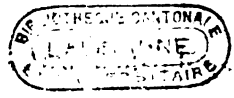

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PREFACE.

The science of Geography being in a constant state of improvement, either from new discoveries on the globe, or from the new points of view in which objects already known may be considered, a work of this nature must require frequent revision. In proportion as the spirit of enterprise and perseverance of research continue to exhibit new discoveries, it is necessary to apply with assiduity to the various sources of information, and to enrich this work by an interesting selection of such objects as may claim attention, not merely from their novelty, but from their importance in a delineation of the world and the history of the human race.

In the eighth edition, published in 1794, very considerable additions and improvements were made. The division of France into departments, instead of its ancient provinces; the transferment of the provinces of Poland to the dominion of Russia, Austria, and Prussia; the new division of the vast empire of Russia into governments; the new acquisitions in the geography of the regions of Hindoostan; the description of many cities, towns, lakes, and rivers, in North America; with numerous important additions in other foreign parts, were then introduced, for the first time, into any work of this kind. The articles that were not in the preceding edition amounted to considerably above a thousand; and a great number of the others were either newly written or greatly improved.

Since that time it has been the constant practice of the editor to enrich the subsequent editions by insertions from every respectable publication, whence new geographical

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and topographical information could be obtained; and to spare no pains to render this established work worthy of the reputation it has acquired. That the public have approved of these exertions, is evinced by the rapid sale of several large impressions; and so great a demand is also a decisive proof of its superiority to every other attempt of the kind.

The changeable state of territory that has lately been so frequent, particularly in many parts of Europe, has caused some perplexity in the account of several places; therefore indulgence is craved for any error that may be discovered. The ancient provinces of the original territory of France are still retained for the illustration of former histories; and the recent acquisitions of territory making twenty-eight new departments, are particularized under the article FRANCE; but the different countries that have been annexed, are described, in general, under their former appellations; and also the countries which the government of France has erected into kingdoms, &c. for they are not acknowledged as such by several powers, our own government in particular, that their durability must await the settlement of a general peace.

October, 1812.

The Maps *that accompany this work are, the* World, *placed before the Title, and* Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, East Indies, *and* West Indies, *placed before the respective Descriptions.*

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INTRODUCTION.

The science which treats of the construction, figure, disposition, and relation of all the parts of the universe, is called Cosmography; that is, a description of the world: and as the universe is represented by the celestial and terrestrial globes, cosmography has two principal parts; namely, Astronomy, which is the science of the celestial bodies; and Geography, which is a description of the Earth. As these two sciences have, in many respects, a necessary connection, we shall take a cursory view of each.

Of the Universe.

Astronomy is a science which has been the study and admiration of the most remote ages. The true system of the universe was known in the earliest times. Pythagoras, in particular, who flourished near 500 years before Christ, was undoubtedly acquainted with the present doctrine of the planetary motions, which he is supposed to have learned during his residence with some more enlightened nations in the east. His disciples not only taught, that the Earth had a diurnal motion on its own axis, and annually revolved, with other planets, round the Sun, but gave such an account of the comets as is agreeable to modern discoveries. The heavens and stars they supposed quiescent; and their apparent diurnal motion from east to west was imputed to the Earth's motion from west to east. Hence this doctrine, for many ages, was called the Pythagorean System. It was followed by Philolaus, Plato, Archimedes, and others, but lost during the prevalence of the Peripatetic philosophy, when the Ptolemaic System (so called from Ptolemy, an Egyptian philosopher, who lived about 138 years after Christ) was universally adopted. This system supposes the Earth at rest in the centre of the universe, and that the heavens revolve round it from east to west, carrying all the celestial bodies along with them, in twenty-four hours. Among the ancient philosophers, the principal assertors of this system were Aristotle and Hipparchus. Being consonant to appearances, it was adhered to for many ages, till happily, in the year 1530, the true system was revived by Nicolaus Copernicus, a native of Thorn, in Western Prussia.

The *Solar*, or *Planetary System*, should, in strict propriety, be distinguished from the *System of the Universe:* for the fixed stars, from their immense distance, and the little relation they seem to bear to our globe, are reputed no part of the former. It is highly probable, indeed, that each fixed star is itself a sun, and the centre of a particular system, surrounded by planets, &c. which, at different distances, and in different periods, revolve round their respective suns, by which they are enlightened, warmed, and cherished. Hence we have a very magnificent idea of the universe, and its immensity; and hence also arises a kind of system of systems.

Of the Solar System.

As by the *universe* is to be understood the whole frame of nature, to the utmost extent of the creation; so by the *solar system* is meant that portion only of the universe which comprehends the Sun, planets, satellites, and comets. Of this system the Sun is the centre; and there are seven planets which revolve round him, each in its path or orbit. The names of these planets, in the order of their distance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian. The first two, because they move within the orbit of the Earth, are called inferior planets; and the

last four, on account of their moving without that orbit, are called superior planets *.

The Sun.

The SUN, the centre of our system, the parent of the seasons, and "great delegated source of light and life," is in the form of a spheroid, higher under the equator than about the poles. His diameter is 763,000 miles; and his solid bulk is a million of times larger than that of the Earth. This luminary was generally considered by the ancients as a globe of pure fire; but from a number of maculæ, or dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, may be seen on different parts of his surface, this opinion appears to have been ill-founded. These spots are supposed to be large excavations in the body of the Sun. Their motion is from east to west; and as they are observed to move quicker when they are near the central regions, it follows that the Sun must be a spherical body, and revolve on his axis. The time in which he performs this revolution is twenty-five days and six hours.

The Planets.

The planets are all opaque spherical bodies, and have no light of their own, but shine by means of that borrowed light which they receive from the Sun; it being ascertained, from telescopical observations, that only that side of the planets which is turned toward the Sun is ever enlightened; while the opposite side, which the solar rays cannot reach, remains constantly dark. From the regular appearance and disappearance of several remarkable dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, are constantly to be seen on their bodies, it may be demonstrated, that each has such a motion round its axis, as corresponds with the diurnal rotation of the Earth; and from their seeming sometimes to be stationary, and at other times retrograde, it is equally certain, that they must have such a progressive motion round the Sun as answers to the annual revolution of the Earth in its orbit. As the Earth, moreover, is similar to the other six planets, it may reasonably be concluded, by analogy, that they must be designed for the same purposes, although, from their different proportions of heat and cold, it is not credible that beings of our make and temperament could live upon all of them. We now proceed to the consideration of each planet in particular.

1. MERCURY, the nearest planet to the Sun, revolves round that luminary in about eighty-seven days and twenty-three hours, or little less than three of our months, which is the length of his year. Being seldom seen, however, on account of his proximity to the Sun, and no spots appearing on his disk, the time of his rotation on his axis, or the length of his days and nights, is unknown. His distance from the Sun is 36,841,000 miles: his diameter 3,100; and, in his annual revolution round the Sun, he moves at the rate of 105,000 miles an hour. These calculations, as well as those of the other planets which follow, are founded on astronomical observations made on the

* Three other planets have been discovered, whose orbits are between those of Mars and Jupiter, but they are too small to be visible to the naked eye, and require glasses of a high magnifying power to show them distinctly. The first was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, January 1, 1801, who called it Ceres Ferdinandea, in honour of his Sicilian majesty: its diameter is estimated at 160 miles, and its distance from the Sun above 250 millions of miles. The second was discovered by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, March 28, 1802, and has been named Pallas: its diameter is estimated at 110 miles, and its distance from the Sun nearly 270 millions of miles. The third was discovered by M. Harding at Lilienthal, near Bremen, September 1, 1804, and has been named Juno: its diameter is supposed to be less than that of Pallas, and its distance from the Sun about 280 millions of miles.

transit of Venus over the Sun, in the year 1761. Mercury seems, when viewed in different positions, with a good telescope, to have all the phases or appearances of the Moon, except that he can, at no time, be seen entirely round, or quite full; because his enlightened side is never turned directly toward us, but when he is so near the Sun as to be hid in his beams.

2. Venus, which is the brightest, and in appearance the largest, of all the planets, is 68,891,000 miles from the Sun, and, by moving at the rate of 76,000 miles an hour, completes her annual revolution in 224 days and seventeen hours, or about seven months and a half. Her diameter is 7,360 miles, and her diurnal rotation on her axis is performed in twenty-three hours and twenty-two minutes. When this planet appears to the west of the Sun, she rises before him in the morning; and is called the morning star; and when she appears to the east of that luminary, she shines in the evening, and is called the evening star. She is in each situation, alternately, for about 290 days; and during the whole of her revolution, appears, through a telescope, to have the various phases of the Moon.

3. The Earth is 95,173,000 miles distant from the Sun, and by moving at the rate of 58,000 miles an hour, performs its annual revolution in 365 days, five hours, and 49 minutes, which is the space of our year. This distance is so prodigious, that a cannon-ball which moves at the rate of about eight miles in a minute, would be something more than twenty-two years and a half in going from the Earth to the Sun; and its motion, although 120 times swifter than that of a cannon-ball, is little more than half the velocity of Mercury in his orbit. The diameter of the Earth is 7,970 miles; and as it turns round its axis every twenty-four hours, from west to east, it occasions an apparent motion of all the heavenly bodies from east to west, in the same time. The line which it describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and proceeds from west to east, according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the different length of day and night in these seasons. In its progress through the ecliptic, the Earth every where keeps its axis in a situation parallel to itself, and equally inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, in an angle of about twenty-three degrees and a half. The rotation of the Earth on its axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in those parts which are turned toward the Sun, and night in the parts which are turned from him. That the Earth is of a spherical figure, nearly resembling that of a globe, is evident from the voyages of several celebrated circumnavigators, and particularly commodore Anson, who, by steering continually westward, arrived, at length, at the place whence he departed; which could never have happened, had the Earth been of any other than a spherical figure. This form is also evident from the circular appearance of the sea itself, and the circumstances which attend large objects when seen at a distance on its surface; for, when a ship is sailing from the shore, we first lose sight of the hull, afterward of the rigging, and, at last, discern the top of the mast only: this is evidently occasioned by the convexity of the water between the eye and the object; for, otherwise, the largest and most conspicuous part would be visible the longest. Another proof of the globular form of the Earth is taken from its shadow on the face of the Moon, in the time of an eclipse; for, as the Moon has no light but what she receives from the Sun, and the Earth being interposed between them, during the eclipse, the Moon must be obscured, either totally or in part. And since in every lunar eclipse which is not total, the obscure part always appears to be bounded by a circular line, the Earth itself must be spherical, it being evident, that nothing but a spherical body can, in all situations, cast a circular shadow. The unevenness of the surface of the Earth, caused by mountains and valleys, does not afford an objection

to its being considered as a circular body; for the most lofty mountains bear less proportion to the vast magnitude of the Earth, than the small risings on the coat of an orange do to the orange itself, or a grain of sand to an artificial globe of a foot in diameter. Accordingly, we find that these trifling protuberances occasion no irregularities in the shadow of the Earth, during the time of a lunar eclipse. On the contrary, its circumference appears to be even and regular, as it cast by a body perfectly globular. It has been demonstrated, however, that the Earth is not a perfect globe. M. Richer, in a voyage to Cayenne, near the equator, in 1672, found that the pendulum of his clock did not make its vibrations so frequent as in the latitude of Paris, and that it was absolutely necessary to shorten it by a line and a quarter, a little more than the eleventh part of a Paris inch, in order to make it agree with the times of the stars passing the meridian. A pendulum, like any other falling body, is acted upon by the force of gravity; and, in consequence of Richer's discovery (which has been since confirmed by repeated experiments) it was observed, that since the gravity of bodies is by so much the less powerful as those bodies are further removed from the centre of the Earth, the region of the equator must be absolutely much more elevated than that of France; and that, therefore, the figure of the Earth could not be that of a sphere. Newton and Huygens were the first who perceived the extensive application of which this discovery was capable; and the first of these great philosophers had before found, by mathematical calculations of the action of gravity on a revolving sphere, that the Earth must be flatted toward the poles; which hypothesis was fully confirmed by the mensuration of a degree in Lapland and France, from which it appeared that the polar diameter of the Earth is to the equatorial as 229 is to 230; or, that the regions of the equator are elevated about thirty-five miles more than at those of the poles; and that the true figure of the Earth, consequently, was that of an oblate spheroid, or a body nearly resembling an orange.

4. Mars is distant from the Sun 145,014,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 55,000 miles an hour, and completes his revolution round the Sun in little less than two of our years. His diameter is 5,150 miles; and his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in twenty-four hours and thirty-nine minutes. He sometimes appears gibbous, but never horned, like the Moon; which evidently demonstrates, that his orbit includes that of the Earth, and that he shines not by any native light. This planet is diversified with spots like the Moon; and from his ruddy and obscure appearance, as well as from other circumstances, it is concluded, that his atmosphere is nearly of the same density with that of the Earth.

5. Jupiter, the largest of all the planets, is distant from the Sun 494,990,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 29,000 miles an hour, and completes his annual revolution in something less than twelve of our years. His diameter is 94,100 miles; and, by a prodigious rapid motion on his axis, he performs his diurnal rotation in nine hours and fifty-six minutes. The telescopic appearance of this planet affords a vast field for the curious inquirer. It is surrounded by several faint substances, resembling belts or bands, which are parallel to the plane of its orbit. They are not regular or constant in their appearance; for sometimes one only is to be seen, and sometimes five; and, in the latter case, two of them have been known to disappear during the time of observation. When their number is most considerable, one or more dark spots are frequently formed between the belts, which increase till the whole is united in one large dusky band. This planet is also diversified with a number of large spots, which are on the brightest parts of the surface; but, like the belts, they are subject to various mutations, both in their figure and periods. It has been conjectured that these belts are seas, and that the varia-

tions observed, both in them and the spots, are occasioned by tides, which are differently affected, according to the positions of his moons. These moons, or satellites, which are four in number, were discovered by Galileo, in 1610, soon after the invention of the telescope; but the belts were not discovered till near twenty years after.

6. Saturn is 907,956,000 miles from the Sun; and, by travelling at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour, performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-nine and a half of our years. His diameter is 77,990 miles; and he is surrounded by belts, like Jupiter, by observations on which Dr. Herschel determined, in January 1794, that his diurnal rotation is performed in ten hours and sixteen minutes. Saturn is observed to be attended by seven satellites. Of these, five were discovered in the 17th century; and the other two were first observed by Dr. Herschel, in 1788. A magnificent luminous ring encompasses this planet, at such a distance, that several of the stars may frequently be seen between the inward surface of the ring and the body of the planet; its distance from which is equal to its breadth, which is 21,000 miles. This ring was discovered by Huygens, about the year 1655.

7. The Georgian, the most remote planet in our system, had escaped the observation of every astronomer, as a planet, till the 13th of March 1781, when it was ascertained to be a planet by Mr. Herschel, at Bath, who gave it the name of *Georgium Sidus*, as a mark of respect to his present majesty. Foreign astronomers, however, call it by the name of the discoverer. Its distance from the Sun is 1,816,455,000 miles, which is nineteen times greater than that of the Earth. Its diameter is 33,220 miles; and it revolves round the Sun at the rate of 7000 miles an hour, in about 82 years. It shines with a faint steady light, somewhat paler and fainter than Jupiter; but its apparent diameter being only about four seconds, it can only be seen by the naked eye in a clear night, when the Moon is absent. Six satellites attending upon it, have since been discovered.

The Secondary Planets.

Beside the primary planets there are eighteen others, called secondary planets, satellites, or moons, which regard their primaries as the centres of their motions, and revolve round them in the same manner as those primaries do round the Sun; namely, the Moon, which attends our Earth; the four satellites of Jupiter; the seven that belong to Saturn; and the six that attend the Georgian. From the continual change of their phases or appearances, it is evident that these also are opaque bodies, and shine only by the reflection of the light which they receive from the Sun.

The Moon, which is the constant attendant of our globe, is the most conspicuous of these satellites. She accompanies the Earth in its annual progress through the heavens, and revolves round it continually by a different motion, in the space of a month. The diameter of the Moon is 2180 miles; her distance from the Earth 240,000 miles; and, in bulk, she is sixty times less than the Earth. The rotation of the Moon on her axis is performed exactly in the same time that she moves once round the Earth, as is evident from her always presenting the same face to us during the whole of her monthly revolution. On viewing the Moon with the naked eye, we discern a number of spots, which the imagination naturally supposes to be seas, continents, and the like; but on viewing her through a telescope, the hypothesis of planetary worlds receives additional confirmation. Vast cavities and asperities are observed upon various parts of her surface, exactly resembling valleys and mountains; and every other appearance seems to indicate, that she is a body of the same nature with the Earth. Dr. Herschel, the superio-

rity of whose telescopes is well known, has stated, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1787, his observations on three different volcanos in the Moon. Several astronomers have given exact maps of the Moon, with the figure of every spot, as it appears through the best telescopes, distinguishing each of them by a proper name. One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the Moon, is the continual change of figure to which she is subject; while that half of her which is toward the Sun is illumined, the other half is dark and invisible. Hence, she disappears, when she comes between the Earth and the Sun; because her dark side is then toward us. When she is gone somewhat forward, we see a little of her enlightened side, which still increases to our view as she advances, until she comes to be opposite the Sun, when her entire enlightened side is toward the Earth, and she appears with a full-illumined orb, which we call the Full Moon; her dark side being then turned away from the Earth. From the full she decreases gradually as she proceeds through the other half of her course; showing us less and less of her bright side, every day, till her next change or conjunction with the Sun, and then she disappears as before. These different appearances of the Moon, which we call her phases, are sufficient to demonstrate, that she shines not by any light of her own; for, otherwise, as her form is spherical, we should always behold her, like the Sun, with a full orb. There are other phenomenons of the Moon, the discussion of which, in this cursory view, would be too intricate to admit of a popular illustration. We shall, therefore, only observe further, that of all the celestial orbs, this satellite, next to the Sun, has the most beneficial influence on our globe. How cheerless and uncomfortable would be our nights, but for the constant returns of light, which this our inseparable companion dispenses in such agreeable vicissitude! How highly useful are even her eclipses, in our astronomical, geographical, and chronological computations! How salutary is her attractive influence, which swells the tides, perpetuates the regular returns of ebb and flow, and thus tends, not only to preserve the liquid element itself from putrefaction, but the surrounding continents, in course, from infection and disease!

The Comets.

Comets are solid opaque bodies, of different magnitudes, like the planets. Their number is unknown; but they have been found to move round the Sun, and to cross the orbits of the planets in all manner of directions. They are principally distinguished from the planets by a long transparent train or tail of light, which extends from the side that is furthest from the Sun. The orbits, in which these vast bodies move, are exceedingly long ovals, or very eccentric ellipses, of such amazing circumferences, that in some part of their circuit through the heavens they approach so near the Sun, as to be almost vitrified by his heat, and then go off again into the regions of infinite space, to such immense distances, as to be totally deprived of the light and heat which the rest of the planets receive from that luminary. The paths which they describe, and the laws to which they are subject, have been explained by Newton. Their revolutions are governed throughout by the same law, of describing equal areas in equal times, which is known to regulate the motions of all the other bodies in the system.

The Fixed Stars.

What a magnificent idea of the Creator and his works is presented in this account of the solar system! In the centre is placed the Sun, a stupendous

body of fire, around whose orb, the planets, satellites, and comets, perform their revolutions with an exactness and regularity which must fill the mind with the most sublime conceptions of their divine origin. Who can contemplate the magnitudes and distances of those vast bodies, and not be struck with the wonders of Omnipotence! But what must be our astonishment, when informed, that this glorious system is only a small part of the universe, and that, if it were utterly annihilated, it would be missed no more, by an eye that could take in the whole creation, than a grain of sand on the seashore. To form some idea, therefore, however imperfect, of the extent of the universe, and the more glorious works of creation, we must extend our views to those numerous and splendid orbs, which are dispersed far beyond the bounds of our solar system.

The fixed stars are distinguished from the planets by being more luminous, and, by continually exhibiting that appearance which we call the twinkling of the stars. This arises, probably, from their appearing so extremely small, that the interposition of any very minute substance (of which there are many constantly floating in our atmosphere) deprives us of the sight of them; but as the interposed body instantly changes its place, we again see the star; and this succession being perpetual, occasions the twinkling. But a more remarkable property of the fixed stars (and from which they obtain their name) is their never changing their situation with regard to each other, as the planets do; for although the rotation of the Earth, on its axis, occasions an apparent diurnal motion of the whole frame of the heavens, in a contrary direction, yet any two fixed stars being observed, at distant intervals of time, will always be found to preserve the same relative position during the whole of this revolution.

The fixed stars are not placed in one concave surface, so as to be all equally distant from us, but are so dispersed through illimitable space, that there must be as great distance between any two neighbouring stars, as there is between our Sun and those which are the nearest to him. Were a spectator, therefore, to be placed near any fixed star, he would consider that alone as a real Sun, and the rest as so many luminous points, placed in the firmament at equal distances from him. The stars which are the nearest to us seem the largest, and are therefore called stars of the first magnitude, and so on as far as the sixth, which includes all the stars that are visible without a telescope; and, since the invention of that instrument, their number is considered as immense. But the immensity of their number is not alone worthy of admiration: their immense distance from us, and from each other, must equally exalt our ideas of the wonders of Omnipotence, and the inconceivable extent of the creation. The nearest star to us, or that supposed to be such from being the largest in appearance, is Sirius, or the dogstar; and the Earth, in its revolution round the Sun, is 195,000,000 miles nearer to this star in one part of its orbit, than in the opposite one; and yet its magnitude appears not to be in the least affected by it. The distance of this star from the Sun is computed to be above 32 millions of millions of miles, which is further than a cannon-ball would fly in seven millions of years.

The stars being at such immense distances from the Sun, cannot receive from him so strong a light as they seem to possess, nor even a degree of brightness sufficient to make them visible to us; for his rays would be so dissipated before they could reach such remote objects, that they could never be transmitted to our eyes, so as to render those objects visible by reflection. The stars, therefore, shine by their own native lustre, and, in this respect, are totally different from the planets.

The vulgar and uninformed imagine, that all the stars were made only to give a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe; although many

of these stars are so far from benefiting us, that they cannot be seen without a telescope; and there are innumerable others which the eye, even by the aid of that instrument, can never reach. We have already intimated, that there is an inconceivable number of suns, systems, and worlds, dispersed through infinite space; insomuch that our solar system, compared with the whole, appears but as an atom, and is almost lost in the immensity of the creation. The Georgian planet, nevertheless, revolves at the distance of above 1,800,000,000 miles from the Sun, and some of the comets make excursions of many millions of miles beyond this; and yet, at that astonishing distance they are incomparably nearer to the Sun than to any other fixed star; as is evident from their keeping clear of the attraction of the stars, and returning periodically by virtue of that of the Sun. It cannot be imagined, therefore, that the omnipotent Creator, who acts with infinite wisdom, and never acts in vain, should have created so many glorious suns, fitted for so many important purposes, and placed at such distances from each other, without suitable objects sufficiently near them to be benefitted by their influence. On the contrary, it is reasonable to conclude, that they were created for the same purposes with our Sun; to bestow light, heat, and vegetation, on a certain number of planets revolving round them. And from analogy we may infer, that all these innumerable systems are with equal wisdom contrived for the accommodation of rational inhabitants; perhaps of still higher orders of intelligent beings, all capable, in the different scales of existence, of a perpetual progression in knowledge and virtue, in perfection and felicity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTIFICIAL SPHERE.

ON the convex part of the terrestrial globe, which is an artificial spherical body, is represented the whole world, as it consists of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 60 geographical miles; consequently the globe is 21,600 such miles round: but as these geographic miles are each about 69 miles and a half English measure, the circuit of the globe is therefore 25,020 English miles. The circles represented on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it; 2. The Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines; 3. The Horizon; 4. The Ecliptic; 5. The two Tropics; and 6. The two Polar Circles.

The *Equator*, or *Equinoctial*, is a great circle, ninety degrees distant from the poles of the world, and so named, because it divides the world into two equal parts; that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the northern half; and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the southern half. It is divided into 360 degrees, or 180 degrees east, and the same west, from the first meridian, which on English globes passes through London; and its principal use is to show the longitude of any place east or west, from such first meridian. When the Sun is in this circle, there is an equality of days and nights all over the world: hence these points are called the equinoxes.

The *Meridian* is a great circle, supposed to pass through the poles of the world and those of the horizon, cutting the sphere into two equal parts, the one oriental, and the other occidental. It also passes through the zenith and nadir in every place, and cuts the horizon at right angles. It is called the Meridian, because it marks half the space of time during which the Sun and the stars appear above the horizon. As there is an infinite number of zeniths and horizons, the number of Meridians is also infinite; for the Me-

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ridian is changed, as well as the zenith and horizon, every step we take toward the east or west; but if we pass in a right line northward or southward, we still continue under the same Meridian, though we constantly change the zenith and horizon. However, geographers only reckon 360 Meridians, which are supposed to pass through every degree of the equinoctial. It has been customary for geographers to establish a First Meridian; though this is altogether arbitrary: Ptolemy placed it at the island of Ferro, which is the most western of the Canaries; but the common method, at present, is for every geographer to make the Meridian of the capital of his country the First Meridian; and, accordingly, the longitudes of this Dictionary are reckoned east or west from the Meridian of London or Greenwich. The use of the brass Meridian of a globe, is to show when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and also to find the latitude of places, north or south, from the equator.

The *Ecliptic* is a great circle that cuts the equator obliquely, and represents that path in the heavens, which the Sun seems to describe by the Earth's annual course round it. It is divided into 12 parts, called signs, and each of those into 30 more, called degrees, corresponding to the 12 months, and the days of the month.

The *Horizon* is a great circle that divides the world into two equal parts or hemispheres, of which one is superior and visible, and the other inferior and invisible. When the Sun is above this circle it is then day, and when it is sunk 18 degrees beneath it, night then commences. This circle is of wood, and the brass meridian is enclosed therein with all the rest of the sphere: it is also immoveable, and on it are marked the degrees of the 12 signs of the ecliptic, and the days of the 12 months of the year.

The *Tropics* are two small circles parallel to the equinoctial, described by the first points of the first degrees of the signs termed Cancer and Capricorn, that is when they touch the ecliptic. They are distant from the equinoctial very near 23 degrees and a half. The Sun describes these Tropics about the 21st day of June, and the 21st day of December. When he touches the Tropic of Cancer, he makes the longest day for the inhabitants between the equator and the north pole; and when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn, he makes the longest day for the people between the equator and the south pole. On the contrary, the shortest day to the former will be when the Sun touches the Tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the Tropic of Cancer. For this reason, those points are called the winter and the summer Tropics, or the southern and northern; and they are as it were the two barriers, beyond which the Sun never passes.

The *Polar Circles* are distinguished by the names of the arctic and antarctic, or the north and the south, and are circles parallel to the equinoctial. They are termed Polar, because they are near the poles of the world, being only 23 degrees and a half from each pole.

The *Map of the World*, at the beginning of this book, represents the globe, taken out of its horizon, cut through, turned up, and squeezed flat. The circles bounding the projection, represent the brass meridian; and the curve lines running across, at every 10 degrees, show the latitude, north or south, from the equator. The top and bottom are the north and south poles; and the curve lines uniting them are the other meridians on the globe, which are drawn at every 10 degrees on the equator, and show the longitude, east or west, from the meridian of Greenwich or London. The equator or equinoctial is the straight line running across the meridians exactly in the middle. The tropics and polar circles are delineated at their proper distances on each side toward the north and south.

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Of the Zones.

The Zones are five broad spaces encompassing the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air. The torrid Zone contains all the space between the two tropics, and is so called from its excessive heat, the Sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is about 47 degrees broad. The two temperate Zones are so called from their lying between the two extremes of heat and cold, viz. between the torrid Zone and the frigid Zones, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. These are both 43 degrees broad. Of the two frigid Zones, the one encompasses the arctic or north pole, and extends to the distance of 23 degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or south pole, to the same distance.

Of the Climates.

A *Climate* is a space of the Earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that in proportion as we advance toward the polar circle, the days of each climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for there the longest days consist of 24 hours. Thus there are 24 Climates in all, on each side of the equator. It is easy to know in what Climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as, for instance, at London, where the days are 16 hours long, we need only substract 12 from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The same may be done for any other Climate.

Of the Points of the Compass.

The Earth may be considered, with regard to the four cardinal Points, which are the north, south, east, and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental or toward the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus Ireland is to the west of England, Poland is to the east of Germany, and Africa is to the south of Europe. We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal: thus, though Spain is to the south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof; but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie southwest of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be northeast with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

Of the Terms used in Geography.

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and signifies a description of the Earth. By the Earth is meant the terraqueous globe, composed of land and water; and it is commonly called the terrestrial globe. *Chorography* is the description of a country, province, or county; as, for instance, Dorsetshire. *Topography* is the description of a particular place, as a town and the like. *Hydrography* is a description of the waters, as oceans, seas, and lakes.

The Earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, by geographical charts or maps, which may be reduced to two kinds; namely,

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general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planisphere, which shows the two surfaces of the whole terrestrial globe, bisected by the meridian passing through the equinoxes; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the globe, such as Europe, Asia, or Africa; and even kingdoms, as Sweden, Spain, or Great Britain. However, those maps may be called particular, which represent any particular country; but they are more properly such which exhibit only a part, as Naples in Italy, Galicia in Spain, or Staffordshire in England.

But nothing can give a better or more general idea of the Earth than a globe, because it is of the same shape and figure; yet as it is impossible to make one large enough to show every part of the land and sea distinctly, there is a necessity of having recourse to general and particular maps.

Geography, as well as other arts and sciences, has terms proper to itself; some of which have relation to the land, and others to the water.

A *Continent* is a large part of land that comprehends several countries not separated by any sea: thus Europe is a continent.

An *Island*, or *Isle*, is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

A *Peninsula* is a quantity of land that is joined to a continent only by a neck of the same, it being every where else encompassed by water: as the peninsula of the Crimea.

An *Isthmus*, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninsula is joined to the land; as the isthmus of Darien.

A *Promontory* is a high part of land that projects into the sea; it is commonly called a Cape, when it appears like a mountain: but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a Point: thus the Cape of Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An *Ocean* is a large collection of waters bordering or surrounding a considerable part of a continent; such as the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

A *Sea* is a smaller collection of waters, when understood in a strict sense, as the Mediterranean Sea; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the sea; and it is still more general, when the terraqueous globe is said to consist of sea and land.

A *Channel* is a narrow sea, confined between an island and a continent, or between two islands; as the English Channel, and St. George Channel.

A *Gulf* is a part of the sea surrounded by land, except in one part where it communicates with the ocean; as the Gulf of Bengal, the Gulf of Florida; and yet these are more properly seas than the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black Seas, which, properly speaking, are gulfs, as well as the Gulf of Venice.

A *Bay* is said to differ from a gulf only in being less, and more narrow at the entrance than within; but this in many instances is not true: for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be also larger than some gulfs; as, for instance, the Bay of Biscay; though it must be acknowledged that bays in general are much smaller.

A *Creek* is a small inlet of the sea, and always much less than a bay.

A *Road* is a place upon any coast where there is good anchorage, and where vessels, in some sense, are sheltered from the wind.

A *Strait* is a narrow passage which joins two seas, two gulfs, or a sea and a gulf; such as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the Strait of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

A *Lake* is a large expanse of water surrounded by land, having no communication with the sea, except by a river. Thus the Caspian Sea is truly and properly a lake. Smaller lakes are those of Ladoga, Geneva, and several others.

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Description of a Map.

The top of most modern Maps is considered as the north, the bottom as the south, the right hand as the east, and the left hand as the west. In old maps, where this rule is not always strictly followed, a flower de luce is generally placed on some part of it, pointing toward the north, by which the other points are easily known.

On the top of the map, between the marginal lines, are placed the several figures, which show the number of degrees of eastern or western longitude of every place, that is directly under those figures, from the first meridian, which in modern British maps is the royal observatory at Greenwich, near London. At the bottom of most maps are placed the same figures as those at the top; but in maps of the best sort, instead of them are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies distant, east or west, from its chief town or first meridian. For instance, every place which is situate one degree east from another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, situate one degree west of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place situate fifteen degrees east of Greenwich, as Naples, will appear to have the Sun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and a place situate fifteen degrees west of Greenwich, as the island of Madeira, will appear to have the Sun *one* hour *after* us at London.

On the right and left hand of every map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that show the number of degrees, either north or south latitude, which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. Thus London is situate 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over most maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the right hand to the left; those which run from the top to the bottom are lines of longitude, and those which cross them, lines of latitude; but these are sometimes omitted, when a map is too full to admit them.

Kingdoms or *provinces* are divided from each other by a row of single points, and they are often stained with different colours. *Cities* or *great towns* are made like small houses, with a little circle in the middle of them; but smaller *towns* or *villages* are marked only with little circles. *Mountains* are imitated in the form of little rising hillocks; and *forests* are represented by a number of little trees. The names of *villages* are written in a running hand, those of *towns* in a Roman character, those of *cities* in small capitals, and those of *provinces* in large capitals. The *sea* is generally left as an empty space on the map, except where there are rocks, sands, or shelves, currents of water or wind. *Rocks* are sometimes made in maps like little pointed things sticking up sharp in the sea. *Sands* or *shelves* are denoted by a great number of little points placed in the form of those sands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by sounding the depths. *Currents of water* are described by several long parallel crooked strokes, imitating a current. The *course of winds* is represented by arrows, with the heads pointing out the direction in which the wind blows. *Small rivers* are described by a single curved line representing their course, and increasing in thickness as they flow; and *large rivers* by such double and treble lines made strong and black. *Bridges* are distinguished by a double line across the rivers.

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THE

GENERAL GAZETTEER;

OR, COMPENDIOUS

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

AA, a river of Dutch Brabant, which waters Helmont, and joins the Dommel, near Bois le Duc.

Aa, a river of Holland, which waters Zwoll, and enters the Vecht, opposite Hasselt.

Aa, a river of Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and flows into the Embs.

Aa, a river of France, which rises in the department of Somme, becomes navigable near St. Omer, and enters the German ocean at Gravelins.

Aa, a river of Courland, which rises in Samojitia, and flows into the gulf of Riga.

Aa, a river of Swisserland, which rises in the valley of Engelberg, crosses Underwalden, and flows into the Waldstætter See. Near the abbey of Engelberg, it has a noble cataract.

Aahus, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on the river Aa, 12 miles NW of Coesfeld.

Aain Charain, a village six miles from Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived. It is frequented by pilgrims; and near it there is a large convent, with a splendid altar that is said to stand on the spot where John the baptist was born.

Aalen, a town of Suabia, on the Kocher, 40 miles NW of Augsburg.

Aar, a river of Swisserland, which issues from a lake, on the mount Grimsel, to the E of St. Goddard, flows through the lakes of Brentz and Thun to Bern, thence to Soleure, Arburg, and Bruck, below which it receives the Reuss and Limmat, and then enters the Rhine, below Zurzach.

Aarberg; see *Arberg*: and for other words beginning with *Aa*, look under single *A*.

Abach, a town of Bavaria, with a citadel, several Roman antiquities, and some fine mineral springs; seated near the Danube, seven miles SSW of Ratisbon.

Abakansk, a fortified town of Siberia, in the government of Kolyvan, on the Abakan, 340 miles ESE of Kolyvan. Lon. 91 9 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Abalak, a town of Siberia, famous for an image of the virgin, visited by a great number of pilgrims. It is 14 miles S of Tobolsk.

Abano, a town of Italy, famous for its warm baths, five miles SW of Padua.

Abaraner, a town of Armenia, on the Alengena, 20 miles N of Nakshivan.

Abaskaia, a town of Siberia, on the river Ischim, 128 miles S by E of Tobolsk. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Abberford, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of pins. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Cook, 16 miles SW of York, and 186 NNW of London.

Abbeville, a town of France, in the department of Somme, on the river Somme, which separates the town into two parts. Here are manufactures of woollen cloth, canvas, coarse linen, and soap. It is 22 miles NW of Amiens, and 60 S of Calais. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Abbey Boyle; see *Boyle*.

Abbey Holm; see *Holm*.

Abbey Milton; see *Milton*.

Abbotsbury, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. Here was a famous Benedictine abbey, many traces of which remain, and some of the offices are yet entire. A mile W of the town is Strangeways-castle, where there is a large swannery. Abbotsbury is seated near the sea, seven miles WSW of Dorchester, and 127 W by S of London.

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Abbots Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, four miles SW of St Alban; famous for being the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspeare, who, under the name of Adrian IV, was the only Englishman that ever became pope.

Abb (St.) Head, a promontory on the E coast of Scotland, 10 miles NNW of Berwick. The remains of a church and a castle are still visible on its heights. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 54 N.

Abenrade, a town of Denmark, in Slesvick, on a spacious bay of the Baltic, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 55 6 N.

Abensberg, a town and castle of Bavaria, on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles SSW of Ratisbon.

Aberavon, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which has copper and tin works; seated at the mouth of the Avon, six miles S of Neath, and 192 W of London.

Aberbrothick, or *Arbroath*, a seaport and borough of Scotland, in Angusshire, at the mouth of the Brothick. The harbour is small, but commodious, and defended by a long pier and a battery. The chief exports are coal, lime, thread, barley, and wheat. Here are considerable manufactures of canvas and linen, and the magnificent ruins of an abbey. It is 48 miles NNE of Edinburg. Lon. 2 33 W, lat. 56 31 N.

Abereonway, a corporate town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday. It is surrounded by a wall with towers; and on a rocky promontory are the massy remains of a castle, formerly one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. It stands near the mouth of the Conway, 18 miles ENE of Carnarvon, and 220 WNW of London.

Abercorn, a town of Scotland, in W Lothian. The Roman wall built by Antoninus began at this place, and extended to Kirkpatrick, on the frith of Clyde. It stands near the frith of Forth, four miles NE of Linlithgow.

Abercorn, a town of the state of Georgia, on the river Savanna, 20 miles NW of Savanna.

Aberdare, a village of Wales, in Glamorganshire, five miles SW of Merthyr Tudfyl. It has extensive iron works, and a canal to that of Merthyr Tudfyl.

Aberdeen, New, a city of Scotland, capital of Aberdeenshire, situate on an eminence, at the mouth of the Dee. The college, called Marischal college, is an ancient edifice, and a very respectable seminary. Beside two papist churches, and the college kirk, there is an elegant episcopal chapel, and several meeting-houses. The other public buildings are, a townhouse, Gordon's hospital, a lunatic hospital, and an infirmary. The harbour is defended by a strong stone pier and two batteries. Beside the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to the Baltic, the Levant, and the W Indies. The manufactures are stockings, thread, cottons, &c. and great quantities of salmon and pork are pickled here. The city is governed by a lord provost, and the number of the inhabitants in 1801 was 17,597. It is 120 miles NNE of Edinburg. Lon. 1 57 W, lat. 57 6 N.

Aberdeen, Old, or *Aberdon*, a borough of Scotland, one mile N of New Aberdeen, on the S bank of the mouth of the Don. It was anciently a bishop's see, and a part of the cathedral now forms the parish church. Kings college is a large stately fabric, and the townhouse is a neat modern structure. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 9911.

Aberdeenshire, a county of Scotland, 90 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German ocean, S by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth, and W by those of Inverness and Banff. It contains 458,000 acres, and is divided into 85 parishes, which in 1801 included 123,082 inhabitants. The NE part, extending toward the river Ythan, is called Buchan; and the Wangle, consisting of vast woodland mountains, is called Mar Forest, in which the river Dee takes its rise. There is excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, called Strathbogie, contains well cultivated fields. It has quarries of granite, millstone, and limestone; and veins of manganese and plumbago. The principal rivers are the Dee, Don, Ythan, Deveron, and Bogie, which abound with excellent salmon.

Aberdour, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with manufactures of checks and iron utensils, seated on the Forth, 10 miles NW of Edinburg.

Aberdour, a fishing town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with the remains of an ancient castle, seated on the German ocean, eight miles W of Fraserburg.

Aberfraw, a town of Wales, in Anglesey, with a market on Thursday. It was formerly a place of great account, the princes of N Wales having then a palace here. It has a trade in flannels, manufactured in the neighbourhood; and the mountains near it abound in coal, iron, and limestone. Several iron-works have been lately erected. It is seated at the mouth of the Fraw, 19

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miles WSW of Beaumaris, and 269 NW of London.

Abergavenny, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are the ruins of a castle, a large Gothic church which formerly belonged to a priory, and a freeschool founded by Henry VIII. It has a trade in flannels, and in the adjacent mountains are some great iron-works. It is seated on the Gavenny, at its conflux with the Usk, 16 miles W of Monmouth, and 146 W by N of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Abergeley, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Saturday. It is much frequented for bathing, and stands on the seacoast, 12 miles NW of Denbigh, and 229 of London.

Abergwily, a village of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, at the conflux of the Gwily with the Towy, two miles E of Carmarthen. The church was formerly collegiate, but Henry VIII transferred its revenues to the college at Brecknock; and the bishop of St. David has a palace here.

Abernethy, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, formerly the seat of the Pictish kings, and the see of a bishop. The church is supposed to have been the cathedral, and near it is an antique tower 74 feet high and 48 in circumference. It has a manufacture of linen, and stands on the Tay, a little above the influx of the Erne, six miles SE of Perth.

Aberporth, a village of Wales, in Cardiganshire, seated in a cove of St. George channel, seven miles ENE of Cardigan. It has a trade in limestone, coal, and culm.

Aberystwith, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. In the bathing season it is a fashionable watering place. Here are the remains of a castle, on a craggy eminence, once the residence of the great Cadwallader; and, in the neighbourhood, the silver and lead mines whence the celebrated sir Hugh Middleton acquired his large fortune. It is seated near the mouths of the Ystwith and Rhydol, in Cardigan bay, 34 miles NE of Cardigan, and 208 WNW of London. Lon. 4 3 W, lat. 52 22 N.

Abex, a country of Africa, extending from the 16th to the 22d degree of N lat. along the coast of the Red sea, which bounds it on the E, and Abyssinia and Nubia surround it on all the other parts. It is sandy and barren, being destitute of water. The inhabitants are Mohamedans. Suaquam is the capital.

Abiagrasso, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on a canal, 12 miles SW of Milan.

Abingdon, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Monday and Friday. The summer assizes are held here. It has a handsome townhall, two churches, and a spacious corn-market. Great quantities of malt are made here, and sent in barges to London. It is seated on the Thames, seven miles S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 1 22 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Abingdon, a town of Maryland, in Hartford county. Here is Cokesbury college, instituted by the methodists in 1785. It is situate at the head of the tide waters on Bush river, 20 miles NE of Baltimore.

Abingdon, a town of Virginia, capital of Washington county. It is 260 miles WSW of Richmond. Lon. 81 55 W, lat. 36 40 N.

Abkhas, one of the seven nations in the countries comprehended between the Black sea and the Caspian. Their principal and most ancient establishments are on the southern slope of the mountains comprehended between the river Cuban and the Black sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the western and the eastern; each subject to a bashaw, commonly chosen out of the principal native families; one of whom resides at Sotchukkalé and the other at Soghumkalé. The Abkhas speak an original language, which appears to have a remote affinity to that of the Circassians. They have, at present, very little religion, although they still preserve some traces of Christianity. Their chief town is Anacopia.

Ablay, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians. Lon. from 72 to 83 E, lat. 51 to 54 N.

Abloe, a town of Little Tartary, between the river Dnieper and the Black sea. Lon. 33 15 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Abo, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Finland Proper, and a bishop's see, with a castle, and a university founded in 1640. It contains several brick houses, but the generality are of stone. The inhabitants, estimated at 10,000, export linen, tobacco, flax, and iron, but the principal trade is in timber. Abo was taken by the Russians in 1808. It is situate on the Aura, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 170 miles ENE of Stockholm. Lon. 22 13 E, lat. 60 27 N.

Aboukir, an island and bay on the coast of Egypt, at the mouth of the

Nile, rendered famous by the total defeat and destruction of the French fleet, by admiral Nelson, in 1798. The Italians call the island Bicchieri, and the French, Beguires. It is 20 miles ENE of Alexandria. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 31 22 N.

Aboutig, a town of Upper Egypt, where the best opium is made; seated near the Nile, 170 miles S of Cairo.

Abrantes, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Tajo. It has four churches, beside convents, and is 80 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 39 13 N.

Abrug Banya, or *Abrobania*, a town of Transylvania, near which are mines of gold and silver. It is 20 miles WNW of Weissenburg.

Abruzzo, a province of Naples, bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, N and W by Anconia, Umbria, and Campagna di Roma, and S by Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, one called Ultra, which has Aquila for its capital; and the other Citra, of which Civita di Chieti is the capital. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

Abs, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche. It was formerly the capital of Vivarez, and the see of a bishop; but now little, beside ruins, remains of its ancient grandeur. It is eight miles NW of Viviers.

Abydos, a town and castle of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the strait of Gallipoli. Here all ships from the Archipelago are searched. Lon. 37 36 E, lat. 40 16 N.

Abyo, or *Abuyo*, one of the Phillippine islands, between Mindinao and Luzon, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122 15 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Abyssinia, an empire of Africa, 900 miles long and 600 broad, bounded on the N by Nubia, E by the Red sea and Adel, S by Machidas, Gingiro, and Manoemugi, and W by Negroland and Darfoor. It is divided into several provinces or kingdoms. The country is mountainous, but in the vales the soil is fertile. The rainy season continues from April to September. This is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky, and a vertical sun. Cold nights as instantly follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is cold to the soles of the feet; partly owing to the six months rain, when no sun appears, and partly to the perpetual equality of nights and days. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Beside eagles, vultures, &c. there is a species of glede, called haddayn, which is frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyssinia, at the return of the sun, after the tropical rains; and storks are numerous in May, when the rains become constant: there are few owls; but these are of an immense size and beauty. The most remarkable insect is the Ttsaltsal, a large fly, which is so fatal to cattle, that, in some districts, great emigrations take place in the beginning of the rainy season, to prevent the stock of cattle from being destroyed. There is a remarkable coincidence between the customs in the court of ancient Persia and those of Abyssinia. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek church; and the language bears a great affinity to the Arabic. The natives are of a dark olive complexion; and the dress is a light robe, bound with a sash, the head being covered with a kind of turban. The houses are of a conic form, meanly built of clay, and covered with thatch; and even the churches are of a round form, encircled by a portico. Some travellers say that at an Abyssinian banquet the flesh is cut from the live oxen; but others only affirm that the natives are fond of raw flesh, a taste not unknown to other nations. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated river Nile has its source in this country. Gondar is the metropolis.

Acaba, a town and fort of Arabia Petrea, on the E arm of the Red sea, at its NE extremity, 130 miles ESE of Suez. Lon. 33 40 E, lat. 29 3 N.

Acadia; see *Nova Scotia*.

Acanny, an inland country of Guinea, affording the best gold in great plenty. There is a town of the same name. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 8 30 N.

Acapulco, a city of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, on a bay of the Pacific ocean, with a commodious harbour, defended by a strong castle. Every year a rich ship is sent to Manilla; and another returns annually thence to this port, laden with the valuable commodities of the E Indies. Here is an hospital, maintained by the merchants, and deductions from the pay of the soldiers. It is 180 miles SSW of Mexico. Lon. 99 46 W, lat. 16 51 N.

Acarai, a town of Paraguay, built by the jesuits in 1624. Lon. 51 5 W, lat. 26 0 S.

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Acasabustlan, a town of New Spain, in the province of Vera Paz; situate on a river of the same name, 25 miles from its mouth in the gulf of Dulce, and 70 ENE of Guatimala. Lon. 91 20 W, lat. 14 58 N.

Acbarabad; see *Agra*.

Acerenza, a city of Naples, capital of Basilicata, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Branduno, at the foot of the Apennines, 97 miles E by S of Naples. Lon. 16 5 E, lat. 40 44 N.

Acerno, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 12 miles NE of Salerno.

Acerra, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, on the Agno, 12 miles NE of Naples.

Ach, a town of Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 14 miles NE of Schaffhausen.

Acham, a country in Asia, bounded on the N by Bootan, E by China, S by Birmah, and W by Hindoostan. It is very little known to the Europeans.

Acheen, a kingdom in the NW part of Sumatra, now very different from earlier times, when it was powerful enough to expel the Portuguese from the island, and its sovereigns received embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. It is comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than the other parts of the island. Its chief products are fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur. The Achenese are taller, stouter, and darker complexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and industrious than their neighbours, have more sagacity and penetration, and are bold and expert navigators. They are Mohamedans.

Acheen, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Sumatra, near the mouth of a river, on the NW point of the island, or Acheen Head, in a wide valley, formed by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, which empties itself by several channels, is very shallow at the bar. The houses are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy season. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the king's palace, a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded by a wide and deep moat, and strong walls. A manufacture of a thick kind of cotton cloth, and of stuff for the short trowsers worn by the Malays and Achenese, is established here. Payments are commonly made in gold dust, which is carried about in bladders. Crimes are punished here with remarkable rigour; but the rod of justice, it is supposed, falls only on the poor: yet the Achenese are supposed to be the most dishonest and flagitious people in the East. Acheen is 1000 miles SE of Madras. Lon. 95 34 E, lat. 5 22 N.

Achleiten, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 12 miles ESE of Ens.

Achmetchet, a town of the Crimea. See *Sympheropol*.

Achmim, a town of Egypt, the residence of an emir, or prince of the country. It has manufactures of coarse cottons, and stands on a small eminence, on the right bank of the Nile, 240 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 56 E, lat. 26 40 N.

Achonry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and a bishop's see united to Killala. It is seated on the Shannon, 16 miles WSW of Sligo.

Achstetten, a town of Suabia, six miles NW of Augsburg.

Achyr, a strong town and castle of Ukraine, on the river Uorsklo, 127 miles E of Kiof. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Acken, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel; situate on the Elbe, five miles NW of Dessau.

Acoma, or *St. Estevan de Acoma*, a town of New Mexico, seated on a high mountain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of a province. Lon. 104 15 W, lat. 35 0 N.

Aconcagua, the capital of an inland province of the same name, in Chili, which is rich in grain, fruits, silver, and copper. The town, sometimes called St. Philip, stands on the river Aconcagua, 74 miles NNE of St. Jago. Lon. 69 46 W, lat. 32 10 S.

Acqs, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, on the river Arriege, 20 miles SSE of Foix.

Acqua, a town of Tuscany, noted for its warm baths, 15 miles E of Leghorn.

Acquapendente, a town of Italy, in the territory of Orvieto, seated on a mountain, near the river Paglia, 10 miles W of Orvieto.

Acquaria, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, noted for its medicinal waters, 12 miles S of Modena.

Acquaviva, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 18 miles S of Bari.

Acra, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold coast, subject to the king of Aquambo. The town is of the same name, and has a great trade in gold and slaves; and here some European states have forts and factories. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 5 35 N.

Acre, or *St. John d'Acre*, a seaport of

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Syria, in Paleſtine, and a biſhop's ſee. It is called Ptolemais by the Greeks, and ſtands on a plain at the N point of a bay, which extends in a ſemicircle of nine miles to the point of Mount Carmel, near the mouth of the Kardanah, or ancient Belus. In the time of the cruſades, it underwent ſeveral ſieges; and nothing is now to be ſeen of this ancient city, but the remains of monuments erected by the Chriſtians, and ſome ruins of a church dedicated to St. Andrew. The new city is diſtant one mile from the ancient walls, and the fortifications are of little importance. The palace of the grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem is the reſidence of the chief of Acre. Here are three moſques, four churches, and a ſynagogue. The chief articles of commerce are corn and cotton. In 1759, great damage was done by an earthquake; and the year following 5000 perſons, near one third of the inhabitants, died by the plague. In 1799, aided by the Britiſh under ſir W. S. Smith, it withſtood a ſevere ſiege by the French under Bonaparte, who retreated after failing in a twelfth aſſault, made over the putrid bodies of his ſoldiers. It is 24 miles S of Tyre, and 47 N of Jeruſalem. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 32 32 N.

Acron, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold coaſt. The Dutch have a fort here called Patience. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 5 10 N.

Acroteri, a town of the iſland of Santorini, two miles WSW of Scauro.

Acton-Burnel, a village in Shropſhire, eight miles S of Shrewſbury. Here are conſiderable remains of a caſtle, in which a parliament was held in the reign of Edward I.

Adana, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Roum, capital of a ſangiacate, and a biſhop's ſee, with a ſtrong caſtle. It has a trade in corn, wine, and fruits; and is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles from the Mediterranean, and 150 SE of Cogni. Lon. 36 6 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Adare, or *Addair*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, ſeated on the Maig, 11 miles SW of Limerick.

Adayes; ſee *Mexicano*.

Adda, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the canton of Griſons, runs through the Valteline and the lake of Como, by Lecco, and joins the Po, near Cremona.

Adel, a kingdom of Ajan, about 400 miles in length, on the S ſide of the ſtrait of Babelmandel. It ſeldom rains here; but the country is well watered by rivers, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincenſe, and pepper. The inhabitants are Mohamedans. The capital is Auçagurel.

Adelfors, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, noted for its gold mines, 70 miles NW of Calmar.

Aden, once a rich but now abandoned ſeaport of Arabia Felix, 120 miles ESE of Mocha. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 12 36 N.

Aderbeitzan, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N by Armenia, W by Ghilan, S by Irac Agemi, and W by Curdiſtan. Tauris is the capital.

Adige, a river which riſes in the canton of Griſons, enters Tyrol, and flows by Trent and Verona into the gulf of Venice, 10 miles to the N of the Po.

Admiralty Islands, a cluſter of iſlands in the Pacific ocean, to the NW of New Ireland. They were diſcovered in 1767: ſome of them appear of conſiderable extent; and the centre one is ſuppoſed to be in lon. 146 44 E, lat. 2 18 S.

Adon, a town of Hungary, ſeated in a fruitful country, near the Danube, 12 miles S of Buda.

Adoni, a town of Hindooſtan, in Golconda, on one of the branches of the Tungebadda, 175 miles SW of Hydrabad. Lon. 77 0 E, lat. 15 37 N.

Adorf, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, ſeated on the Elſter, 15 miles NNW of Egra.

Adour, a river of France, which riſes in the department of Upper Pyrenees, flows by Tarbes and Dax, and enters the bay of Biſcay, below Bayonne.

Adra, a ſeaport of Spain, in Granada, with a ſtrong citadel, 47 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 36 45 N.

Adramiti, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the E coaſt of a gulf of its name, 70 miles N by W of Smyrna. Lon. 26 50 E, lat. 39 26 N.

Adria, a town of Italy, in Poleſino di Rovigo, which gives name to the Adriatic ſea, and was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. It is ſeated on the Tartaro, 25 miles SSW of Venice.

Adriano, a mountain of Spain, in Biſcay, over which is a very difficult road to Alba and Old Caſtile. It is one of the higheſt of the Pyrenees; and is only inhabited by a few ſhepherds.

Adrianople, a city of European Turkey, in Romania, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and formerly the European ſeat of the Turkiſh dominion. It is eight miles in circumference, ſituate in a

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plain, on the river Mariſſa, which here receives two tributary ſtreams. Several of the moſques are very ſplendid, and many of the houſes neat, but the ſtreets are narrow and devious. The ſeraglio is ſeparated from the city by the river Arda, and commands an extenſive view of the country, which is fertile, and famous for excellent vines. The commerce of the city by the river is conſiderable. It is 135 miles NW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 26 27 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Adriatic Sea; ſee *Venice, Gulf of.*

Adventure Bay, a bay at the SE end of Van Diemen land, ſo called from the ſhip in which captain Furneaux ſailed. Lon. 147 30 W, lat. 43 23 S.

Ægades, or *Ægates*, three ſmall iſlands on the W ſide of Sicily, between Marſella and Trapani; their names are Levenzo, Faviguana, and Maretima.

Aershot, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Demur, ten miles E of Mechlin.

Afghaniſtan, a country of Aſia, ſtretching from the mountains of Tartary to the Arabian ſea, and from the Indus to the confines of Perſia. The inhabitants of this wide domain have no written character, and ſpeak a language peculiar to themſelves. They are a robuſt, hardy race of men, and being generally addicted to a ſtate of predatory warfare, their manners partake of a barbarous inſolence; they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life; and are eſteemed the moſt negligent of religious obſervances of all the Mohamedans. Their common dreſs conſiſts of a ſhirt, which falls over the upper part of long and narrow trowſers; a woollen veſt, fitted cloſely to the body, and reaching to the midleg; and a high turned up cap, of broad cloth or cotton, uſually of one colour, and of a conic form, with two ſmall parallel ſlits in the upper edge of its facing. The principal cities are Candahar and Cabul, the former of which was the capital; but the late and preſent ſultans have kept their court at Cabul. About the year 1720, an army of Afghans invaded Perſia, took Iſpahan, and made the ſultan Huſſeyn priſoner. They kept poſſeſſion of Iſpahan and the ſouthern provinces for ten years, when they were defeated in ſeveral battles, and driven out of the country by Nadir Kuli, commonly known in Europe by the name of Kouli Khan. After Nadir had depoſed his ſovereign, Shah Thamas, he laid ſiege to and took Candahar; but afterward received a conſiderable body of the Afghans into his army, who became his favourite foreign troops. On his aſſaſſination, in 1747, the general of the Afghan troops, though furiouſly attacked by the whole Perſian army, effected a ſafe retreat into his own country, where he cauſed himſelf to be acknowledged ſovereign of the Afghan territories by the title of Ahmed Shah.

AFRICA, one of the four grand diviſions of the world; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean ſea, W by the Atlantic ocean, S by the Southern ocean, and E by the iſthmus of Suez, the Red ſea, and the Indian ocean. It is a peninſula of prodigious extent, being joined to Aſia by the iſthmus of Suez, which is 125 miles over. In its greateſt length, from the moſt northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 miles; and in the broadeſt part from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greateſt part of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almoſt inſupportable in many places. However, the coaſts in general are very fertile, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beaſts than in any other part of the world: there are alſo ſome animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horſe; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its noſe; and the beautiful ſtriped zebra. Beſide theſe, there are crocodiles, oſtriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are ſeveral deſerts, particularly one of a large extent called Zahara; but theſe are not quite without inhabitants. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile, Niger, Zaire, Senegal, and Gambia. The moſt conſiderable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone. The inhabitants conſiſt of pagans, Mohamedans, and Chriſtians. The firſt, who poſſeſs the greateſt part of the country, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, are the moſt numerous, and are generally black. The Mohamedans, who are tawny, poſſeſs Egypt and the coaſt of Barbary. The people of Abyſſinia are denominated Chriſtians, but retain many pagan and jewiſh rites. In the N of Africa are ſome Jews, who manage all the little trade of that part of the country. The principal diviſions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zahara, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Caſhna, Fezzan, Senna, Nubia, Abyſſinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguebar,

Mocarango, Monoemugi, Sofola, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots.

Africa, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, 70 miles SSE of Tunis. Lon. 11 10 E. lat. 35 36 N.

Afrique, St. a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, six miles E by N of Vabres.

Agadeer; see *St. Cruz.*

Agades, a town of Cassina, the capital of a province. It sends annually a caravan of 1000 camels to the salt lakes in the desert, at a place called Domboo; which salt is distributed among the other provinces of the empire. It is 260 miles NNE of Cassina. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 20 5 N.

Agallega, or *Gallega*, an island of Africa, near Madagascar. Lon. 54 8 E, lat. 10 12 N.

Agamenticus, a mountain of Massachusets, in the district of Maine, about eight miles from York harbour. It affords pasture up to its summit, and is a seamark for the entrance of Piscataqua river. Lon. 70 39 W, lat. 43 16 N.

Agatha, St. a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 20 miles NE of Naples.

Agathonisi, a small island of the Archipelago, about a league S of the isle of Samos.

Agaton, a town of Guinea, near the mouth of the Formosa, 80 miles S of Benin. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 7 20 N.

Agde, a town of France, in the department of Herault, on the river Herault, not far from its mouth in the gulf of Lyon, where there is a fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 43 19 N.

Agen, a city of France, capital of the department of Lot and Garonne, and a bishop's see. Prunes form here a considerable object of commerce; and it has manufactures of camblets, serges, and canvas. It stands in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne, 80 miles ESE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Agenabat, a town of Transylvania, 10 miles NE of Hermanstadt.

Agga, or *Aggona*, a town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount. The English have a fort here. Lon 0 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Aggerhuys, a fortress of Norway, in a government of the same name, which is full of mountains. See *Christiania.*

Aghadoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and a bishop's see united to Limerick and Ardfert. It stands near the lake of Killarney, 15 miles SSE of Ardfert.

Aghrim, a village of Ireland, 11 miles ENE of Galway, memorable for the decisive victory gained, in 1691, by the army of William III, over that of James II.

Aghrin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles SW of Wicklow.

Agimere, a province of Hindoostan Proper; bounded on the NW by Moultan, NE by Delhi and Agra, SE by Malwa, and SW by Guzarat and Sindy. It is an extensive district; the SE part mountainous, with fertile valleys and plains intervening; but the NW part is a sandy desert, and little known.

Agimere, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. It stands at the foot of a high mountain, on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It is 150 miles W by S of Agra. Lon. 75 20 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Agincourt, a village of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seven miles N of Hesdin. Near this place Henry V of England obtained a signal victory over the French, in 1415.

Aglia, a town of Piedmont, seven miles S of Ivrea.

Agmat, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on the W side of one of the mountains of Atlas, 16 miles S of Morocco.

Agmondesham; see *Amersham.*

Agnano, a circular lake in the kingdom of Naples, seven miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains. On its margin is the famous Grotta del Cane, where many dogs have been tortured and suffocated, to show the effect of a vapour, which rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life.

Agon, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 61 20 N.

Agosta, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, 18 miles in circumference, and 10 SW of the island of Curzola. Lon. 17 0 E, lat 42 55 N.

Agra, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named

Acbarabad. In the 17th century the great mogul frequently resided here. His palace was prodigiously large; the palaces of the omrahs and others were numerous; and there were above 60 caravanseras, 800 baths, 700 mosques, and two magnificent mausoleums. It has since rapidly declined. In the war with the Mahrattas in 1803, it was taken by the British. It stands on the right bank of the Jumna, 100 miles S by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 27 16 N.

Agram, or *Zagrab*, a strong town of Croatia, capital of the county of Zagrab, and a bishop's see; seated on the Save, 27 miles NE of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Agramont, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a mountain, near a small river, 18 miles E of Balaguer.

Agreda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, eight miles SW of Taracona.

Agria, a town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It is seated on the Agria, 47 miles NE of Buda. Lon. 20 10 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Agrigan, one of the Ladrone islands, 43 miles in compass. It is mountainous, and has several volcanos. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 19 40 N.

Agropoli, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the E side of the gulf of Salerno, 22 miles SSE of Salerno.

Aguilar, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 20 miles W of Estella.

Ahuys, a strong town of Sweden, in Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles SE of Christianstadt. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 56 15 N.

Ajaccio, a seaport of Corsica, capital of the department of Liamone, and a bishop's see. It stands on the W side of the island, on a point of land that juts into the gulf, 160 miles SE of Toulon. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 41 56 N.

Ajan, or *Ajen*, a country on the E coast of Africa, extending from Cape Guardafui to Zanguebar 700 miles. It is divided into several states or kingdoms: the principal of which are Adel and Magadoxo. The eastern coast of Ajan is sandy and barren, but to the north it is more fertile. The kings of Ajan are frequently at war with the emperor of Abyssinia, and sell the prisoners which they take. Ivory, gold, and horses of an excellent breed, are the articles of trade.

Ajazzo, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, seated on the Mediterranean, on the site of the ancient Issus, where Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. It is 30 miles S of Antioch, and 40 W of Aleppo. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 36 0 N.

Aich, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Par, 18 miles S of Neuburg.

Aichstadt, a town of Franconia, capital of a principality (late bishopric) of the same name, now subject to the duke of Bavaria. In the church is a piece of curious workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is of massy gold, enriched with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones. It is seated on the Altmuhl, 40 miles S by E of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Aidar, the principal seaport of Nubia, seated on a mountain, on the coast of the Red sea. It has a trade in ebony and aromatic plants. Lon. 53 57 E, lat. 22 20 N.

Aigen, a town of Austria, on the confines of Bohemia, 24 miles NW of Steyre.

Aigle, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. All the houses, even the meanest, are built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood. It is seated near the Rhone, six miles from its entrance into the lake of Geneva.

Aigle, a town of France, in the department of Orne, 47 miles SW of Rouen.

Aignan, St. a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, on the river Cher, 24 miles S by E of Blois.

Aiguemorte, a town of France, in the department of Gard, situate among the morasses, near the sea, and had a harbour, which is now choaked up. It is 12 miles ESE of Montpellier.

Aigueperse, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, 18 miles N of Clermont.

Aguibello, a town of France, in the department of Drome, six miles SE of Montelimart.

Aiguibello, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, 15 miles E of Chamberry.

Aiguillas, Cape, the most southerly point of Africa, 13 leagues ESE of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 20 8 E, lat. 34 55 S.

Ailah, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E arm of the Red sea, at its NW extremity, 108 miles ESE of Suez. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Ailly, a town of France, in the department of Somme, nine miles SSE of Amiens.

Ailsa, an insulated rock, S of the isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its base is two miles in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipi-

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tous cliffs, rising in a pyramidal series, 900 feet high, accessible only on the NE. It affords refuge to an immense number of seafowl, and is well stocked with rabbits. The ruins of a chapel, and of a castle, are still seen; and near the latter is a spring of fresh water.

Aime, or *Aymo*, a town of Savoy, on the river Isere, 18 miles ENE of Moustiers.

Ain, a department of France, including the late province of Bresse. It takes its name from a river, which rises in Mount Jura, near Nozeroy, and enters the Rhone, above Lyon. Bourg is the capital.

Aincreville, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, three miles SW of Dun.

Ainsa, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Ara, 30 miles N of Balbastro.

Airano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 30 miles SE of Como.

Airdrie, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, with an iron foundery, and a considerable trade in the distillation of malt spirits; situate on a rising ground, between two rivulets, 10 miles E of Glasgow.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the side of a mountain, on the river Adour, 65 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It communicates with St. Omer by a canal, and is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles S of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 24 E, lat. 30 42 N.

Aire, a river in Yorkshire, which issues from a lake on Malham moor, near Settle, flows by Skipton, Keighley, Leeds, and Snaith, and enters the Ouse, below Howden.

Aisne, a department of France, including the late territories of Soissonnois and Vermandois. It takes its name from a river, which runs by Soissons, and enters the Oise, above Compiegne. Laon is the capital.

Aix, a city of France, capital of the department of Mouths of the Rhone, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly the capital of Provence, when it had a parliament. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc, 75 miles E of Montpellier. Lon. 5 27 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Aix, a town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is 12 miles N by E of Chamberry.

Aix, a small island of France, between the isle of Oleron and the continent. It is 12 miles NW of Rochfort. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 46 5 E.

Aix-la-Chapelle, a city of France, capital of the department of Roer, and a bishop's see; lately an imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. Charlemagne was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence: he is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year, and near it are mines of iron, calamine, sulphur, and coal. In 1668 and 1748, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. It was taken by the French in 1792, retaken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles NE of Liege. Lon. 5 58 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Aizenay, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, 29 miles S of Nantes.

Akansas; see *Arkansaw*.

Akerman; see *Bielgorod*.

Akissat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, the ancient Thyatira, built in a fine plain above 17 miles over, which produces corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mohamedans, and is seated on the river Hermits, 50 miles SE of Pergamo. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 48 N.

Aktiar; see *Sebastopol*.

Aladulia, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between Amasia and the Mediterranean, toward Mount Taurus. It is rough, stony, and mountainous. The chief town is Adana.

Alais, a town of France, in the department of Gard, lately an episcopal see. It has a citadel, and is seated near the river Gard, at the foot of the Gevennes, 22 miles NW of Nisones. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Alaman, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, nine miles NE of Nion.

Aland, a cluster of islands in the Baltic, at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia. The principal island, which gives name to the rest, is 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It is included in the government of Swedish Finland, and Castelholm is the chief place, 95 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 20 28 E, lat. 60 10 N. See *Finland*.

Alania, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, near the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Satalia, 50 miles E of Satalia.

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Alarcon, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Xucar, 50 miles S of Cuença.

Alatamaha, a river of the United States, called also St. George river. It rises in the Allegany mountains, and taking a SE direction through Georgia, enters the Atlantic 60 miles SW of the river Savanna.

Alatri, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, situate on a hill, 40 miles SE of Rome.

Alatyr, a town of Russia, on the river Suru, 40 miles E of Kasan.

Alauta, a river of European Turkey, which rises in the mountains that separate Moldavia from Transylvania, flows through Wallachia, and enters the Danube, near Nicopolis.

Alba, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, and an ancient bishopric. It contains three parochial and three other churches, beside the cathedral, and seven convents. It is seated on the Tanaro, 20 miles SE of Turin.

Alban, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 15 miles ESE of Alby.

Alban, St. a borough in Hertfordshire, the ancient city of Verulam, many vestiges of which are yet to be seen. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday; and it is governed by a mayor. It owes its name to Alban, the first martyr in Britain, who was buried on a hill near the town, where a noble monastery was afterward erected to his memory by king Offa, of which no part now remains, except the gate and the church: in the latter is the monument of Offa, and of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, whose leaden coffin was discovered in 1703, the body preserved almost entire by a pickle. In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illustrious Francis Bacon, viscount St. Alban. Here are two silk mills and a cotton manufacture. St. Alban is famous for the victory obtained by Richard duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI; and for a victory which queen Margaret gained in 1461, over the earl of Warwick. It is seated on the Coln, 21 miles N by W of London.

Albanella, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 20 miles SE of Salerno.

Albania, a province of European Turkey, 240 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Dalmatia and Bosnia, E by Macedonia and Janna, S by Livadia, and W by the gulf of Venice. It produces excellent wine. It was formerly an independent kingdom. Durazzo is the capital.

Albano, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in Campagna di Roma. The environs produce the best wine in all this country. It is 15 miles SSE of Rome.

Albano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated in a fertile country, on the river Basiento, 15 miles E by S of Potenza.

Albanopolis, a town of European Turkey, formerly the capital of Albania, but now a poor place, seated on the Drino, 43 miles E of Alessio.

Albany, a river of Upper Canada, which flows E through several small lakes into James bay. At its mouth is a fort of the same name, belonging to the English. Lon. 81 20 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Albany, a city of New York, capital of a county of the same name. In 1799 it contained 6021 inhabitants, collected from almost all parts of the northern world. It is the storehouse of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes; and has manufactures of tobacco, snuff, chocolate, mustard, starch, &c. Albany is seated on the W side of Hudson river, 150 miles N of New York. Lon. 74 10 W, lat. 42 36 N.

Albarazin, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and a bishop's see. Its wool is the best in Aragon. It is seated on a mountain, by the river Guadalavir, 88 miles SSW of Saragossa, and 140 E of Madrid. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 40 30 N.

Albazete, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with manufactures of iron and steel; seated in a fertile country, 44 miles W by N of Almanza.

Albazin, a town of Chinese Tartary, with a fortress, on the N side of the Saghalien. Lon. 123 30 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Albeck, a town and castle of Suabia, on the river Alb, five miles N by E of Ulm.

Albemarle, or *Aumale*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a manufacture of serges and other stuffs, 20 miles SW of Dieppe, and 32 NNW of Rouen.

Albemarle Sound, an inlet of the Atlantic, in N Carolina, 60 miles long, and from 8 to 12 broad. It is 30 miles N of Pamlico sound; and the tract of country between them is called Dismal Swamp.

Albenga, a strong seaport on the coast of Genoa, surrounded by olive trees, 37 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 44 6 N.

Albion; see *Britain*.

Albion, New, a country on the W coast of N America, to the N of California, extending from lat. 33 to 40 N,

and from 30 to 40 miles in breadth. It received its name from sir Francis Drake in 1578, whose harbour is in lon. 121 50 W, lat. 38 20 N; but the coast had been examined by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in 1542; and the country is called New California by the Spaniards. The land is mountainous, and abounds with trees; but there are extensive plains and valleys of luxuriant soil, and well watered. Maize, wheat, and barley are cultivated in abundance; good wine is made in all the settlements on the coast; and the olive is successfully cultivated, especially near St. Diego. In the mountains are the same kind of goats as in California; and in the forests and plains are stags of a most gigantic size, called venados, of a brown colour and without spot. The climate is subject to much drought, especially in autumn; but this is in some measure compensated by dews, which often fall very heavily: the rainy season is from December to March. The Spaniards, who first settled here in 1769, have divided the country into four jurisdictions, named, from their chief towns, St. Diego, St. Barbara, Monterey, and St. Francisco. The government is confided to European monks of the order of St. Francis, and their establishments are in a prosperous state. In 1802, the number of native Indian cultivators alone was 15,562. The capital is Monterey.

Albona, a town of Italy, in Istria, near the gulf of Carnero, 16 miles E by S of Rovigno.

Albret, a town of France, in the department of Landes, 37 miles S of Bourdeaux.

Albuera, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, on a river of the same name, 12 miles S of Badajoz. Here, in 1811, was a bloody battle, in which the French were defeated by the English and their allies.

Albuquerque, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, with a strong castle. It has a considerable trade in wool and cloth, and is 30 miles NNW of Badajoz.

Albuquerque, a town of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, 52 miles SSW of St. Fe.

Alburg, a city of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of its name. It has a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and manufactures of guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves. It is seated on the S side of the gulf of Lymford, 10 miles from the Categat, and 30 N by E of Wiburg. Lon. 9 41 E, lat. 57 0 N.

Alby, a city of France, in the department of Tarn, formerly an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of the territory of the Albigeois in Languedoc. In point of architecture and decorations, the principal church is one of the most curious in France. The environs produce all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, saffron, aniseed, coriander, and woad. It is seated on the Tarn, 23 miles N by W of Castres, and 42 NE of Toulouse. Lon. 2 8 E, lat. 43 56 N.

Alcala de Guadaira, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadaira, at the foot of a hill, on which are the extensive remains of a Roman castle, and a part is converted into a modern church. It is 12 miles NE of Seville.

Alcala de Henares, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, and a castle. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated on the Henares, 15 miles E by N of Madrid.

Alcala de los Gazules, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, situate on a mountain in a fertile plain, 14 miles E by N of Medina Sidonia.

Alcala Real, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a mountain, 18 miles SW of Jaen.

Alcamo, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, at the foot of Mount Bonifacio, 26 miles WSW of Palermo.

Alcaniz, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Guadalope, from which is a canal to the Ebro, made by the Moors. It is 53 miles SSE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 41 10 N.

Alcantara, a fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a celebrated stone bridge over the Tajo, built in the time of Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, but retaken the same year. It is 42 miles N by W of Seville. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 39 20 N.

Alcantara, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the river Guadalquiver. Here is a bridge built by the Romans, to pass the marshes formed by the river. It is 14 miles S of Seville.

Alcaraz, a town of Spain, in Mancha, with a strong castle, and a remarkable ancient aqueduct. It is situate among mountains, near the source of the Guadalquiver, 67 miles E of Ciudad Real. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 38 58 N.

Alcaudete, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 19 miles WSW of Jaen.

Alcazar de Sal, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. Fine white salt is made

here. It is seated on the Cadoan, 15 miles from the sea, and 35 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 38 18 N.

Alcazar Quiber, a town of the kingdom of Fez, which carries on a profitable commerce with Tetuan and other places. A little to the N of this town Sebastian king of Portugal lost his life in a battle with the Moors, in 1578. It is seated on the Lucos, 20 miles SE of Larache.

Alcazar Seguer, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the strait of Gibraltar. It was taken by Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1468; but soon after abandoned. It is 14 miles E of Tangier.

Alcester, or *Alncester*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. Many Roman coins, bricks, &c. have been found near it, and the Icknield street passes through the town. It has a manufacture of needles, and is situate at the conflux of the Alne with the Arrow, 14 miles WSW of Warwick, and 103 NW of London.

Alcmaer, or *Alkmaar*, a strong city of Holland, capital of the department of Texel. The environs produce excellent butter and cheese, and fine tulips. This city was besieged by the Spaniards in 1573, after they had taken Harlem; but the Spaniards, after an investment of three months, were obliged to raise the siege with disgrace. Alcmaer opened its gates to the British troops in 1799, after the second battle near Bergen; but a treaty was soon afterward concluded here for their evacuating the country. It is situate among groves of tall trees, near Schermeer, one of the largest lakes in Holland, 18 miles N by E of Harlem. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Alconchol, a fort of Spain, on the frontiers of Estremadura, seated on the Alcaraque, which runs into the Guadiana, 20 miles S by W of Badajoz. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 38 12 N.

Alcoutim, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a strong castle, seated on an island in the Guadiana, 16 miles from its entrance into the gulf of Cadiz, and 22 NNE of Tavira. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 37 20 N.

Alcoy, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a manufacture of cloth; seated near the source of a river of the same name, 22 miles N of Alicant.

Alcudia, a city of Majorca, consisting of about 1000 houses, surrounded by a wall and ditch. It stands on a peninsula, between two bays on the NE coast, 34 miles NE of Palma. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Aldborough, a borough and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the Alde, between a high hill and the sea; and the harbour is tolerably good, but small. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets. It is 40 miles E of Bury, and 94 NE of London. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Aldborough, a borough in W Yorkshire, which has now no market. Here are many remains of Roman works. It is seated on the Ure, near its junction with the Swale, 15 miles NE of York, and 208 N by W of London.

Aldea Gallega, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tajo, 10 miles SE of Lisbon.

Aldenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 20 miles ESE of Dusseldorf.

Alderbury, a village in Wiltshire, on a hill near the Avon, three miles from Salisbury. It has a manufacture of fustians, and received considerable damage by a fire in 1777, when 100 houses were destroyed.

Alderholm, an island of Sweden, formed by the three arms of the river Gefle, in the gulf of Bothnia. A considerable trade is carried on here in planks and deals. It is 80 miles N of Stockholm.

Alderney, an island in the English channel, eight miles in circumference, separated from France by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is fertile in corn and pasture; and has a town of the same name. Lon. 2 12 W, lat. 49 45 N.

Aldstone; see *Alston-moor*.

Alegre, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 15 miles SE of Brionde.

Alentejo, a province of Portugal, between the river Tajo and the province of Algarve. Its oranges are of an excellent quality, and it produces much rice. Evora is the capital.

Alençon, a city of France, capital of the department of Orne. The manufacture of lace is considerable. Near it are stone quarries, in which are found a sort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is seated on the Sarte, 30 miles N by W of Mans, and 87 WSW of Paris. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Aleppo, the capital of Syria, and next to Constantinople and Cairo, the most considerable city in the Turkish empire. It stands on eight hills, in the middle of a fruitful plain; is of an oval figure, seven miles in compass; and is

able in their architecture; and the dey's palace is far from being spacious and extensive. The harbour is small, shallow, and insecure, and its entrance is incommoded with numerous rocks. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery. The number of inhabitants is said to be 80,000, in which are included several thousand Jewish families. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot season. Algiers has for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. The emperor, Charles V, lost a fine fleet and army, in an expedition against it in 1541. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1784, they sent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks with great bravery. Algiers is situate opposite Palma, in Majorca, 380 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Algue, a town of Chili, in the province of Rancagua. It has a very rich mine of gold, and is 26 miles NW of Rancagua.

Alhama, a town of Spain, in Granada, near which are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated on the Motril, surrounded by mountains, 25 miles SW of Granada.

Alhambia, a town of Spain, in Aragon, near a river of its name, seven miles N of Ternel.

Alicant, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, famous for excellent wine and fruits. It has a great trade, and the chief exports are barilla, antimony, alum, aniseed, cumin, and tent wine. The castle, on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable; but it was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards, after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 85 miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 38 16 N.

Alicata, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fortress on a small cape, at the mouth of the Salso, 28 miles SE of Girgenti. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 37 6 N.

Alicuda, the most western of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 10 miles W of Felicuda.

Alifi, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of the Apennines, 25 miles NW of Benevento.

Alkmaar; see *Alcmaer*.

Allahabad, a province of Hindoostan Proper, 160 miles long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Oude, E by Babar, S by Oriffa and Berar, and W by Malwa and Agra. The Nerbudda, which rises on the SE borders of the province, flows from E to W near its S side; and the Ganges crosses it from W to E near its N side.

Allahabad, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name, with a magnificent citadel. It was founded by emperor Acbar, who intended it as a place of arms; but its fortifications will hardly resist the battering of a field piece. It is seated at the conflux of the Jumna with the Ganges, 470 miles WNW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 0 E, lat. 25 45 N.

Allchurch, a village in Worcestershire, formerly a borough, five miles E by N of Bromsgrove. The Roman Icknield street and the Worcester canal pass it. The bishop of Worcester had formerly a palace here; and the church, several parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments.

Allegany, or *Apalachian Mountains*, a long range of mountains in N America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes; extending nearly parallel with the seacoast, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense range have different names in the different states. Advancing from the Atlantic, the first ridge of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and N Carolina, is the Blue ridge, or South Mountain, from 130 to 200 miles from the sea, and about 4000 feet high from its base. Between this and the North Mountain spreads a large fertile vale. Next lies the *Allegany*, which is the principal ridge, and has been descriptively called the *back-bone* of the United States. Beyond this is the long ridge, called the Laurel Mountains, in a spur of which, in lat. 36, is a spring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold, and as blue as indigo. From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spurs. The Kittatiny, or Blue Mountains, run through the northern parts of New

Jersey and Pennsylvania. These mountains are sometimes called the *Apalachian*, from a river, whose original source proceeds from this ridge, called the Apalachicola. They are not confusedly scattered and broken, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as they proceed s, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs; others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the gulf of Mexico.

Allegany, a river of the United States, which rises in the Allegany mountains in lat. 42. At Fort Venango, at the mouth of French creek, it is 200 yards wide, and navigable for light batteaus. At Pittsburg it joins the Monongahela, and then assumes the name of Ohio. See *Ohio*.

Alnenburg, a town of Prussia, on the river Alle, 25 miles ESE of Konigsberg.

Allendorf, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, famous for its salt-works, and three bridges over the Werra. It is 15 miles E of Cassel.

Allenstein, or *Olschnech*, a town of Prussia, 55 miles S of Konigsberg.

Allex, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 10 miles S of Valence.

Allier, a department of France, including the late province of Bourbonnois. It is so called from a river, which flows by Moulins, and enters the Loire, below Nevers.

Alloa, a seaport of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, near the mouth of the Forth. Here is a customhouse, and an excellent dry dock; and its harbour is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighbourhood. It has a glasshouse and some other manufactures. Near the town is a tower 90 feet in height, with walls 11 feet in thickness. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5214. It is 30 miles WNW of Edinburg. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 6 N.

Alleonby, a fishing town in Westmorland, much resorted to for bathing. It stands on a flat shore of the Irish sea, eight miles NNW of Cockermouth, and 22 WSW of Carlisle.

All-Saints Bay, or *Bahia*, a government of Brasil, so called from a bay of that name, which is 36 miles in diameter, and interspersed with a number of pleasant islands. It is reckoned the smallest province in Brasil, yet is the richest and most fertile, having some gold mines, and producing great quantities of cotton and sugar. St. Salvador is the capital.

Almaçaron, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, with a fortress. It is famous for a very fine red earth, used as an ingredient in Spanish snuff, and, instead of tripoli, to give the last polish to glass; also for a truly saline white stone, called plume-alum. It stands near the mouth of the Guadalantin, 20 miles WSW of Carthagena. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 37 32 N.

Almada, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tajo, nearly opposite Lisbon.

Almaden, a town of Spain, in Mancha, famous for its rich mines of mercury and vermillion, 45 miles SW of Ciudad Real.

Almaden, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Colar, 34 miles N by E of Seville.

Almagro, a town of Spain, in Mancha, with a university, 12 miles ESE of Ciudad Real.

Almaguer, a town of New Granada, in Popayan, seated on the Cauca, near its source, 36 miles S of Popayan.

Almansor, a town of Fez, on the river Cuir, near the sea, 10 miles SW of Sallee.

Almanza, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with the remains of an ancient castle. Here is a considerable manufacture of linen cloth. This place is famous for a victory gained by the French and Spaniards in 1707, when most of the English were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is situate in a fertile plain, on the frontiers of Valencia, 35 miles SW of Xativa, and 62 N of Murcia. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 38 48 N.

Almeida, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, on the river Coa, and near the borders of Spain. The French took it in 1810, and abandoned it in 1811, after blowing up the fortress. It is 18 miles NE of Guarda.

Almendrolejo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 12 miles S of Merida.

Almenara, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situate on an eminence near the sea, 25 miles NNE of Valencia.

Almeria, a city of Spain, in Granada, and a bishop's see; seated at the mouth of the Almeria, 62 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 36 51 N.

Almissa, a town of Dalmatia, famous for its wines; seated at the foot of a high rock, and at the mouth of the Cetina, 12 miles E of Spalatro.

Almondbury, a village in W Yorkshire, seated on the Calder, two miles SSE of Huddersfield. It was the Campodonum of the Romans, afterward a

ſeat of the Saxon kings, and had once a caſtle and a cathedral.

Almondsbury, a village in Glouceſterſhire, ſeven miles N of Briſtol, where Alimond, father of king Egbert, is ſaid to have been buried. Here is a fortification of the Saxons, with a double ditch, which commands an extenſive view of the Severn.

Almunezar, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by a ſtrong caſtle, 30 miles SSE of Alhama. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 36 30 N.

Almunia, a town of Spain, in Aragon, near the Xiloca, 27 miles SW of Saragoſſa.

Alnmouth, a village in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Alne, five miles E of Alnwick. Large quantities of corn are ſhipped here, and veſſels of 300 tons are built.

Alnwick, a corporate town, the capital of Northumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is well built, and has three gates almoſt entire, which ſhow that it was formerly ſurrounded by a wall. It was defended by a ſtately Gothic caſtle, now the ſeat of the duke of Northumberland. Here is a ſpacious ſquare for the market; and a large townhouſe, where the county meetings are held, except the aſſizes, which are held at Newcaſtle. It is ſeated on the river Aln, 34 miles N of Newcaſtle, and 308 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 55 25 N.

Alora, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a caſtle on a high conical hill. It ſtands on the ſide of a mountain, in a rich vale, 24 miles NW of Malaga.

Alost, a town of Flanders, on the river Dender, 15 miles NW of Bruſſels.

Alpnach, a town of Swiſſerland, in Underwalden, ſeated on an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, ſix miles S of Lucern.

Alps, a chain of mountains, in Europe, which begins at the gulf of Genoa, to the E of Nice, paſſes into Swiſſerland, croſſes that country and Tyrol, ſeparates Germany from Italy, and terminates at the N part of the gulf of Venice. This grand chain is ſometimes divided into two or more ridges, ranging one by another, with only narrow vallies between; and the different portions have diſtinct appellations, as the Maritime, Pennine, Lepontine, Helvetian, Rhetian, Julian, &c. They are compoſed of ſtupendous rocky maſſes, two, four, and even ſix being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to above 15,600 feet high. There are few paſſes over them, and thoſe of difficult acceſs. Swiſſerland has the central part of theſe mountains, and the vallies between them. The famous Hannibal attempted to croſs the Alps on the ſide of Piedmont, in the winter ſeaſon, when he invaded Italy, and loſt moſt of his elephants among them.

Alps, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is ſo called from its vicinity to the mountains of that name. The capital is Embrun.

Alps, Lower, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. The capital is Digna.

Alps, Maritime, a new department of France, including the county of Nice. The capital is Nice.

Alpuxares, high mountains of Spain, in Granada, near the Mediterranean. They are inhabited by the Moriſcos, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

Alresford, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Thurſday, and a manufacture of linſeys. To the SW of the town is a piece of water, covering about 200 acres, which forms a head to the river Itchin. It is 18 miles NE of Southampton, and 57 WSW of London.

Alsace, a late province of France, bounded on the E by the Rhine, S by Swiſſerland and Franche Comte, W by Lorrain, and N by the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a fertile country, producing plenty of corn, wine, paſture, wood, flax, tobacco. pulſe, and fruit. There are mines of ſilver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diverſified with pleaſant hills, and mountains covered with foreſts, in which are lofty pine trees. It is now included in the departments of Upper and Lower Rhine.

Alsen, a fertile iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt, between Sleſwick and Fuen, 100 miles W of Copenhagen. The chief town is Sonderborg.

Alsfeld, a town of Germany, in Upper Heſſe, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Schwalon, 12 miles E of Marburg.

Alsheda, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, near which a gold mine was diſcovered in 1738.

Alsiera, a town of Naples, in the Moliſe, on the river Tiſerno, 23 miles NE of Moliſe.

Alsleben, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, nine miles SSW of Bernburg.

Alstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a caſtle, on the rivulet Rane, eight miles W of Querfurt.

Altstadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, near the source of the Morau, 35 miles NNW of Olmutz.

Alston-moor, or *Aldstone*, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. Here is an iron foundery, and a shot manufacture; and in its vicinity are numerous lead-mines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the S branch of the Tyne, 20 miles E by S of Carlisle, and 271 N by W of London.

Altamont, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 15 miles NW of Basigniano.

Altamura, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, at the foot of the Apennines, 10 miles NE of Gravina.

Altea, a town of Spain, in Valencia, rich in wine, honey, silk, and flax. It was taken in 1705, for the archduke Charles; but lost after the famous battle of Almanza. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles NE of Alicant.

Altenau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, eight miles S of Goslar.

Altenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its tin mine, 20 miles S of Dresden.

Altenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 miles S of Leipsic.

Altenburg, a town of Lower Hungary, on the river Leitha, at its entrance into the Danube. Here are two churches and a college; and its ancient castle is now principally used for a corn magazine. It is 17 miles SSE of Presburg.

Altendorn, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Bigge, 48 miles E by N of Cologne.

Altenkirchen, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, chief of the county of Sayn, with a castle, 15 miles NNE of Coblentz.

Altesson, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Doire and Stura, three miles N of Turin.

Altkirch, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on an eminence, near the source of the river Ill, 25 miles S of Colmar.

Altmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, seven miles NW of Dungannon.

Alton, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It has manufactures of corded stuffs, figured baragons, ribbed druggets, serges, &c. and round the town are plantations of hops. It is seated on the Wey, 28 miles ENE of Southampton, and 47 WSW of London.

Altona, a city and seaport of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated on the Elbe, two miles W of Hamburg. The Danes built it in this situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been beautifully rebuilt, and is estimated to contain 25,000 inhabitants. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Altorf, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nurenberg, with a university, 16 miles SE of Nurenberg.

Altorf, a town of Suabia, 20 miles NE of Constance.

Altorf, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of Uri. Here are two stone pillars, 130 paces from each other, at which distance Tell is said to have shot the apple from his son's head. This deliverer of his country lived at Burgli, near this place, and his cottage is changed into a chapel, where mass is solemnly said. Altorf stands on the lake of Lucern, near the influx of the river Russ, 20 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Altringham, a town in Cheshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. Here are several manufactures of worsted and cotton; and much fruit and vegetables are sent hence to Manchester. It is seated near the duke of Bridgewater's canal, 30 miles NE of Chester, and 180 NW of London.

Altunkupri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of Curdistan, and the residence of a pacha. It is situate on the river Altun, which flows into the Tigris, 50 miles SE of Mosul. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Alva de Tormes, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a castle, seated on the Tormes, 16 miles SE of Salamanca.

Alvarada, a town of New Spain, in Guaxaca, on a lake and river of the same name, near the gulf of Mexico, 42 miles SE of Vera Cruz, and 160 NE of Guaxaca.

Alvaston, a village in Gloucestershire, eight miles N by E of Bristol. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up.

Alzey, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situate on the Selsse, 17 miles SSW of Mentz.

Alzira, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situate on an island formed by the Xucar, 17 miles S of Valencia.

Amadan, or *Hamadan*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi. Here are many Jews, who allege that the tombs of Mordecai and Esther are in the place

which serves them for a synagogue. It is 200 miles NE of Bagdad. Lon. 47 4 E, lat. 35 15 N.

Amadia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Curdistan, governed by a bey; seated on a high mountain, 40 miles SE of Gazira. Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 36 5 N.

Amak, an island of Denmark, on which part of Copenhagen, called Christianshafen, is built. It is eight miles long and four broad, and separated from Zealand by a channel, over which are two bridges that communicate with Copenhagen. It is laid out in gardens and pastures, and supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables.

Amal, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, with a good harbour on the lake Wenner. It has a great trade in timber, deals, and tar; and is 175 miles SW of Upsal. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Amalagan, one of the Ladrone islands, about six leagues in circumference. Lon. 145 38 E, lat. 18 0 N.

Amalfi, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citra, and an archbishop's see. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, was a native of this town. It stands on the gulf of Salerno, 13 miles SW of Salerno. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 40 28 N.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the department of Cher, near the river Cher, 21 miles S of Bourges.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the department of Nord, with an abbey; seated on the Scarp, seven miles N of Valenciennes.

Amantea, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the bay of Eufemia, 20 miles SW of Cosenza. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 12 N.

Amapalla, a seaport of Mexico, in Nicaragua, seated on an island on the W side of the entrance of a gulf of the same name. Lon. 88 30 W, lat. 13 10 N.

Amarante, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Tamaga, 30 miles ENE of Oporto.

Amasia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, the birthplace of Strabo, and the capital of a province which produces excellent wines and fruits. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1794. It is seated on the Casalmack, 36 miles N of Tocat. Lon. 36 0 E, lat. 40 31 N.

Amatiqua, a gulf in the bay of Honduras, between Cape Three Points and the gulf Dulce. Lon. 90 0 W, lat. 16 0 N.

Amato, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, on a river of the same name, seven miles SE of Nicastro.

Amazon, or *Maranon*, a river of S America, and the greatest in the world. Its source is in Peru, not far from the Pacific ocean, and running E enters the Atlantic ocean directly under the equinoctial line. Its course is 3390 miles, its mouth is 150 miles broad, and 1500 miles from its mouth it is 30 fathoms deep. It receives, in its progress, near 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 1500 miles, and some of them not inferior to the Danube, or the Nile. In the rainy season it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent country.

Amazonia, a country of S America, 1400 miles long and 960 broad; bounded on the N by Terra Firma and Guiana, E by the Atlantic ocean and Brasil, S by Paraguay, and W by Peru. It was discovered in 1580, by Francisco Orellana, who, coming from Peru, sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic. Observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had formerly been called Maranon. The air in this country is cooler than might be expected, considering its situation in the torrid zone; this is owing partly to the heavy rains, which cause the inundations of the rivers for one half of the year, and partly to the cloudiness of the atmosphere, by which the sun is obscured the greatest part of the day. The fair season is about the time of the solstices, and the rainy season about the equinoxes. The soil is very rich and fertile; the trees and plants are verdant all the year. The woods abound with tigers, wild boars, buffalos, deer, and game of various kinds. The rivers and lakes abound with fish, but are infested by alligators and water serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, distinguished from their subjects by a coronet of beautiful feathers, a belt of tigers' teeth or claws, and a wooden sword. The natives are of a good stature and copper colour, with handsome features and long black hair. They make cotton cloth; and their houses are built of wood and clay, thatched with reeds. Their arms are darts, javelins, bows and arrows, and targets of cane or fishskin. The Spaniards have made many unsuccessful attempts to settle in this country; but on the coast, between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese have some small settlements.

Amberg, a fortified town, capital of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a strong castle. The magnificent church of St. Martin contains many beautiful paint-

ings and curiosities; and the mint is esteemed one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. In 1743 it was taken by the Austrians, and in 1796 by the French. It is seated on the river Ills, 40 miles E of Nurenberg. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Amberieux, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 25 miles NE of Lyon.

Ambert, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. There are numerous papermakers in its vicinity, and it has a trade in coarse laces, camlets, ferrets, &c. It is seated in a beautiful valley, on the river Dore, 21 miles E of Issoire.

Ambleside, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth; seated on the Rotha, near the head of Windermere-water, 13 miles NW of Kendal, and 276 NNW of London.

Ambleteuse, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, defended by a battery. At this port Cesar embarked his cavalry when he passed over into England; and here James II landed on his departure from England, in 1688. It is seated on the English channel, eight miles N of Boulogne. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Amboise, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. The staircase of the castle is without steps, and may be ascended to the very top. Here Louis XI instituted the order of St. Michel. It is seated at the confluxe of the Massee with the Loire, 12 miles E by N of Tours, and 118 S by W of Paris.

Ambournay, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 20 miles NW of Belley, and 27 NE of Lyon.

Amboyna, an island in the Indian ocean, the Dutch metropolis of the Moluccas. It is 56 miles in length from N to S, and divided, on the W side, by a large bay into two parts; the largest of which is called Hetou, and the other Leytimor. The face of this island is beautiful; woody mountains and verdant plains being interspersed with hamlets, and enriched by cultivation. The chief products are cloves, nutmegs, sugar, coffee, and many delicious fruits. The principal animals are deer and wild hogs. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and tortured and put to death many of them. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mohamedans; but there are some Christians among them. This island was taken by the English, in 1796; restored by the treaty at Amiens, in 1802; and again taken by the English in 1810. The chief town is of the same name, neatly built, and stands near the SW extremity. Lon. 127 20 E, lat. 4 20 S.

Ambresbury; see *Amesbury*.

Ambrose, St. an island on the coast of Chili, 15 miles W from St. Felix island. The crew of captain Roberts, in 1792, killed and cured here 13,000 seal skins, in seven weeks. Lon. 80 55 W, lat. 26 13 S.

Ambrym, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 16 10 N.

Amedabad, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Guzerat. The walls are six miles in circumference, and contain twelve gates; but now not a quarter of the area is inhabited. The mosque and tomb of the founder, Tatar Ahmed, are built of stone and marble, the last of exquisite workmanship. It was taken by the English, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. It is seated in a level country, on a navigable river that enters the gulf of Cambay, 320 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 27 E, lat. 23 18 N.

Amednagur, a city and fort of Hindoostan, once the capital of the soubah of its name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the residence of emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan and the Carnatic. In 1803, it was taken by the British under general Wellesley. It is 73 miles NE of Poona. Lon. 75 0 E, lat. 19 10 N.

Ameenabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 35 miles N by W of Lahore.

Amelia, an island on the coast of E Florida, 13 miles long and two broad; extending, about two miles from the continent, between the rivers St. Mary and Nassau. It is very fertile, and has a town with an excellent harbour, at its N end. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 30 45 N.

Amelia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a mountain between the Tiber and Nira, 20 miles SW of Spoleto, and 45 N of Rome.

Amelia, a town of S Carolina, seated on the Santee, 26 miles SE of Columbia.

AMERICA, one of the four grand divisions of the world, and by much the largest; bounded on all sides by the ocean. It took its name from Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, who having accom-

panied Ojeda, a Spanish adventurer, to America, drew up an amusing history of his voyage, in which it was insinuated, that the glory of having first discovered the continent of the new world belonged to him. This was in part believed; the country began to be called after the name of its supposed first discoverer; and the unaccountable caprice of mankind has perpetuated the error. But America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1491. It is called the New World with great propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts, differ, in some respects, from those known before. It has likewise a great number of trees and plants, that grew no where else before they were transmitted to other places. All the men, except the Esquimaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same origin; for they agree in every particular, from the strait of Magellan, in the S. to Hudson bay, in the N. Their skins, unless daubed with grease or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other parts of their bodies, except their heads, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are the conjectures about the peopling of this vast continent, and almost as various as their authors. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the torrid, but also the temperate and part of the frigid zones. The cold of America is much greater than in the countries of Europe, under the same latitude. A continent so extensive must naturally be various in its soil and productions. In the most northern and most southern parts, the countries are cold, sterile, and desert; while in the centre are found the richest metals, minerals, precious stones, and abundance of the most valuable and useful commodities. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America, a vast number being spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though some of the most civilized of the aborigines seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonies here was the thirst of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all those parts where it is found in the greatest plenty. This vast continent is divided into North and South America, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien. It has the loftiest mountains in the world, such as the Andes and Allegany, which form immense ranges; and the most stupendous rivers, such as the Amazon, Plata, Oronoko, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansaw. Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, &c. Beside the aborigines, who inhabit the interior parts, and the United States of America, who possess Louisiana, and some of the finest provinces, the different European powers have rich and flourishing colonies here. In N America, Great Britain possesses Labrador, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; and Spain has East and West Florida, Mexico, New Mexico, New Albany, and California. In S America, Spain possesses Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay. Portugal has Brasil, and part of Guiana; and Great Britain and Spain have the remainder of Guiana.

Amerpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Napal, 170 miles NE of Patna Lon. 87 2 E, lat. 26 37 N.

Amersfort, a town of Holland, in the state of Utrecht. It has a trade in beer and tobacco, and goods from Germany are shipped here for Amsterdam. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Embs, 10 miles ENE of Utrecht.

Amersham, or *Agmondesham*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday. The townhall is the handsomest in the county. It is seated in a vale between woody hills, 26 miles NW of London.

Amesbury, or *Ambresbury*, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Avon, at the place where a number of Britons were treacherously murdered, and near that famous monument of antiquity, Stonehenge. Here are the ruins of a venerable abbey. This place gave birth to the celebrated Joseph Addison. It is six miles N of Salisbury, and 77 W of London.

Amesbury, a town of Massachusets, in Essex county, situate on the Merrimac, at the influx of the Powow, four miles NW of Newbury Port.

Amherst, a town of New Hampshire, capital of Hillsborough county. The Aurean academy was founded here in 1790. It is situate on a N branch of the Souhegan, 53 miles NW of Boston, and 60 WSW of Portsmouth. Lon. 71 33 W, lat. 42 54 N.

Amherst, a town of Massachusets, in Hampshire county, eight miles NNE of Northampton, and 91 W of Boston.

Amherstburg, a town and fort of Upper Canada, on the E side of the river Detroit, at its entrance into Lake Erie. Lon. 82 56 W, lat. 42 36 N.

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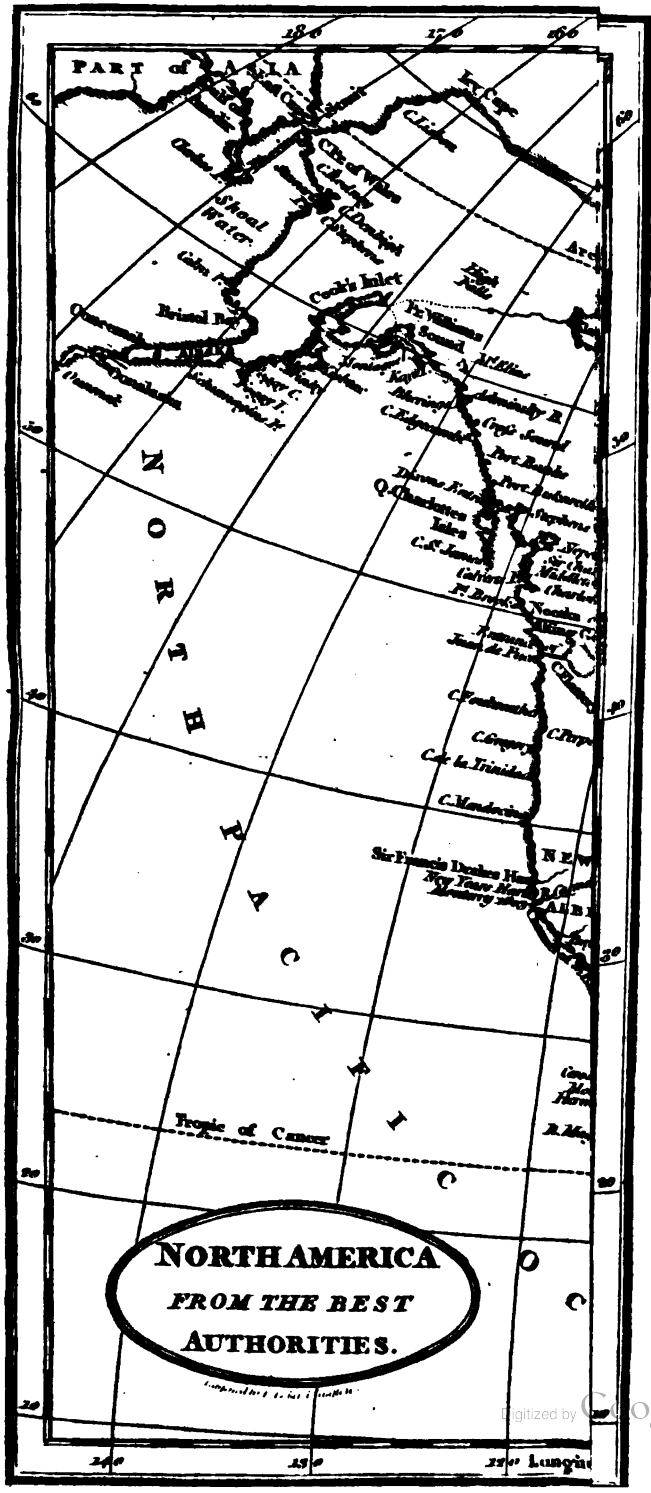

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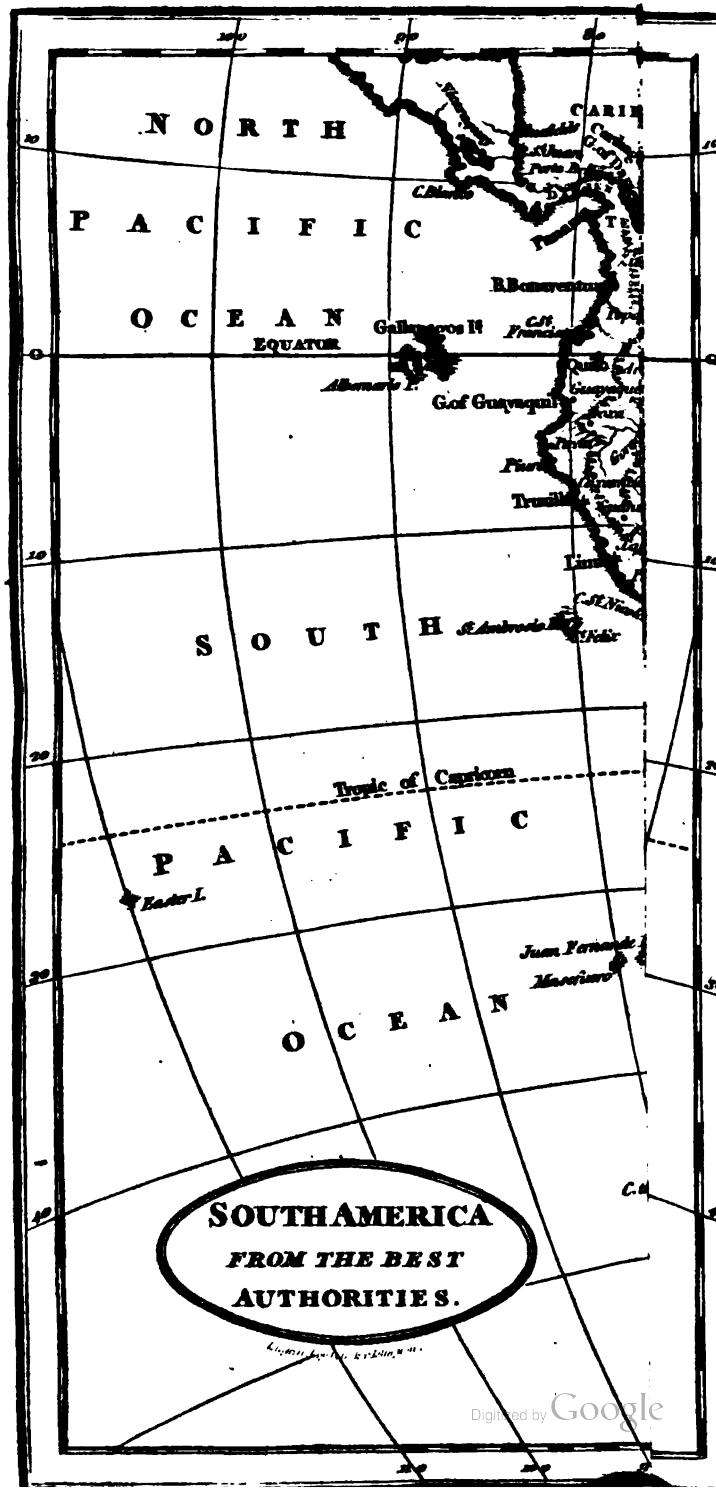

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Amid, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 40 miles E of Amasia. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Amiens, a city of France, and an episcopal see, capital of the department of Somme. The cathedral is a stately structure; beside which there are 10 parish churches, one in the suburbs, and an academy of belles lettres. Three branches of the river Somme pass through this city, and afterward unite. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV, who built a citadel here. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. A treaty of peace was concluded here, March 27, 1802, between Spain, Holland, France, and England. It is 20 miles SE of Abbeville, and 75 N of Paris. Lon. 2 18 E, lat 49 54 N.

Amlwich, a town of Wales, on the NW coast of Anglesea, with a harbour for small vessels. In 1768, when the Parys mines were opened, it did not contain above six houses; and in 1801 they amounted to 1025. The church was erected by the Parys Mine Company, who have also greatly improved the harbour. It is 25 miles W of Beaumaris, and 275 NW of London. See *Parys*.

Amman, a town of Syria, anciently the capital of the Ammonites, called Rabbah Ammon, and now the principal place of a district. It is 30 miles SW of Bosra.

Ammercot, a fort of Hindoostan, in the extensive sandy desart between the Indus and the Puddar. This place is celebrated as the retreat of emperor Humaioon, during his troubles; and here was born his son, the illustrious Acbar. It is 160 miles ENE of Tatta. Lon 70 0 E, lat. 25 40 N.

Amol, a town of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia, and a place of considerable trade. It is seated on the Amu, 60 miles W of Bokhara. Lon. 62 4 E, lat. 39 4 N.

Amol, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, with the remains of an ancient fortress and palace. It has manufactures of cotton, and in the neighbourhood are iron mines and cannon founderies. It stands in a plain at the foot of Mount Taurus, and on the borders of the Caspian sea, 30 miles NW of Ferabad. Lon. 52 38 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Amoneburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on the Othern, eight miles ENE of Marburg.

Amorgo, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The best cultivated parts belong to a monastery. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N of Candia. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Amour, or *Amur*, a river of Chinese Tartary. See *Saghalien*.

Amoy, an island on the SE coast of China, 15 miles in circumference. The English had a factory here, but abandoned it, on account of the impositions of the inhabitants. Its port, on the W side, is capable of receiving 1000 ships. Lon 118 45 E, lat. 24 20 N

Amplepuis, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, celebrated for its wines. It is 16 miles W of Villefranche, and 26 NW of Lyon.

Amposta, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro, seven miles S of Tortosa.

Ampthill, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It was the residence of Catharine, queen of Henry VIII, during the time that her unjust divorce was in agitation. This event is commemorated by a poetical inscription on a column where the old castle stood. It is situate between two hills, six miles S of Bedford, and 45 NW of London.

Ampurias, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the Fluvia, 70 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 9 N.

Amras, a castle or palace of Germany, in Tyrol, at the foot of a mountain, two miles SE of Inspruck.

Amsterdam, a rich and populous city, capital of Holland, and of the department of Amstel. Next to London, it is deemed the most commercial city in the world, and is supposed to contain 212,000 inhabitants. The walls are high and well fortified: and the bridge, which joins the rampart, is built over the river Amstel. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. There are many handsome churches, colleges, and hospitals for persons of all religions and countries. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the finest in Europe. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,659. The streets are broad and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side; but there are no spacious public places, or squares. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder; and it received the French troops in 1795, without any resistance. It is seated at

the conflux of the Amstel and Wye, 70 miles NW of Cleve, and 80 N by E of Antwerp. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Amsterdam, and *St. Paul*, two islands in the Indian ocean, lying in the same longitude, at 40 miles distance. Their names are reversed by navigators, but most of them call the northern one St. Paul, and the southern Amsterdam. The latter is high land, and upward of four miles long, and two broad. It has evident marks of volcanic eruption in every part, and almost wholly covered with a deep fertile soil, but is destitute of trees. On the E side is a great crater, into which the sea has made a narrow and shallow entrance: its shelving sides are 700 feet in perpendicular height, in which, and in the causeway dividing it from the sea, are several hot springs of fresh water. St. Paul, or the northern island, presents no very high land, or any rise in a conic form. It is covered with shrubs and low trees, but has no convenient landing-place. Lon. 77 48 E, lat. 37 51 S.

Amsterdam, New, one of the Friendly islands. See *Tongataboo*.

Amu, or *Gihon*, a river of Independent Tartary, which issues from the mountains of Belur, on the confines of India and Persia, and flowing N through Bokharia, enters the S extremity of the lake Aral, after a course of 900 miles.

Amwell, a village in Hertfordshire, a mile S of Ware, famous for originally giving rise to the New River, which supplies a great part of London with water.

Anacopia, the capital of the nation of the Abkahs, on the river Makai, near its entrance into the Black sea. Lon. 40 30 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Anadir, a river of Siberia, which has its source out of a lake in the province of Tchukotski, and runs into the gulf of Anadir, in the sea of Kamschatka.

Anagni, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 32 miles E of Rome.

Anah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, in a country producing abundance of corn and fruit. It stands on a river that flows into the Euphrates, 80 miles WNW of Bagdad, and 240 SSE of Diarbekir. Lon. 42 28 E, lat. 34 6 N.

Ananpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 24 miles SE of Nagara.

Anantpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 100 miles NE of Chitteldroog, and 120 N of Bangalore.

Anattom, an island, the most southern of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 170 9 E, lat. 20 10 S.

Anbar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabi, seated on the Euphrates, 50 miles W of Bagdad.

Ancarano, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, five miles N of Ascoli, and 82 NE of Rome.

Ancaster, a village in Lincolnshire, 15 miles S of Lincoln. It stands on a Roman highway, at the foot of a hill which abounds with antiquities, and at the S end are the remains of a castle.

Ancenis, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the Loire, 20 miles E of Nantes.

Anchôlm, a river in Lincolnshire, which rises near Market Raisin, flows to Glanfordbridge, and is navigable thence to the Humber.

Anclam, a fortified town of Hither Pomerania, on the river Peene, 20 miles SE of Gripswald.

Ancober, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold coast, to the W of Axim. It has a river of the same name, flowing through it; and at its mouth is a town with a good harbour. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 4 50 N.

Ancona, a marquisate of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 70 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the NW by Urbino, NE by the gulf of Venice, S by Naples, and SW by Spoleto. The soil is fertile, particularly in hemp and flax, and there is plenty of wax and honey.

Ancona, a city of Italy, capital of the marquisate of Ancona, and a bishop's see, with a citadel on a hill. The cathedral stands upon another hill, and the houses extend down the side of the eminence toward the gulf of Venice. Clement XII built a mole, to render the harbour safe; it is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in length. Near this stands the beautiful triumphal arch of Trajan. Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon. Great numbers of Jews are settled in this city, where they have a synagogue; and they have the principal share of its commerce. Ancona was taken in 1796 by the French, who surrendered it to the Austrians in 1799. It is 116 miles N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 43 38 N.

Andalusia, a province of Spain, which, in its largest sense, is divided into Upper and Lower; Upper Andalusia, comprehending the province of Granada; and Lower Andalusia, the districts of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen. Andalusia, in a restricted sense (excluding Granada) is 270 miles long and 80 broad; bounded on the N by Estrema-

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dura and Mancha, E by Murcia, S by Granada and the Mediterranean, and W by the Atlantic and Portugal. The Guadalquiver runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile and trading country in Spain. The capital is Seville.

Andalusia, New; see *Paria*.

Andaman Islands, several islands on the E side of the bay of Bengal. The largest, called Great Andaman, is 120 miles long and 16 broad, indented by deep bays affording good harbours, and intersected by vast creeks, one of which passes quite through the island, and at high water is navigable for small vessels. The forests afford some precious trees, as ebony and the Nicober bread-fruit; and the edible birds-nests abound here. The only quadrupeds seem to be wild hogs, monkeys, and rats. The inhabitants are in a state of barbarism, and live chiefly on fish, fruits, and herbs; they perfectly resemble Negros, and their canoes are of the rudest kind. In 1793, the English made a settlement on the N end of Great Andaman, the largest island, which is called Port Cornwallis, and has a commodious harbour to shelter ships during the NE monsoon. Lon. 93 0 E, lat. 13 3 N.

Andaye, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, situate near the mouth of the Bidassoa, almost opposite Fontarabia, in Spain, 18 miles SW of Bayonne.

Andegan, a town of Turkestan, on the river Sirr, 190 miles SE of Taraz. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Andely, a town of France, in the department of Eure, divided by a paved road into Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is on the rivulet Gamons, and Little Andely on the Seine. The cloths manufactured here are in high esteem. It is 17 miles NE of Evreux, and 20 SE of Rouen.

Anderab, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of the province of Tokaristan. In its vicinity are rich quarries of lapis lazuli. It is seated on a river, and near a pass through the mountains of Hindooko, 240 miles ESE of Balk. Lon. 69 58 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Andernach, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, with a castle. Great quantities of timber are collected here, which are formed into vast rafts, and floated hence to Dordrecht, in Holland. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles NW of Coblentz.

Andero, St.; see *Santander*.

Andes, or *Cordilleras*, a grand chain of mountains in S America, running along the coast of the Pacific ocean, from the isthmus of Darien to the strait of Magellan, a length of 4200 miles. They are much superior in height to any other mountains; for the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the Andes, is elevated further above the sea than the top of the Pyrenees; and the Andes rise, in different places, more than one third above the Pike of Teneriffe. They may be literally said to hide their heads in the clouds: the storms often roll, and the thunder bursts below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are always covered with snow. From experiments made with a barometer, on the mountain of Cotopaxi, it appeared that its summit was elevated 6252 yards above the surface of the sea; and the summit of Chimborazo, the most elevated point of this chain, is said to be 6760 yards. In these mountains are many volcanos.

Andlau, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle, situate on a mountain, 18 miles SSW of Strasburg.

Andover, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, a manufacture of shalloons, and a considerable trade in malt. A navigable canal passes hence to Southampton water. It is situate near the river Ande, 10 miles N by W of Winchester, and 63 W by S of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 51 14 N.

Andover, a town of Massachusets, in Essex county. Here is an excellent academy, called Phillips Academy; also manufactures of paper and gunpowder. It is situate on the Shawsheen, 20 miles WSW of Newbury Port, and 22 NNW of Boston.

Andragiry, the capital of a kingdom on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. The chief produce is pepper. It is seated on a river, commodious for trade, 200 miles N by W of Bencoolen. Lon. 102 0 E, lat. 0 58 S.

Andrarum, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, with the greatest alum work in the kingdom. It is 10 miles S of Christianstadt.

Andreasberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with good silver mines; 28 miles NE of Gottingen.

Andrew, St. a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and a bishop's see; seated on the river Lavant, 20 miles ENE of Clagenfurt.

Andrew, St. a city of Scotland, in

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Fifeshire, formerly the see of an archbishop, and still the seat of the oldest Scotch university. The university was founded by bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, and consists of two colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvador, and the priory, have been noble structures. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of cardinal Beton: the window is still shown, from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on the spot beneath; and in this castle he himself was assassinated in 1546. The chief manufactures are canvass, brown linens, and golf balls; but it is a place of little trade, nor is the harbour in good condition. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, 30 miles NNE of Edinburg. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 56 18 N.

Andria, a town of Naples, in Bari, four miles S of Barletta.

Andros, an island in the Archipelago, 24 miles long and eight broad. It has fertile plains, which are well watered; and it wants only a good harbour. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and the fields produce oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. The capital is of the same name, on the E coast. Lon. 25 2 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Andugan, a town of Usbec Tartary, capital of the province of Fergana; seated on the river Sirr, 300 miles NE of Samarcand. Lon. 68 55 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Andujar, or *Andurar*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, and some beautiful churches and convents. The environs abound in wheat, wine, oil, honey, and fruit. It is seated on the Guadalquiver, 25 miles WNW of Jaen. Lon. 3 54 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Angediva, a small island in the Indian ocean, on the W coast of Hindoostan, belonging to the Portuguese. It is 60 miles SSE of Goa. Lon. 74 12 E, lat. 14 43 N.

Anegada, one of the English Virgin islands, and the most northern of them. Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 18 40 N.

Angelo, St. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 14 miles SW of Urbino.

Angelo, St. a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, six miles NNW of Conza.

Angelos, a city of New Spain. See *Puebla de los Angelos*.

Angerburg, a town of Prussia, with a castle, seated on the N side of a lake to which it gives name, 70 miles SE of Konigsberg. Lon. 22 15 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Angermania, or *Angermanland*, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, 150 miles long and from 25 to 80 broad, the widest part being to the E on the gulf of Bothnia. It is mountainous and woody; and it produces a quantity of flax, which is spun and dressed in a peculiar manner. Here also are considerable iron works. The chief town is Hernosand.

Angermunde, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, on the lake Munde, 48 miles NNE of Berlin.

Angers, a city of France, capital of the department of Mayenne and Loir, and an episcopal see. It is seated near the conflux of the Loir with the Sarte, and is divided by the Mayenne into two parts; the western, which extends into a plain, and the eastern, which rises on the side of a hill. Its environs present a view of numerous country houses, upward of a hundred windmills, and eminences that produce good white wine. The cathedral is an elegant structure; and in it is the tomb of Rene, king of Sicily. Here is a considerable manufacture of handkerchiefs and canvass: and the produce of the slate quarries, at the extremity of the suburb of Bressigny, forms likewise an important article of commerce. The castle, flanked by 18 great round towers, is situate on a rock. It is 50 miles ENE of Nantes, and 175 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 47 28 N.

Anghiera, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the E side of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW of Milan.

Anglen, or *Angelen*, a small country of Denmark, in the duchy of Slesswick. Many authors suppose that from the people of this country the English originated; being called in to assist the Britons against the invaders from Norway, they in process of time became masters of the country, and gave it the name of England.

Anglesey, an island, and the most northern county of Wales, 24 miles long and 18 broad, containing 200,000 acres. It sends two members to parliament; is divided into six hundreds, and 74 parishes, and has two market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 33,806. It is separated from Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow channel called Menai, which passes from St. George channel, by Carnarvon and Bangor, to the Irish sea. That part of the island which borders

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this ſtrait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient ſtate, when it was the celebrated ſeat of the Druids, whoſe terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickeſt woods. Rude mounds and heaps of ſtones, ſaid to be druidical remains, are ſtill to be ſeen: but a little way within, the whole appears a naked tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in graſs and corn, and abounding in cattle. This iſland produces vaſt quantities of copper and ſulphur (ſee *Parys*) and in the NW part is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with aſbeſtos. Beaumaris is the chief town.

Angola, a kingdom of Africa, in Congou, bounded on the N by Congou Proper, E by Matamba, S by Benguela, and W by the Atlantic. It produces maize, beans, oranges, lemons, and ſeveral other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, generally idolators, and take as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among ſeveral petty princes, and the Portugueſe have ſeveral ſettlements on the coaſt; but the Engliſh and Dutch traffic with the natives. Loanda is the capital.

Angora, the ancient Ancyra, a city of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. The caſtle has a triple incloſure, and the walls are of white marble and ſtone, reſembling porphyry. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Here are bred the fineſt goats in the world; the hair, being almoſt like ſilk, is worked into fine ſtuffs. It ſtands on a lofty ſituation. 212 miles SE of Conſtantinople. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Angouleſme, a town of France, capital of the department of Charente, and the ſee of a biſhop. It is ſeated on a mountain ſurrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; and there are ſome paper manufactures in its environs. It is 50 miles WSW of Limoges. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 45 39 N.

Angoumois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Poitou, E by Limoſin and Marche, S by Perigord, and W by Saintonge. It is now included in the department of Charente.

Angra, the capital of Tercera, one of the Azores. It is a biſhop's ſee, and the reſidence of the governor of the Azores. The town is well built, and populous; and here are royal magazines for all ſorts of naval ſtores. It ſtands on a bay, between two mountains, on the S ſide of the iſland. Lon. 27 12 W, lat. 38 39 N.

Angrogna, a town of Piedmont, on a river of the ſame name, ſeven miles W of Pignerol.

Anguilla, or *Snake Iſland*, the moſt northerly of the Engliſh Leeward iſlands in the W Indies. It is 30 miles long and three broad, winding ſomewhat in the manner of a ſnake, and is 60 miles NW of St. Chriſtopher. Lon. 62 35 W, lat. 18 15 N.

Anguillaba, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near the lake Bracciano, 15 miles NW of Rome.

Anguſhire, or *Forfarſhire*, a county of Scotland, 45 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the N by Aberdeenſhire, NE by Kincardineſhire, E by the German ocean, S by the friſh of Tay, and W by Perthſhire. It is divided into 53 pariſhes, and in 1801 contained 97,127 inhabitants. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and paſtures. Marl is found in moſt of the lakes, freeſtone abounds in many parts, and there are ſeveral limeſtone quarries. The principal rivers are the North and South Eſk. The county-town is Forfar.

Anhalt, a principality of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 42 miles long and 10 broad; bounded on the S by Mansfield, W by Halberſtadt, E by the duchy of Saxony, and N by Magdeburg. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and Mulda. Its ancient caſtle is gone to decay. Zerbſt is the capital.

Anholt, an iſland of Denmark, in the Categat, ſurrounded by ſand banks, but affords good anchorage and ſupplies of water. In 1809, it was taken by the Engliſh, who defeated the Danes in their attempt to retake it in 1811. On it is a lighthouſe. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 56 38 N.

Aniane, a town of France, in the department of Herault, 13 miles WNW of Montpelier.

Anjenga, a town of Hindooſtan, in Travancore, which has a trade in pepper and calicos. It ſtands at the mouth of a river, 46 miles WNW of Travancore. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 8 40 N.

Animaly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Coimbetore, with a fort. It has a trade in drugs, honey, and wax, collected in the hills to the S, and is ſeated on the Alima, 21 miles S of Coimbetore.

Anjou, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, W by Bretagne, S by Poitou, and E by Touraine. It formerly belonged to the ſovereigns of England. It now forms the department of Mayenne and Loire.

Ann, St a town of New Brunſwick, ſituate on the river St. John, nearly op-

posite Frederictown, and 80 miles above the city of St. John.

Annaberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, noted for silver mines and the manufacture of lace, 17 miles S of Chemnitz.

Annagh, an island on the W coast of Ireland, five miles in circumference, between the isle of Achil and the coast of the county of Mayo. Lon. 9 39 W, lat. 53 58 N.

Annamooka, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and visited by Cook in 1774 and 1777. It is well cultivated in many places, consisting of plantations of yams and plantains, inclosed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives; and the other parts of the island, especially toward the sea, are covered with trees and bushes. It is situate about 187 E lon. and 20 S lat.

Annan, a river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which rises in the Moffat hills, and taking a southerly direction, through a fertile dale to which it gives name, enters Solway frith, below the town of Annan.

Annan, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Annan, three miles from its mouth, which forms a good harbour for vessels of 250 tons burden. Here was a fine castle, built by one of the Bruces, the ruins of which still remain. Much corn is exported hence; and there is a manufacture for carding and spinning. It is 16 miles ESE of Dumfries, and 80 S of Edinburg. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 55 2 N.

Annano, a fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tenaro, 12 miles S of Casal.

Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, in Ann Arundel county, and one of the wealthiest cities of the United States. The state-house, a noble building, stands in the centre of the city, from which point the streets diverge in every direction. Here also is St. John college, which, with Washington college at Chester, constitute one university, named the University of Maryland. Annapolis is situate on Chesapeak bay, at the mouth of the Severn, 30 miles E by N of Washington, and 35 S of Baltimore. Lon. 76 48 W, lat 39 0 N.

Annapolis, a seaport of Nova Scotia, on the E side of the bay of Fundy. It has one of the finest harbours in the world, but the entrance is through a difficult strait, called the Gut of Annapolis. The town stands on the S side of the harbour, at the mouth of a river of its name, 86 miles W by N of Halifax. Lon. 64 55 W, lat. 44 50 N.

Annecy, a town of Savoy, seated on a lake of its name, whence issues the canal of Thioux, which runs through the town and then enters the river Sier. It was lately the see of a bishop, who also assumed the title of bishop and prince of Geneva. Annecy is the largest town in Savoy next to Chambery, and is 16 miles S of Geneva. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Annobon, an island near the coast of Guinea, so called because it was discovered by the Portuguese on New-years-day. It is well stocked with cattle, and abounds with palm trees and fruit. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 1 50 S.

Annonay, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with manufactures of very fine paper; seated at the conflux of the Cances and Deumes, 12 miles SW of Vienne.

Annot, or *Anot*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, six miles W of Entreveaux.

Anover, a town of Spain, in New Castile, near the Tajo, 17 miles NE of Toledo, and 22 S of Madrid.

Ansauvillers, a town of France, in the department of Oise, five miles SSE of Breteuil.

Anse, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, 12 miles N of Lyon.

Anspach, or *Onolzbach*, a principality of Germany, in the S part of the circle of Franconia. It has iron mines, and several medicinal springs; and the soil produces considerable quantities of corn, and feeds great numbers of cattle.

Anspach, a city of Franconia, capital of the principality of Anspach, with a castle, a palace, and an excellent academy. It has many handsome buildings; and the principal manufacture is lace. It is seated on the Retzat, 24 miles WSW of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Anstruther, *East* and *West*, two boroughs of Scotland, on the SE coast of Fifeshire. They adjoin each other; and East Anstruther, which is much the largest, is little more than a fishing village, nine miles SSE of St. Andrew.

Antab, a town of Syria, situate on two hills and the valley between them, watered by the Sejour. It is three miles in circumference, with a strong old castle on a rock, and has a considerable manufacture of stamped calicos. Many medals of the Syrian kings have been found here, and some also of the kings

of Cappadocea. It is 50 miles E of Alexandretta, and 60 N by E of Aleppo. Lon. 37 35 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Antalia; see *Satalia*.

Antequera, a town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle: the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by many brooks. In and around it are numerous ancient edifices in ruins; and in the vicinity are large quantities of natural salt, quarries of excellent stone, and a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles NW of Malaga. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 37 1 N.

Antequera, a town of New Spain. See *Guaxaca*.

Antibes, a town of France, in the department of Var, with a strong castle, and a harbour for small vessels. The vicinity produces excellent fruit. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 11 miles SSW of Nice. Lon. 7 7 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Anticosti, an island at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, 90 miles long and 20 broad. It is full of rocks, covered with wood, and has no harbour; but excellent cod is found on the shores.

Antigua, one of the English Leeward islands in the W Indies, about 20 miles in length and breadth, and 60 E by S of St. Christopher. It is destitute of fresh water, and the inhabitants save the rain water in cisterns. The chief produce is sugar, of which it annually produces 16,000 hogsheads. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored in 1783. The capital is St. John.

Antilles, the name which the French give to the Caribbee islands.

Antioch, or *Anthakia*, a town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital. This ancient city, in which the disciples of Christ were first called Christians, and yet the see of a Greek patriarch, is now almost come to nothing; but the magnificent ruins of it still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Osi, 15 miles from the Mediterranean, and 50 NW of Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Antiochetta, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and a bishop's see, seated on the Mediterranean, 88 miles S of Cogni. Lon. 33 26 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Antioco, St. an island on the SW coast of Sardinia, 14 miles long and three broad. In 1793 it was taken by the French, but evacuated soon after.

Antiparos, the ancient Oleiros, an island of the Archipelago, two miles W of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet, in some parts, is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a remarkable grotto, about 80 yards high and 100 broad, which contains a vast variety of figures, of a white transparent chrystalline substance, resembling vegetables, marble pillars, and a superb marble pyramid. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Antiquia, a town of New Granada, capital of a province famous for its gold mines. It is seated on the Cauca, 200 miles NNW of St. Fe de Bogota. Lon. 74 20 W, lat. 6 50 N.

Antivari, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles NW of Dolcigno.

Antoine, St. a town of France, in the department of Isere, five miles NE of St. Marcellan.

Antonio, St. the most northern of the Cape Verd islands, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Lon. 25 0 W, lat. 17 0 N.

Antonio, St. a town of Brasil, in the province of Ilheos, on a river of the same name, near its mouth, 80 miles S of Ilheos.

Antonio, St. a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Texas; seated on a river of its name, 300 miles ENE of Montelovez. Lon. 95 40 W, lat. 28 40 N.

Antonio de Capo, St. a town of Brasil, in the province of Pernambuco, situate near Cape St. Augustin, 30 miles SSW of Olinda.

Antonio de los Cues, St. a town of New Spain, in Guaxaca, celebrated for the remains of ancient Mexican fortifications, 85 miles N of Guaxaca.

Antonio de Seneci, St. a town of New Mexico, on the W side of Rio del Norte, 150 miles S by E of St. Fe. Lon. 107 45 W, lat. 34 15 N.

Antonio de Suchitepec, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Guatimala, situate on a river, near its entrance into the Pacific ocean, 70 miles W by N of Guatimala. Lon. 93 28 W, lat. 14 44 N.

Antrim, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 27 broad; bounded on the E and N by the sea, W by Londonderry, and S by Down. It is divided into 16 parishes, which include 170,000 inhabitants. This county is much encumbered with bogs and morasses, though it enjoys a tolerable air. It has two great natural curiosities: Lough Neagh, a large lake, the waters of which are of a petrifying quality; and the Giant's

Causeway, consisting of lofty pillars of basaltes, all of angular shapes, from three sides to eight, and extending three miles along the seashore. The linen manufacture is carried on very extensively in this county. It sends five members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Bann and Lagan. The assizes are held at Carrickfergus.

Antrim, a town of the county of Antrim, now much decayed, but still partakes of the linen manufacture. It stands on a small stream, which a little below the town enters the NE end of Lough Neagh, 16 miles W of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6 41 W, lat. 54 46 N.

Antrum, a mountain of the Swiss Alps, in the Valais, by which there is a passage from the Valais into the valley of Antrona, in the Milanese.

Antwerp, a city of Brabant, lately a bishop's see, and now the capital of the department of Two Nethes. It stands on the Scheldt, which is here 400 yards wide, and large vessels may come up to the quay. In 1568 it was the chief mart of Flemish commerce, and then contained 200,000 inhabitants; but the civil wars, caused by the tyranny of Philip II, drove the trade to Amsterdam. It now contains only 50,000 inhabitants, who carry on some commerce, and a few flourishing manufactures, particularly of lace and linen. The cathedral is a fine structure, and contains an assemblage of paintings by the greatest masters of the Flemish school; and there are many fine paintings in the other churches. The exchange, once so thronged, and from which sir Thomas Gresham took the model of that for London, now serves for the accommodation of an academy for painting, sculpture, architecture, and the mathematics. The townhouse, in the great market-place, is a noble structure. In the principal street is a crucifix of bronze, 38 feet high, on a marble pedestal. This was made from a demolished statue of the cruel duke of Alva, which he himself had set up in the citadel. The citadel is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses of the Low Countries. Antwerp was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, after a long and memorable siege. It has been frequently taken more easily since, the last time by the French in 1794. It is 22 miles N of Brussels, and 65 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Anville, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county, situate at the head of Tulphehocken creek, and on the canal between the Susquehanna and the Schuylkil, 18 miles ENE of Harrisburg, and 65 WNW of Philadelphia.

Anweiller, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Queich, eight miles W by N of Landau.

Anzarba, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, seated in a plain, 35 miles NE of Adana.

Anzerma, a town of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, where there are mines of gold. It is seated on the river Cauca, 140 miles NNE of Popayan. Lon. 75 25 W, lat. 4 58 N.

Anziko, a kingdom of Guinea, lying E of Gabon and N of Congou, but is little known. The king is styled the Micoco, whence the country is sometimes so called. The capital is Monsol.

Aosta, or *Aousta*, a city of Piedmont, and a bishop's see. It contains several monuments of the Romans, and stands at the foot of the Pennine and Greek Alps, on the river Doria, 45 miles NNW of Turin. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 45 41 N.

Aouste, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the river Drome, 15 miles SE of Valence.

Apalachian; see *Allegany*.

Apalachicola, a river of N America, formed by the junction of the Chatahouche and Flint, at an old Indian fort of the same name on the S confines of Georgia, and thence flows between W and E Florida into Apalaches bay, in the gulf of Mexico, E of Cape Blaize.

Apamea, a town of Syria, on the river Osi, 35 miles S of Antioch.

Apanomia, a town of the island of Santorin, seated on the NW coast, seven miles NNW of Scauro.

Apee, one of the New Hebrides, near Malicollo, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 27 E, lat. 16 46 S.

Apennines, a chain of mountains, in Europe, which begins near Oneglia, on the gulf of Genoa, passes round that gulf at no great distance from the sea, then proceeds E to the centre of Italy, and afterward divides that country in a mediate SE direction to the extremities of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the rivers which water Italy. The Apennines are at first a branch of the Alps, but, in general, they may rather be regarded as hills than as mountains.

Apenrade, a seaport of Denmark, in Slesvick, with a citadel. It is a place of considerable trade, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the Baltic, 27 miles NNW of Slesvick. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 55 8 N.

Aphiom Karahissar, a town of Asiatic

Turkey, in Natolia, built round a high rock, on the top of which is a fortress. It is three miles in circumference, and has a considerable trade. The chief manufacture is carpets; and the country around produces much opium, called aphiom by the Turks. It stands on the Mindra, 150 miles E of Smyrna. Lon. 31 10 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Apice, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, seven miles ESE of Benevento.

Apolda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, eight miles N of Jena, and 40 SW of Leipsic.

Appenzel, a canton in the NE part of Swisserland, bordering on Tyrol. It is divided into twelve communities: six, called the interior, are Roman catholics; and six exterior, are protestants.

Appenzel, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of its name. It is large and populous, and situate on the river Setter, 40 miles E of Zurich. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 47 21 N.

Appleby, a borough and the county-town of Westmorland, with a market on Saturday. It has been twice destroyed by the Scots, and now consists of only one broad street of mean houses. At the upper end or S part is the castle, and at the lower end is the church. The town is governed by a mayor, and almost encircled by the river Eden It is 20 miles NNE of Kendal, and 270 NNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 54 35 N.

Appledore, a village in Devonshire, situate at the mouth of the Torridge, in Barnstaple bay, three miles N by E of Biddeford. Here the Danes landed, under Hubba, in the time of Alfred.

Apt, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. It has a trade in prunes, coarse serges, and wax chandlery; and contains many fine Roman antiquities. It is seated on the Calaron, 20 miles N of Aix.

Apurimac, a rapid river of Peru, which rises 10 miles above Arequipa, and flows N about 430 miles; receiving the Paucartambo from the E, and the Xauxa from the W. It then takes the name of Ucayal, and continuing its course 470 miles further, enters the river Amazon, in lon. 72 6 W.

Aqua Negra, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chiesa, 12 miles W of Mantua.

Aquambo, a kingdom of Guinea, which occupies about 10 miles on the Gold coast, and extends above 100 miles inland, on the W side of the Volta, and is there of greater breadth. It is one of the greatest monarchies in Guinea, and is divided into a number of petty royalties, but all of them subject to the king of Aquambo, who exercises an unlimited authority over them and his meanest subjects. The natives are haughty, turbulent, and warlike; and their power is formidable to the neighbouring kingdoms. The English, Dutch, and Danes have forts at Acra, which is deemed the best place on the Gold coast.

Aqui, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, with a citadel, and baths of mineral water; seated on the Bormida, 15 miles S of Alexandria.

Aquila, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ultra, and a bishop's see, with a castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 2400 persons were killed. It is seated on a hill, near the Pescara, 28 miles W of Civita di Chieti, and 106 miles N by W of Naples. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 42 33 N.

Aquileia, a town of Italy, in Friuli, formerly a large city, but demolished by the Huns in 452. Its ancient patriarch was next in power to the pope; but in the 15th century his power was much reduced. In 1750, the patriarchate was entirely abolished, and the archbishoprics of Gorz and Udine established in its stead. Aquileia, now a small place, is seated near the gulf of Venice, 15 miles NE of Venice.

Aquino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, ruined by emperor Conrade. It is the birthplace of Juvenal, and seated near the Garigliano, 20 miles S by E of Sora.

Arabat, a town and fort of the Crimea, and province of Taurida, on the borders of the sea of Asoph, 20 miles N by E of Caffa.

Arabia, a country of Asia, extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth; bounded on the W by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, NE by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbekar, E by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus, and S by the Indian ocean. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix, so named by Europeans from their supposed qualities. Arabia Petrea, much the smallest of the three, lies to the S of Syria, along the E coast of the Red sea. The N part is mountainous, and in general stony, sandy, and barren, but some parts yield sufficient nourishment for cattle, whose milk and camel's flesh is the chief food of its few inhabitants. Arabia Deserta lies S of Syria, and E of Arabia Petrea. It is for the most part desert, being intersected by barren mountains, and many of the plains nothing but great sands and heaths; but there are some plains and

vallies that feed great flocks of sheep and goats; there are also great numbers of ostriches, and a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix, so called on account of its fertility with regard to the rest, lies to the s of Arabia Deserta, between the Red sea, the Indian ocean, and the Persian gulf. It is by far the most considerable part, and though the centre is occupied by very dry deserts, there are many rich provinces on the coasts, producing a variety of fruits, honey, wax, cinnamon, cassia, manna, spikenard, frankincense, myrrh, and coffee, of which latter prodigious quantities are exported. The Arabs are of a middle stature and brown complexion; and have always a grave and melancholy air. They derive their subsistence from their flocks, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder. They acknowledge no sovereign but the emirs of their tribes, who are their natural princes, and to whom they pay obedience. They have also schieks, or chiefs of an advanced age, whom they often consult, and whose advice they follow. The dress of the Arabs consists of a white robe, bound round with a broad leather girdle, fastened by a strong buckle or large clasp. Their drawers are made of linen, and descend to the lower part or the leg. They wear a kind of red cap on the head; and sometimes they wear slippers, after the manner of the Turks, but are generally in half boots that they may be ready to get on horseback. Winter and summer they wear a large cloak, striped black and white, made of the hair of goats or some other animal. Their emirs dress in the same manner, except that their cloaks are for the most part all black. The Arabs in the deserts live in tents, and remove from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over from Bussara to Aleppo, and from Cairo to Mecca. The famous Mohamed was a native of this country; and his followers, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came.

Aracan, or *Reccan*, a fertile country of Asia, bounded on the NW by Chittagong, NE by Cassay, E and SE by Birmah, and SW by the gulf of Bengal. The rainy season continues from April to October; and the rest of the year is called summer. The inhabitants are idolaters. The women are tolerably fair; but the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. They are a dastardly race of people, and have only courage to attack defenceless merchants and boatmen. There are such numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited, on account of the ravages made by these animals. The commodities are salt, elephants teeth, bees wax, and rice; but its trade was never very considerable. Aracan was long an independent nation, governed by a king; but it was subdued by the Birmans in 1783, and is now a province of that empire.

Aracan, the capital of the country of the same name, with an extensive fort. The river Aracan runs through the city, and waters the streets by means of several arms or canals, into which it is divided. The inhabitants are about 100,000. It was taken by the Birmans in 1783. It is 260 miles SSE of Islamabad, and 230 WSW of Ava. Lon. 93 10 E, lat. 20 38 N.

Arad, a town of Hungary, with a strong fortress, on the river Maros, 24 miles NNE of Temeswar.

Aragon, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, W by Navarre and the Two Castiles, S by Valencia, and E by Valencia and Catalonia. The country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers, but in other places dry and sandy; it also produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt. Saragossa is the capital.

Araiche, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, at the mouth of the river Kos. It has a strong castle, and several batteries on the banks of the river. The larger vessels of the emperor generally winter in a cove of the river, where there are magazines of naval stores. It is 40 miles SSW of Tangier. Lon. 6 2 W, lat. 35 11 N.

Aral, a lake of Independent Tartary, 120 miles E of the Caspian sea. It is 260 miles in length, and in some places 70 in breadth. The water is salt, and there are many small saline lakes in the vicinity.

Aranda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douro, 42 miles S of Burgos.

Aranjuez, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with broad streets intersecting each other at right angles. The great square is surrounded by porticos, and has a fountain that supplies the town with water. Here are three churches; a royal palace with beautiful gardens, and a theatre for the bull-fights; in the palace is the Supreme Junta of

Government of the Kingdom were installed and held their first meeting, September 25, 1808. Aranjuez is seated on the Tajo, 30 miles S by E of Madrid. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 40 6 N.

Ararat, a detached mountain of Persia, on the confines of Armenia. It has two summits; and the highest is always covered with snow.

Arassi, a maritime town of the territory of Genoa, five miles SW of Albenga.

Aracova, a fortress of Upper Hungary, on a river of the same name, 72 miles NW of Cassovia. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Arau, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Argau, with manufactures of cotton, printed linen, and cutlery. A treaty between the protestant and catholic cantons was concluded here in 1712. It is seated on the river Aar, 27 miles W of Zurich. Lon. 7 50 E, lat 47 25 N

Aravacourchy, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbetore, with a neat fort, and a bazar of well-built houses. It stands on the Nunganji, 23 miles E of Daraporam.

Arauco, a fortress and town of Chili, situate in a fine valley, on a river of the same name, 40 miles S by W of Conception.

Araxes, or *Aras*, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, flows SE across Armenia, and joins the Kur, near its entrance into the Caspian sea.

Arba, an island, 30 miles in circumference, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is five miles distant. The soil is rich, but the inhabitants are indolent. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Arberg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on an island formed by two branches of the Aar. It is 10 miles NW of Bern.

Arbil, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Curdistan, the ancient Arbela, near which Alexander defeated Darius. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and in the vicinity are naphtha pits. It is seated in an extensive plain, 36 miles N of Altunkupri, and 50 E of Mosul.

Arbois, a town of France, in the department of Jura, famous for its white wines. It is 22 miles SW of Besancon.

Arboga, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, seated on the Ulvison, by which river, and a canal, it has a communication with the lakes Hielmar and Maelar. It is 25 miles NE of Orebro.

Arbon, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Constance, 12 miles SE of Constance.

Arbroath; see *Aberbrothwick*.

Arburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a citadel on a rock, seated on the Aar, 12 miles E of Soleure.

Arcadia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, near the gulf of its name, 22 miles N of Navarin. Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 37 24 N.

Arceuil, a village of France, three miles S of Paris, remarkable for its aqueduct to that city, built in 1624, by Mary de Medicis.

Archangel, a city and seaport of Russia, capital of a government of its name. It was the only seaport of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. The trade is yet considerable, though greatly diminished since the building of Petersburg. In 1793, a fire destroyed great part of the city and suburbs; but they are now rebuilt with neatness. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, four miles from the White sea, and 400 NE of Petersburg. Lon. 38 59 E, lat. 64 34 N.

Archidona, a town of Spain, in Granada, with an ancient castle, 13 miles NNE of Antequera.

Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean sea, having Romania on the N, Natolia on the E, the Isle of Candia on the S, Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing the islands of Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Scirus, Metelin, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Antiparos, Cerigo, Santorini, Andros, Tina, Naxia, Milo, Delos, Hydra, Argentiera, and many others.

Archipelago, Northern, a part of the Pacific ocean, having the peninsula of Kamtschatka on the W, and the coast of America on the E. It includes a number of islands, among which are four principal groups. The first, called Saignan, contains five islands; the second, called Khoa, includes eight islands; and both these groups together are styled the Aleutian Islands. The third group is called the Andreanoffski Ostrova, and comprises 16 islands. The fourth group is the Lissie Ostrova, or the Fox Islands, 16 in number. They all belong to Russia, and are valuable chiefly for the skins of animals found there, particularly the sea otter. See *Fox Islands*

Arcis, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N of Troyes.

Arco, a town and castle of Germany,

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in Tyrol, taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the river Scarca, 15 miles WSW of Trent.

Arcos, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a craggy rock, by the river Guadalete, 38 miles SSE of Seville.

Arcot, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the Carnatic. The citadel is large, and esteemed a place of some strength; but the nabob often resides at Madras. In the vicinity are several celebrated temples, visited by numerous pilgrims. Arcot has a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. It is seated on the S bank of the Paliar, 66 miles W by S of Madras, and 180 E by N of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 24 E, lat. 12 51 N.

Ardagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, which, united to Kilmore, gives name to a bishopric. There is no cathedral, or episcopal place of residence. It is seven miles SE of Longford.

Ardebil, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, the residence and burial-place of many kings; particularly of Shiek Seffi, the author of the Persian sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia; and caravans are frequently passing to and from Constantinople and Smyrna. It is 35 miles ESE of Tauris. Lon. 48 40 E, lat. 38 20 N.

Ardeche, a department of France, including the late territory of Vivarez. It takes its name from a river, which flows into the Rhone, at the S extremity of the department. Privas is the capital.

Ardee, or *Atherdee*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. Here is a large mount, apparently artificial; some suppose it to have been a burial-place of the Irish kings; others, that it was a place where the people assembled to deliberate on public affairs. It is 14 miles NW of Drogheda.

Ardenburg, a town of Flanders, 10 miles NE of Bruges.

Ardennes, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It is so named from a famous forest, lying on the river Meuse. The principal town is Sedan.

Ardfert, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and a bishop's see united with Aghadoe to Limerick. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now a poor place, with extensive ruins. The cathedral is in good repair. It is seated on a river which runs into Tralee bay, seven miles NNW of Tralee.

Ardmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on a cape and bay of its name, 10 miles SSW of Dungarvon.

Ardra, a small kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave coast, at the bottom of the gulf of St. Thomas. The country is fertile in maize, palm-wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year; and it produces a great deal of salt. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Ardres, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. On an open plain between the town and Guisnes was the celebrated interview between Francis I of France and Henry VIII of England, in 1520. It is 10 miles SSE of Calais.

Arebo, or *Arebon*, a town of Guinea, on the Slave coast, at the mouth of the Formoso. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Areca, an island in the gulf of Persia, three miles SW of Ormus. The Dutch attempted to establish a factory, and built a fort here, but were expelled by the Persians.

Arekea; see *Arkiko*.

Arensberg, the capital of the duchy of Westphalia, and of a county of its name. It is seated on a hill, by the river Roer, 22 miles SSE of Ham, and 63 NE of Cologne. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Arensburg, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Riga, capital of the isle of Oesel, and a bishop's see. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 58 15 N.

Arenshard, a district in Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart built by king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the eruptions of the Saxons. It extends across the country, about nine miles in length.

Arenswalde, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the lake Slauin, 17 miles SE of New Stargard.

Arequipa, an episcopal town of Peru, founded by Pizarro in 1539. Near it is a volcano; and it has been four times laid in ruins by earthquakes. It stands in a fertile country, on the Apurimac, 240 miles S of Cusco, and 460 SE of Lima. Lon. 72 30 W, lat. 16 40 S.

Arevalo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Adaga, 32 miles N by E of Avila.

Arezzo, a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino. Guy Aretin, a Benedictine monk, inventor of the musical notes ut, re, &c. was born here; also the celebrated Francis Petrarch. It stands on a hill, at the conflux of the Chianna and Arno, 15 miles W of Citta di Castello.

Argau, a new canton of Swisserland, lying to the W of that of Zurich. Arau is the capital.

Argences, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, on the river Meauce, 10 miles E of Caen.

Argentan, a town of France, in the department of Orne, with a considerable trade in lace; seated on an eminence, by the river Orne, 12 miles NW of Seez, and 110 W of Paris.

Argenteuil, a town of France, on the river Seine, five miles NW of Paris. It has a fine vineyard; and in the environs are quarries of the plaster of Paris.

Argentiera, a barren island of the Archipelago, so called from the silver mines in it. There is but one village, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Argentiere, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, five miles SW of Aubenas, and 17 W of Viviers.

Argenton, a town of France, in the department of Indre, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 miles SW of Bourges. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Argos, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, anciently a large city and the capital of a kingdom. The citadel, called Larissa, is on the summit of a high rock, but now totally deserted. The town is still the see of a bishop, and stands on a plain near the bay of Napoli, 35 miles SSW of Corinth. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Argostoli, a town of the island of Cefalonia, with a fortress and the best harbour in the island. It is eight miles WSW of Cefalonia.

Argueil, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 18 miles NE of Rouen.

Arguin, an island and fort on the coast of Zahara, 30 miles SE of Cape Blanco. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese in 1638; afterward the French took it from the Dutch. Lon. 17 5 W, lat. 20 30 N.

Argun, a river of Asia. see *Saghalien*.

Argunskoi. a town of Siberia, on the frontiers of Eastern Turkey. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. It is 70 miles SE of Nershinsk. Lon. 103 56 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Argyleshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Invernesshire, E by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, and S and W by the Atlantic ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. It is 110 miles long from the mull of Cantyre to its NE extremity; its breadth is very unequal; about 40 miles where greatest. It is divided into 49 parishes, and in 1801 contained 76,850 inhabitants. To the NW is a peninsula nearly detached from the rest of the county; it contains the districts of Ardnamurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgowar. The peninsulas of Cantyre and Cowal are likewise very large. The chief islands attached to this county are Mull, Islay, Jura, Tirey, and Col. The soil of Argyleshire, in the high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent pasture. Some parts are covered with heath, and others exhibit rugged and bare rocks. The sides of the hills and lakes are interspersed with woods; and there are rich mines of copper, iron, and lead. The chief town is Inverary.

Arhusen, or *Aarhus*, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name. It is surrounded by forests full of game, and seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Guda, 25 miles S of Wiburg. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 5 N.

Ariano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 15 miles E by N of Benevento.

Ariano, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on a branch of the Po, 22 miles NE of Ferrara.

Arica, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Charcos. It is but badly fortified, and has been much injured by earthquakes. Here the treasure brought from Potosi is shipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade. It is 550 miles SE of Lima. Lon. 70 25 W, lat. 18 27 S.

Arienzo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles NE of Naples.

Arindal, a town of Norway, in the government of Bergen, noted for the productive iron mines in its vicinity. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles NNE of Christiansand.

Arinthot, a town of France, in the department of Jura, eight miles S of Orgelet.

Aripo, a town on the W coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

Arisch, a town and fort of Egypt, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. The French became masters of it in 1799; but it was retaken by the Turks and English at the end of the year. In 1800, the Turks and French signed a convention here, by which the troops of the latter were to evacuate Egypt; but the English admiral refused to ratify the capitulation. Arisch stands on the confines of Arabia and Palestine, 36 miles SW of Gaza, and 120 NE of Suez.

Arispe, a city of New Spain, capital

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of the province of Sonora. The population does not exceed 8000. It is 330 miles N by W of Cinaloa. Lon. 108 55 W, lat. 30 36 N.

Arkansaw, a large river of Louisiana, which rises among the mountains on the N border of New Mexico, in about lat. 41 N, and flows 2173 miles, the lower half very flexuous, to the Mississippi, which it enters in lat. 33 45 N. In 1806, the stream of this river was struck by an exploratory party, under lieut. Pike, in lon. 96 30 W, lat 37 44 N; and from this point it was ascended by him to its source, and descended by lieut. Wilkinson to its mouth. Its whole length, except 192 miles in the mountains, may be navigated in spring with boats constructed for the purpose, and meet with no detentions: but in summer, soon after attaining the plain, the river for upward of 400 miles becomes nearly dry, the bed extending over a wide sandy soil; and lower down, below the influx of Grand river, is a perpendicular fall of near seven feet, and rapids that extend several hundred miles. Its banks, in general, are rich in herbage, and abound with buffalos, elks, and deer.

Arkansaw, a town, or military post, of Louisiana, on the left bank of the Arkansaw, 100 miles above its mouth. Lon. 92 20 W, lat. 34 10 N.

Arkiko, or *Arekea*, a seaport of Abyssinia, in Tigre, on the bay of Masuah, five miles SE of Masuah.

Arklow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, with the remains of a castle, and a haven for small craft. It stands near the mouth of the Ovoca, 13 miles S of Wicklow.

Arles, a city of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, lately an archiepiscopal see. The country around produces good wine, vermilion, manna, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most remarkable. It is seated on the Rhone, 20 miles SE of Nismes. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Arlesheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Terrible, lately of Swisserland, in the bishopric of Basel, three miles S of Basel.

Arleux, a town of France, in the department of Nord, eight miles NW of Cambray.

Arlon, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on a mountain, 10 miles NW of Luxemburg.

Armagh, a county of Ireland, 32 miles long and 19 broad; bounded on the E by Down, W by Tyrone and Monaghan, N by Lough Neagh, and S by Louth. It contains 20 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. The soil is reckoned the richest in Ireland; but a tract called the Fowes is hilly and barren, and there are also some considerable bogs. Some good marble is found in this county; and the linen manufacture flourishes in all its branches. It has no river of consequence but the Blackwater, which separates it from Tyrone.

Armagh, a city of Ireland, capital of the county of its name, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. Here is a handsome archiepiscopal palace, a noble school founded by Charles I. a complete observatory, and a public library. Armagh sends one member to parliament, has a great linen market, and many bleaching grounds in its vicinity. It is seated near the river Kalin, 52 miles SE of Londonderry, and 76 N by W of Dublin. Lon. 7 6 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Armagnac, a late province of France, in Guienne, 55 miles long and 40 broad. It is fertile in corn and wine, and has a trade in brandy and wool. This province, with Gascony, now forms the department of Gers.

Armenia, a large country of Asia, part in Turkey and part in Persia; bounded on the W by the Euphrates, S by Diarbek and Curdistan, E by Schirvan, and N by Georgia. It is a fine country, being watered by several large rivers. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are chiefly Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop. Erzerum is the capital.

Armentiers, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Lis, eight miles WNW of Lisle.

Armiers, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Sambre, 20 miles S of Mons.

Armiro, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Velo, 30 miles SE of Larissa. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Armuyden, a town of Holland, in the island of Walcheren, now inconsiderable, the sea having stopt up the harbour. The salt-works are its chief resource. It is three miles E of Middleburg.

Arnay le Duc, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated in a valley, near the river Arroux, 25 miles NW of Baune.

Arneberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a ruined castle on

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a hill, by the river Elbe, three miles from Werben.

Arnedo, a seaport of Peru, with a good harbour, in the Pacific ocean, 25 miles N of Callao. Lon. 76 53 W, lat. 12 40 S.

Arnhausen, a town of Germany, in Further Pomerania, 27 miles SSE of Colberg.

Arnheim, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland, capital of the quarter or county of its name. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Gelderland, and is seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 54 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Arno, a river of Tuscany, which rises in the Apennines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, enters the gulf of Genoa, a little below the latter town.

Arnsheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, eight miles from Kreuzenach.

Arnstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, a palace, and three churches; seated on the Gera, 11 miles S of Erfurt.

Arnstein, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, with a castle; seated on the Weren, nine miles SW of Schweinfurt.

Arokhage, a city of Persia, in Segestan, and the capital of a district to which it gives name. It is 110 miles SSW of Candahar, and 210 ESE of Zareng. Lon. 65 40 E, lat. 31 20 N.

Arolsen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldech, near the river Aar, 29 miles SSE of Paderborn.

Arona, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a ruined castle, on the lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW of Milan.

Aronches, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, on the river Caro, 16 miles SE of Portalegre.

Arool, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, seated on the Occa, 200 miles S of Moscow. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Arpino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, eight miles N of Aquino.

Arqua, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch. It is 10 miles S of Padua.

Arquata, a town of the territory of Genoa, seated on the Scrivia, 25 miles N of Genoa.

Arques, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with an ancient castle. Here Henry IV gained a complete victory over the duke of Mayenne, general of the league, in 1589. It stands on a river of its name, four miles SW of Dieppe.

Arracifes, a seaport of Brasil, in the province of Pernambuco. It is built on a narrow channel with a castle to defend the entrance, and esteemed the strongest place in all Brasil. Lon. 36 10 W, lat. 8 20 S.

Arrah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, 33 miles W by S of Patna.

Arran, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, to the S of the isle of Bute. It is of an oval form, 20 miles long and 12 broad, and constitutes the greatest part of the county of Bute. Ridges of rugged mountains extend across the island, and Goatfel is near 3000 feet in height. The southern parts present low and cultivated grounds. The climate is healthful, and invalids resort hither to drink the whey of goats milk. Robert Bruce took refuge in this island, during the time of his greatest distress. Among the rocks are found iron-ore, spar, and great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, which often afford shelter to smugglers. The principal place is Lamlash.

Arran Isles, or *South Arran Islands*, three islands on the W coast of Ireland, opposite the bay of Galway.

Arras, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Pas de Calais, and an episcopal see. It is divided into two towns, one named the city, which is the most ancient; and the other the town, which is modern. The great square is full of fine buildings surrounded with piazzas. It is seated on the Scarpe, 22 miles WNW of Cambray. Lon. 2 46 E, lat. 50 17 N.

Arriege, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans and Foix. It is so named from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and passing by Foix and Pamiers, enters the Garonne, near Toulouse. Gold dust is found among its sands. Foix is the capital.

Arroe, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between the islands of Funen and Alsen. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 55 10 N.

Arrojo de St. Servan, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, eight miles S of Merida, and 25 E of Badajoz.

Arroo, five islands in the Indian ocean, to the S and W of New Guinea, extending from 5 30 to 7 0 S lat. with narrow channels between them. The chief product is sago. During the dry or western monsoon numerous flocks of the birds of paradise from New Guinea reside in these islands, where great numbers are killed, dried, and exported to Banda. The Arroo isles are considered as belonging to the Dutch.

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Arsur, a town on the coast of Syria, in Palestine, with a fortress, 10 miles N of Jaffa.

Arta, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a considerable trade in tobacco and skins, and is seated on the Asdhas, 70 miles NNW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 39 28 N.

Artaki, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the S coast of the sea of Marmora, 76 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Artakui, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 48 miles NW of Gallipoli.

Artern, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Unstrutt, 29 miles NNE of Erfurt.

Artibonite, a river of St. Domingo, which rises in the Cibao mountains, flows in a long meandering course to the W, and enters the sea N of the bay of St. Mark.

Artois, a late province of France, bounded on the N and E by Flanders, and S and W by Hainault, Cambresis, and Picardy. It is now included in the department of Pas de Calais.

Aruba, an island, 15 miles in circumference, near the coast of Terra Firma. Lon. 70 5 W, lat. 12 10 N.

Arve, a rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and watering Salenche, Cluse, and Bonneville, joins the Rhone below Geneva.

Arundel, a borough in Sussex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Arun, and has a venerable Gothic church, formerly collegiate. Its castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, stands on the hill, and is said to be a mile in compass: the possession of this castle confers an earldom on the proprietor. The river is navigable for barges; and great quantities of timber are sent hence for the dock-yards. It is eight miles SE of Chichester, and 56 SSW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Arwangen, a town and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Aar, 12 miles E of Soleure.

Arzilla, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the seacoast, at the mouth of a river, 25 miles SSW of Tangier.

Asab, a town of Abyssinia, in Dancali, on a bay of the Red sea, 36 miles SE of Bailur.

Asaph, St. a city of Wales, in Flintshire, on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clwyd. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral, but has a market on Saturday. It is 24 miles W of Chester, and 205 NW of London. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Ascension, a barren island, in the Atlantic ocean, 600 miles NW of St. Helena. It has a safe harbour, at which the E India ships often touch, to procure turtles, which are here plentiful and large. Lon. 13 59 W, lat. 7 57 S.

Aschaffenburg, a town of Germany, lately in the territory of Mentz, but now the capital of a principality of the same name. Here is a palace, in which George II took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. It was taken by the French in 1796 and 1800. It is situate near the conflux of the Aschaff with the Maine, 29 miles ESE of Frankfort, and 40 WNW of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Ascoli, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with two citadels; seated on a mountain by the river Tronto, 80 miles NE of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 44 N.

Ascoli di Satriano, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated on a mountain, 70 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Aseer, or *Aseergur*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Candeish, 20 miles NE of Burhanpour.

Ashborn, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday. It is famous for cheese, and seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles NE of Utoxeter, and 139 NNW of London.

Ashburton, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday for wool and yarn, and on Saturday for provisions. It is one of the four stannary towns, and has a considerable manufacture of serges. It stands among hills (remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 miles SW of Exeter, and 192 W by S of London. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Ashby de la Zouch, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle with a very high tower, some ruins of which are standing. Here are manufactures of stockings and hats; and a considerable trade in malt. A canal from the town communicates with the Coventry canal. Ashby is 13 miles S of Derby, and 115 NNW of London.

Ashford, a town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. The church is large, and was formerly collegiate. It is seated on the Ash, near its conflux with the Stour, 14 miles SW of Canterbury, and 55 SE of London.

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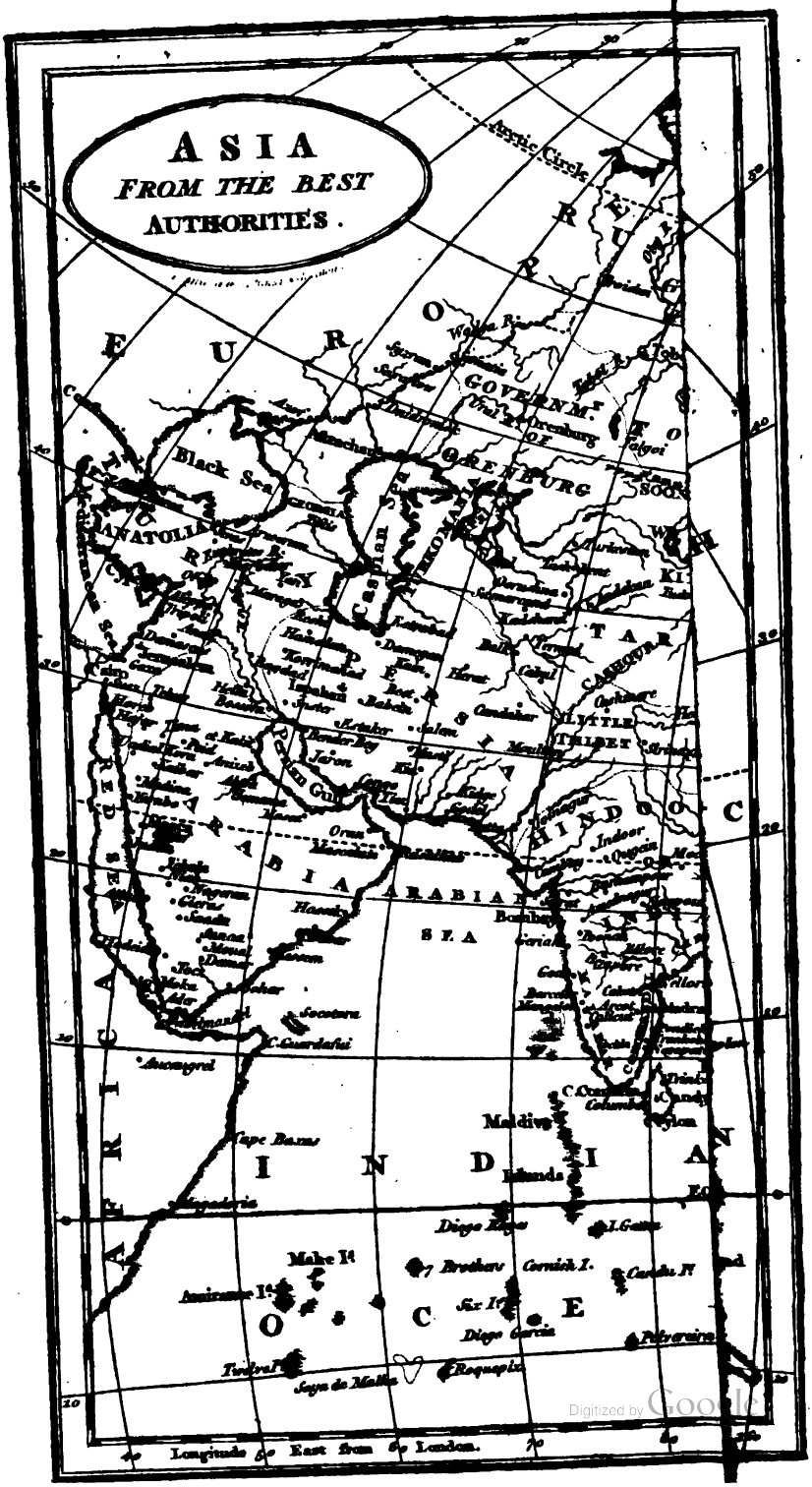

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Ashmunein, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of a city, supposed to be the ancient Hermopolis, on the left bank of the Nile, 140 miles SSW of Cairo. Lon. 31 7 E, lat. 28 10 N.

Ashnagur, a town of Candahar, in the province of Cabul, seated on the Kameh, 90 miles N of Attock, and 100 SE of Cabul.

Ashton, a village in Lancashire, four miles E of Wigan. It has considerable manufactures of cotton and hardware.

Ashton under Line, a village in Lancashire, seated on a high bank by the river Tame, seven miles E of Manchester. It has a large church, a manufacture of cotton, an iron foundry, extensive collieries, and a canal from Manchester, which is here joined by the Huddersfield and Peak Forest canals.

Ashwell, a village in Hertfordshire, four miles N of Baldock. It was formerly a borough; and near its fine church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, inclosed by a deep ditch. Many sepulchral urns have been dug up in the neighbourhood.

ASIA, one of the four grand divisions of the world; bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by the Pacific ocean, S by the Indian ocean, and W by the Red sea, the Mediterranean, the Black sea, the Don, the Volga, the Ural mountains, and the river Cara. It extends 6,050 miles from the Dardenelles on the W, to the E shore of Tartary; and 5,380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. This quarter of the globe has been the scene of the most important transactions respecting the human race; as the creation of man, the establishment of the Hebrew nation and religion, the promulgation of Christianity, &c. In early times, this vast extent of territory was successively governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks; but the regions of India and China were little known to Alexander, or the conquerors of the ancient world. On the decline of these empires, great part of Asia submitted to the Romans; and afterward, in the middle ages, the Saracens founded in Asia, Africa, and Europe, a more extensive empire than that of the Roman when in its height of power. The Saracen greatness ended with the death of Tamerlane, and the Turks, conquerors on every side, took possession of the middle regions of Asia, which they still enjoy. The principal countries in this continent are Siberia, Tartary, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, Persia, Arabia, and Turkey. The various particulars of government, religion, soil, climate, and productions, may be found under the names of the respective countries.

Asiago, a town of Italy, in Vicentino, 20 miles N of Vicenza.

Asiante, or *Asiento*, a country of Africa, north of the Gold coast. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 8 10 N.

Asinara, an island in the Mediterranean, on the NW coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N by W of Sassari. It is 28 miles in compass, fertile and populous. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 41 0 N.

Askeaton, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, noted for its castle, and for one of the most perfect abbeys in the country. It is seated on the Deel, near its conflux with the Shannon, 18 miles WSW of Limerick.

Askrig, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday; seated near the Ure, 18 miles WSW of Richmond, and 246 N of London.

Asna; see *Esne*.

Asnieras, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 miles NW of Bellac.

Asola, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, 20 miles SE of Brescia.

Asolo, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a spacious citadel on a hill. It is surrounded by walls, and situate near the Musone, 17 miles NW of Treviso.

Asoph, or *Azof*, a sea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, lying N of the Black sea, with which it communicates by the strait of Taman. This sea, which is sometimes called the sea of Zabak, extends 240 miles from SW to NE.

Asoph, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinenslaf, including a large tract of territory to the N of the town of Asoph. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and after that period, several new towns were built by Catharine II; one of which, Catharinenslaf, is now the capital.

Asoph, a town of Russia, lately the capital of the district of the same name, seated on the S branch of the Don, near its entrance into the sea of Asoph. The fortress has been several times taken by the Turks and Russians. It is not of the importance it was in the reign of Peter the great; the river being now so choked with sand, as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel. It is 15 miles W by

s of Rastot. Lon. 43 21 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Asperen, a town of Holland, famous for a long siege which it held out against the Geldrians in 1517. It is seated on the Linghe, 13 miles s of Utrecht, and 22 E of Rotterdam.

Assam, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, N by Tibet, and SE and S by Meckley. The river Burrampooter divides it into two provinces; the northern, which is the most fertile, being called Uttercul, and the southern, Dachincul. Among the products are many kinds of valuable fruits, with silk, musk, pepper, cocoa nuts, sugar, and ginger. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The mountains are inhabited by a savage tribe called Nanacs, who go naked, and eat dogs, cats, mice, locusts, and any thing they can find. The other inhabitants of Assam are base and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all flesh except human, and even animals that die a natural death. They are enterprising, savage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels; but they are sometimes brought there from other countries. Asses they are fond of, but are so much afraid of a horse, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. The invention of gunpowder is ascribed to the Assamese. It was known in China and Hindoostan in very remote antiquity; and in the code of Gentoo laws there is a prohibition of the use of fire-arms, but what these fire-arms were is not distinctly known. Ghergong is the capital.

Assancale, a town of Turkish Armenia, which has hot baths much frequented. It is seated on the Aras, 22 miles E of Erzerum.

Assarpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cutch, at the most eastern mouth of the Indus, 38 miles W of Boogebooge.

Asseergar, a strong hill-fort of Hindoostan, in Candeish. In the war with the Mahrattas, in 1803, it surrendered to the British. It is 20 miles NE of Burhanpour.

Assen, a town of Holland, in Overyssel, 12 miles S of Groningen, and 21 NNW of Coevorden.

Assenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, at the conflux of the Wetter with the Nidda, 11 miles NE of Frankfort.

Assens, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Fuhen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles SW of Odensee. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 55 17 N.

Assisi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a magnificent church, 22 miles NW of Spoleto.

Assos, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles SE of Troas. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 39 32 N.

Assumption, an episcopal city, capital of a province in Paraguay. It stands in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57 40 W, lat. 26 0 S.

Astabat, a town of Persian Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 32 SE of Nakfivan.

Astara, a town of Persia, in Ghilan, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Caspian sea. Lon. 50 40 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Asterabad, or *Esterabad*, a town of Persia, capital of a country of its name, at the SE part of the Caspian sea. It stands at the mouth of a river, which forms a bay convenient for trade, 110 miles E of Ferabad. Lon. 54 58 E, lat. 35 54 N.

Asti, a city of Piedmont, capital of the deparment of Tanaro, with a citadel. Beside the cathedral, it contains upward of thirty other churches. It is seated on the Tanaro, 24 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 17 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Astorga, a city of Spain, in Leon, and the see of a bishop. It is well fortified by art and nature, and seated in a plain, on the river Tueria, 25 miles SW of Leon. Lon. 5 32 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Astrabad, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, on the borders of Balk, 70 miles ENE of Herat.

Astracan, the principal city of Asiatic Russia, capital of a province of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It has a good harbour, is surrounded by walls, and on the W has a triangular fortress. Here are 25 Russian churches and two convents; the Armenians, Lutherans, and papists have their places of worship; and the Hindoos have been permitted to erect a temple. The houses are in general of wood; and the inhabitants are estimated at 70,000. It seldom rains here: but the river Volga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile, and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. Here are several large vineyards, from which some wine is made for home consumption; also manufactures of gunpowder and nitre; and on the side of the Caspian sea are long unsightly, which pro-

dance a vast quantity of salt. This city has an inland communication by water with Moscow and Petersburg, and it is the chief seat of the Caspian commerce. It is seated on an island formed by the river, 50 miles from the Caspian sea, and 770 SE of Moscow. Lon. 47 36 E, lat. 46 22 N.

Asturias, a province of Spain, 120 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the E by Biscay, S by Old Castile and Leon, W by Galicia, and N by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, Asturias d'Oviedo and Asturias de Santillana; so named from their chief towns. This province is full of mountains and forests; its wine and horses are excellent, and it has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion. The eldest son of the king of Spain is styled prince of Asturias.

Asuan; see *Syene*.

Atacama, a seaport and province of Peru. The province has a great desert of the same name, and separates Peru from Chili. The town is remarkable for the fish called Tollo, with which it carries on a great trade with the inland provinces. It is 210 miles S by E of Arica. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 21 20 S.

Atacames; see *Tacames*.

Atalaya, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a fort on an eminence, five miles S of Tomar.

Atena, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, near the river Negro, 22 miles N of Policastro.

Ath, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. It has been often taken, and is seated on the Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons.

Athaboli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the Black sea, 70 miles NE of Adrianople.

Athboy, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Meath, 34 miles NW of Dublin.

Athelney, an island in Somersetshire, at the conflux of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred. Here he collected some of his retainers; on which account he called it Æthelingay, or the isle of Nobles; and hence he made frequent sallies upon the Danes.

Athenry, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Galway. Here are the ruins of a noble monastery, part of which was taken down to erect the present barracks. It is 13 miles E of Galway.

Athens, or *Atini*, a once celebrated city, the capital of ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wrested it from the Venetians. Three fourths of the inhabitants are of the Greek church; the remainder Turks. The chief articles of trade are silk, wax, wool, and oil. It is the see of an archbishop, and defended by a citadel on the summit of a lofty rock. There are magnificent ruins, which testify its former grandeur. It is situate on the gulf of Engia, 60 miles E of Corinth. Lon. 23 52 E, lat. 37 58 N.

Atherston, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of hats, ribands, and shalloons. Richard III held a council with his nobles here, the night before the battle of Bosworth. It is seated near the Anker, 10 miles N of Coventry, and 104 NW of London.

Athlone, a borough of Ireland, partly in the county of W Meath, and partly in Roscommon. It stands on both sides of the Shannon, over which is a long bridge that is the grand pass between the provinces of Leinster and Connaught. It sends one member to parliament, and is 60 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Athos, or *Monte Santo*, a high mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, on a peninsula at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It is inhabited by Greek monks, who have seven fortified monasteries, and cultivate olives and vines. It is 70 miles E of Salonichi. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Athy, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, where the assizes are held alternately with Naas. Part of the ancient castle is now a prison. Two miles to the NW are some remains of the city of Reban. Athy is seated on the Barrow, 12 miles S of Kildare, and 19 SW of Naas.

Atienza, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with an ancient castle, situate among mountains, 34 miles SSW of Soria.

Atlantic, or *Atlantic Ocean*, takes its name from mount Atlas in Africa, and extends between the W continents of Africa and Europe, and the E continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea in Africa to Brasil in S America, is 2300 miles. On one side of the equator it is called the North Atlantic Ocean; and on the other, the South Atlantic Ocean.

Atlas, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid, and extending E from the coast of the Atlantic to the border of Egypt, upward of 2000 miles. Another chain, called the Little Atlas, extends

from the strait of Gibraltar to Bona in the state of Algiers. These mountains have different names, according to the various countries they pass through, and the plains and vallies by which they are intersected. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit.

Atlisco, a town of New Spain, in Tlascala, seated in an extensive plain of its name, 20 miles WSW of Puebla de los Angelos.

Atooi, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean. It is 30 miles long, and contains a great portion of gently rising land. On the SW side is a good road and anchoring-place, called Wymoa. Lon. 159 40 W, lat. 21 57 N.

Atri, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on a craggy mountain, four miles from the gulf of Venice, and 10 SE of Teramo.

Attleborough, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles NE of Thetford and 93 of London.

Attock, a city and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore. It stands on the E bank of the Indus, and on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river, 180 miles WNW of Lahore. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 32 27 N.

Attock, a river which rises in the Tartarian mountains, N of Hindoostan, and passing by Cabul, flows into the Indus, nearly opposite the city of Attock.

Attore, a strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 60 miles N of Tritchinopoly, and 80 WSW of Pondicherry.

Ava, a country of Asia, now generally called *Birmah*.

Ava, a large city, formerly the metropolis of the Birman empire. It is divided into an upper and lower city, both of which are fortified; the lower is the most extensive, about four miles in circumference, protected by a lofty wall, now mouldering to decay. The materials of the houses, consisting chiefly of wood, were removed about the year 1783 to the new city; and its numerous temples, on which the Birmans never lay sacrilegious hands, are dilapidating by time. Clumps of bamboos, a few plaintain trees, and tall thorns, occupy most of the area of this lately flourishing capital. It is situate on the S side of the Irrawaddy, four miles SW of Ummerapoora, the present capital.

Avalon, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, which has a great trade in grain, wine, and cattle, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the Coulin, 24 miles SSE of Auxerre.

Aub, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Gollach, 12 miles SE of Wurtzburg.

Aube, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river, which, passing by Bar sur Aube and Arcis, joins the Seine, above Nogent. Troyes is the capital.

Aubenas, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with manufactures of woollen cloths and red cotton; seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, 15 miles NW of Viviers.

Aubenton, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 14 miles E of Vervins.

Aubieres, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, three miles SE of Clermont.

Aubigny, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with a castle; seated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre, 23 miles N of Bourges.

Aubin, St. a town of the island of Jersey, with a fort, standing on a bay of the same name, opening to the S. See *St. Helier*.

Aubonne, a town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of its name, 10 miles W of Lausanne.

Auburn, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a branch of the Kennet, eight miles NE of Marlborough, and 81 W of London.

Aubusson, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a manufacture of tapestry; seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles NE of Limoges.

Auçagurel, the capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on an eminence near the river Hawash. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 8 56 N.

Auch, a city of France, capital of the department of Gers; lately an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of Gascony. The cathedral is one of the finest in France. Here are manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather. It is seated on the summit and side of a hill, by the river Gers, 37 miles W of Toulouse. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 43 39 N.

Auckland, Bishop, a town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Thursday. It has a beautiful castle, and a chapel, whose architecture is very curious. Here are manufactures of cotton and muslin. It is seated by the side of a hill, on the river Wear, eight miles S by W of Durham, and 249 NNW of London.

Aude, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Languedoc. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quillan, Limeux, and Carcassone, enters the Mediterranean, near Narbone. Carcassone is the capital.

Audierne, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on the bay of Biscay, 18 miles W of Quimper.

Aveiro, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a good harbour for vessels of a moderate size. The chief trade is in salt, of which great quantities are made in its vicinity. It stands on a small gulf, at the mouth of the Vouga, 33 miles S of Oporto. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 40 N.

Aveiron, a department of France, including the late province of Rouergue. It is named from a river, which rises near Severac le Chateau, and, flowing by Rodez and Villefranche, joins the Garonne, below Montauban. The capital is Rodez.

Avella, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its honey and apples, 15 miles NE of Naples.

Avellino, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and again in 1805. Near it is the celebrated convent of Monte Virgine, on a wild mountain, which formerly had a sumptuous temple of Cybele. Avellino is famous for the die of cloth, also for nuts and macaroni. It is 25 miles E of Naples.

Aven, a river of Scotland, in Banffshire, which issues from a small lake at the foot of Cairngorm mountain, and after a rapid course of 20 miles, enters the Spey on the confines of Murrayshire.

Avenay, a town of France, in the department of Marne, on the river Marne, 15 miles WNW of Chalons sur Marne.

Avenche, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly the capital of Helvetia, but now greatly decayed, grain and tobacco being grown on the site of part of the ancient city. It stands at the S end of the lake Morat, 15 miles W of Bern.

Averbach, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, near which is a rock famous for pale topazes. It is 14 miles S of Zwickau.

Averno, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 600 yards in diameter, near Puzzoli. Virgil and others have said the water was so bad, that birds dropt dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it now has no such poisonous quality, for birds swim upon it. A little to the W of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumæan sybil. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

Aversa, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. In 1805 it suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is seated in a fine plain, 10 miles NE of Naples.

Averysborough, a town of N Carolina, situate on Cape Fear river, 25 miles N of Fayetteville, and 30 SW of Ralegh.

Aves, a small island in the Caribbean sea, from which a bank, called the Bank of Aves, extends to St. Eustatia, 140 miles to the NNE.

Aves, or *Bird Islands*, a cluster of islands and rocks in the Caribbean sea, so called from the great number of birds that frequent them. They are 70 miles E of Curacao, and 100 N of the coast of Terra Firma.

Avesnes, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Hesper, 25 miles E of Cambray.

Avestadt, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, noted for its copper-works, and a mint for copper money, 35 miles NNW of Westeras.

Avezzano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 18 miles S of Aquila.

Augher, a borough of Ireland, in Tyrone, near the river Blackwater, 17 miles WSW of Dungannan.

Augila, a territory of Zahara, lying to the S of Barca, between Fezzan and Egypt. It abounds in dates; and many of the inhabitants engage in the caravan trade. The capital is of the same name, 220 miles W of Siwah, and 540 E by N of Mourzouk. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 29 33 N.

Augsburg, a city of Suabia, lately imperial, and a bishop's see, but now the capital of a principality subject to Bavaria. It is a large fortified place, has a variety of manufactures, and is one of the principal trading towns in Germany. The cathedral, town-house, and other public buildings, are magnificent. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to emperor Charles V, in 1550, hence called the Confession of Augsburg. It was taken by the French in 1703, and again in 1796. It is seated between the Werdach and Lech, 30 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 48 17 N.

Augusta, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di

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Noto, with a fine harbour, defended by a citadel and forts. The town, rebuilt since the earthquake in 1693, covers a low peninsula, joined to Sicily on the N by a long causeway. It is 19 miles SSE of Catania. Lon. 15 25 E, lat. 37 13 N.

Augusta, a town of the state of Georgia, in Richmond county, lately the capital of the state. It has the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries; and is seated in a fine plain, on the right bank of the Savanna, 52 miles NNE of Louisville, and 127 NNW of Savanna. Lon. 81 45 W, lat. 33 20 N.

Augustin, St. the chief town of E Florida, situate at the foot of a hill, on the E coast, which is too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than twelve feet water. It is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 81 50 W, lat. 29 56 N.

Augustin, St. a cape on the coast of Brasil, 300 miles NE of the bay of All Saints. Lon. 35 40 W, lat. 8 30 S.

Augustow, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narieu, 44 miles N of Bielisk.

Augustus, Fort, a fortress of Scotland, in Invernesshire, at the influx of the Oich into the S extremity of Loch Ness, 34 miles SSW of Inverness.

Augustusburg; see *Schellenberg*.

Aviano, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 28 miles W of Udina.

Avigliano, a fortified town of Piedmont, on a hill, near the Cottian Alps, 10 miles W of Turin.

Avignon, a city of France, capital of the department of Vaucluse, and a bishop's see. It was lately dependent on the pope, and an archbishop's see. It has a university, several handsome churches, and a synagogue; and is seated on the Rhone, 20 miles ENE of Nismes. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 43 57 N.

Avila, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university. Here is a manufacture of cotton cloth, begun in 1789 by two Englishmen. It is seated on the Adaga, in a large plain, surrounded by mountains covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 56 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Aviles, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the bay of Biscay, 16 miles N of Oviedo.

Avis, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 25 miles NW of Estremos.

Avito, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, six miles E of Sora.

Aulendorf, a town of Suabia, situate on the river Schus, eight miles N of Ravensburg.

Aulnay, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 14 miles SW of Caen.

Aumale; see *Albemarle*.

Aussont, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 15 miles NW of Mende.

Aumore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 30 miles S of Rajemal, and 46 NNW of Moorshedabad.

Aunis, lately a small territory of France, in the SW part of Poitou, and now forming part of the department of Lower Charente.

Avon, a river which rises in Wiltshire, flows by Salisbury, coasts the edge of the New Forest, and enters the English channel at Christchurch bay.

Avon, a river which rises in Leicestershire, and running by Warwick and Evesham, enters the Severn at Tewkesbury.

Avon, Lower, a river which rises in Wiltshire, and running W to Bath, becomes navigable there; it then continues its course to Bristol, and flows into the Bristol channel.

Aurach, a fortified town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ermst, 15 miles E of Tubingen.

Avranches, a town of France, in the department of Manche, lately the see of a bishop; seated on a mountain, near the mouth of the See, 22 miles S of Coutances, and 160 W of Paris.

Auras, a town of Silesia, on the river Oder, 12 miles NW of Breslau.

Auray, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on a river of its name, near its entrance into the gulf of Morbihan, eight miles W of Vannes.

Aurich, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, 12 miles NE of Emden.

Aurillac, a town of France, in the department of Cantal. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is seated on the Jordanne, 30 miles SW of St. Flour.

Auriol, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 12 miles SE of Aix, and 12 NNE of Marseilles.

Aurora, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. It is 36 miles long and six broad, affords plenty of wood and water, and has a

small bay on the NW coast. Lon. 168 18 E, lat. 15 8 S.

Aurungabad, a considerable city of Hindoostan, capital of Dowlatabad. It owes the greatest part of its magnificence to the great Aurungzebe, who made it his place of residence, and gave it the present name. It stands in a fertile plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 110 miles S by W of Burhanpour, and 250 ESE of Surat. Lon. 76 2 E, lat. 19 45 N.

Aurungabunder, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Tatta, on a branch of the Indus to which it gives name, 40 miles S by W of Tatta.

Auspitz, a town of Moravia, 20 miles SSE of Brun.

Aussig, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 11 miles NNW of Leutmeritz.

Aust, a village in Gloucestershire, 10 miles N of Bristol, noted for its ancient ferry over the Severn.

Austerlitz, or *Slawkow*, a town of Moravia, near which, in 1805, a great victory was obtained by the French over the Austrians and Russians. It is 12 miles E of Brunn, and 30 SSW of Olmutz.

Austle, St. a town of Cornwall, with a market on Friday. The principal manufacture is woollen cloth, but its trade in various branches is considerable. In the environs is got fine clay, which is sent to Liverpool, Bristol, and Staffordshire for the potteries. It is seated near the English channel, 13 miles ENE of Truro, and 245 W by S of London.

Australasia, a name applied by some geographers to those islands that lie S of the continent of Asia, as New Holland, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and those of Solomon, Arroo, New Hebrides, &c.

Austria, a circle of Germany, bounded on the E by Hungary, S by Italy and Croatia, W by Swisserland, and N by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia. It contains the archduchy of Austria, the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, the county of Tyrol, and the principalities of Brixen and Trent.

Austria, an archduchy of Germany, in the circle of the same name, containing 637,000 square acres. The river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper. The inhabitants are polite, intelligent, and gay; fond of honour, which they strive to gain by the arts and sciences, or by arms; and there is no country in Germany where foreigners are more courteously entertained. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil: corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful; and the saffron is better than that of the E Indies. The principal rivers are the Danube, Ens, Inn, Drave, and Save. In 1804, Francis II, emperor of Germany, renounced that title in a formal manner, erected his own dominions into an hereditary empire, and was crowned emperor of Austria. To this august house belong Austria Proper, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Transylvania, part of Poland under the name of Galicia, Sclavonia, Croatia, Morlachia, Bosnia, part of Servia, and part of Walachia. The metropolis of the empire is Vienna.

Autun, a city of France, and an episcopal see, in the department of Saone and Loire. It contains many vestiges of Roman magnificence, particularly the temples of Janus and Cybele. Here are manufactures of tapestry, carpets, coverlets, and delf ware. The cathedral, the college, and the seminary, are worthy of notice. Autun is seated on the Arroux, at the foot of three mountains, 45 miles E by S of Nevers, and 162 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Auvergne, a late province of France, 100 miles long and 75 broad; bounded on the N by the Bourbonnois, E by Forez and Velay, S by Rouergue and the Cevennes, and W by Limosin, Querci, and La Marche. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy de Dome.

Auvillard, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 13 miles SE of Agen.

Auxere, a city of France, capital of the department of Yonne, and lately an episcopal see. It contains many fountains and squares, and the episcopal palace is deemed one of the most beautiful in France. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Yonne, 75 miles WNW of Dijon, and 90 SSE of Paris. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Auxon, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 13 miles S of Troyes.

Auxonne, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a castle, an arsenal, a foundry for cannon, and a school for the artillery. It is seated on the Saone, 17 miles E of Dijon.

Auzen, or *Tigre*, a town of Abyssinia, capital of the province of Tigre, and a place of considerable commerce. It is

seated on a river that flows into the Tacazze, 170 miles NE of Gondar. Lon. 39 33 E, lat. 14 4 N.

Awatska Bay, a harbour on the SE coast of Kamtschatka, the safest and most extensive yet discovered, in that part of the world, that can admit vessels of considerable burden. It has a town called St. Peter and Paul.

Awe, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30 miles long, and in some parts above two broad. It contains four little islands, tufted with trees, on one of which is the ruin of an ancient castle; and on a peninsula of the lake is the noble ruin of Kilchurn castle. At the north extremity rises the mountain Cruachan, elevated 3390 feet above the surface of the lake; and near its top is the spring which forms this beautiful expanse of water. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, runs into Loch Etive, at the village of Bunawe.

Aweri, or *Overo*, a kingdom of Africa, dependant on Benin, with a town of the same name, on the river Formosa. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 6 10 N.

Awlen, a town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 20 miles WSW of Oeting.

Axbridge, a town in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday; seated on the river Ax, under the Mendip hills, 10 miles NW of Wells, and 130 W of London.

Axel, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated in a morass ten miles N of Ghent

Axim, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold coast, with a river of the same name flowing through it, and a town on the E side, at its entrance into the ocean. The country is fertile and well cultivated, producing palm-oil, cocoas, oranges, pineapples, yams, water-melons, and a prodigious quantity of rice. The Dutch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Anthony. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 4 42 N.

Axminster, a town in Devonshire, on the river Ax, with a market on Saturday. King Athelstan established a minster here to the memory of the princes slain in his army, when he defeated the Danes in this neighbourhood. Here is a manufacture of leather gloves, &c. and a famous one of carpets. It is 27 miles E by N of Exeter, and 147 W of London.

Axum, a town, anciently the capital, of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive, among which are many obelisks of granite, with sculptures, but no hieroglyphics. It is 70 miles NW of Auzen. Lon. 38 45 E, lat. 14 10 N.

Ayamonte, a fortified seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle on a rock, at the mouth of the Guadiana, opposite Castro Marim, 80 miles NW of Cadiz. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Aylesbury, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. The spring assizes are held here, and it is the centre of the business of the fertile vale of Aylesbury. Many people here derive their support from a peculiar manner of rearing early ducks for the London market; and the making of lace is carried on to a great extent. It is 17 miles SE of Buckingham, and 38 NW of London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 51 48 N.

Aylesham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday, 11 miles N of Norwich, and 118 NE of London.

Aymouth, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, six miles N of Berwick, and once fortified to curb the garrison of that town.

Ayr, a river of Scotland, which rises in the E part of Ayrshire, receives the Greenock and Garpel in its course across the county, and enters the frith of Clyde, at the town of Ayr.

Ayr, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situate on a sandy plain, at the mouth of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge. Its chief trade is in coal, and the fishery for salmon, and all kinds of white fish; it has also an extensive manufacture of leather and soap. Two lighthouses are erected to conduct vessels into the harbour, which is often incommoded with sand. In the new town, on the N side of the river, are many good houses, and the ruins of a Dominican monastery. Ayr is the birthplace of the poet Robert Burns. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5492. It is 75 miles SW of Edinburg. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 55 31 N.

Ayrshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W by the Irish channel and the frith of Clyde, N by Renfrewshire, E by the counties of Lanerk, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright, and S by Wigtonshire. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the NW and SW, and forming a vast bay at the mouth of the frith of Clyde. Between its extreme points it is 50 miles, and the greatest breadth is 26. It is divided into 45 parishes, and in 1801 contained 84,306 inhabitants. The SW angle, though mountainous, is rich in pasture; but the greater part of the NW is a fine level country. It is intersected by the Ayr, Irvine, Girvan, Stinchar, and several other rivers, which abound with

salmon. It has inexhaustible seams of coal, also freestone, limestone, iron, lead, and copper; and a great quantity of sea weed is thrown ashore, from which abundance of kelp is made.

Aysgarth, a village in N Yorkshire, seated on the Eure, four miles E of Askrigg. Here is a grand picturesque waterfall, called Aysgarth Force; and a bridge of one arch, 72 feet in the span, overgrown with ivy.

Ayton, a village in N Yorkshire, five miles SW of Scarborough. It is seated on the Derwent, and has a considerable forge for iron ware.

Azamor, a town of Morocco, on the river Morbeya, near the sea, 80 miles N of Morocco.

Azaredo, a seaport of Brasil, in the bay of Spirito Santo, celebrated for sugar. Lon. 40 10 W, lat. 20 18 S

Azem; see *Assam*.

Azof; see *Asoph*.

Azores, or *Western Islands*, a group of islands in the Atlantic, between 25 and 30 W lon. and 37 and 40 N lat. 900 miles W of Portugal. They are nine in number, namely, St. Maria, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were discovered in 1439, by John Nanderberg, a merchant of Bruges, who, in a voyage to Lisbon, was driven to these islands by stress of weather. On his arrival at Lisbon, he boasted of his discovery; on which the Portuguese set sail, took possession of them, and called them the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them. Their rugged precipices and mountains, many of whose summits are conical, exhibit indications of the violent eruptions and convulsions by which, at several distant periods, they have been agitated. They enjoy a great portion of clear and serene weather, and the climate is highly favorable to human health. The soil is in general fertile, abounding in corn, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and is favorable for breeding cattle and sheep. The woods and high lands present a multitude of birds of different descriptions. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores. The governor-general resides at Angra, in Tercera; but St. Michael is the largest island.

Azua, a town of St. Domingo, which has a trade in mahogany, fustic, and lignum vitæ. It stands at the mouth of a river, in the bay of Neyba, 60 miles W of St. Domingo. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 18 16 N.

B.

Baba, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, celebrated for its knives and sword blades. It stands on a gulf of its name, in the Black sea, 90 miles NE of Silistria. Lon. 28 38 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Babelmandel, a strait between the coast of Abyssinia and Arabia, uniting the Red sea with the Indian ocean. In it is a small island and a mountain of the same name. Lon. 43 50 E, lat. 12 50 N.

Babenhausen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, five miles N of Tubingen.

Babuyanes, a cluster of six or seven small islands in the N Pacific ocean, 10 leagues N of the isle of Luconia. The chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, cocoas, and plantains.

Baca, or *Baza*, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles NE of Guadix.

Bacano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near a river of the same name, 20 miles NW of Rome.

Bach, or *Bátha*, a town of Hungary, formerly the see of a bishop, seated near the Danube, 30 miles ENE of Funfkirchen, and 85 S of Buda.

Bacharach, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is famous for its wine, and stands at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 24 miles S by E of Coblentz

Bacheserai, or *Baktcheserai*, a town of Russia, in the province of Taurida, once the residence of the Tartar chans of the Crimea. The palace, a curious species of painted Chinese structure, is still entire; and was visited by Catharine II. The other buildings have an oriental appearance, but many of them have suffered by the destructive Russians. It has manufactures of red and yellow leather, felt, carpets, and hardware. Near this place, on a high rock, is an old fort called the Jews Citadel, having been from time immemorial inhabited by a colony of Karaïte Jews. Bacheserai is seated in a deep valley, on the rivulet Katza, 18 miles SSW of Sympheropol.

Bachian, an island, the largest and most southern of the proper Moluccas. It is 70 miles in circumference, and the interior rises into woody hills. It is governed by a sultan, who is also sove-

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reign of Ouby and Deram; and he receives a pension from the Dutch, either for the destruction or supply of nutmegs. Lon 127 0 E, lat. 0 25 S.

Badajoz, a city of Spain, capital of Estremadura, and a bishop's see. It is famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana; and on it the Portuguese were defeated by don John of Asturias, in 1661. Badajoz is a frontier town toward Portugal, and well fortified. It surrendered to the French in 1811. It is 14 miles E of Elvas, and 175 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 38 45 N.

Badakshan, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of the province of Kilan. Gold, silver, and rubies are found in its vicinity; and caravans pass by this city to Cabul and China. It is seated on the Harrat, or Amu, in a branch of the Belur mountains, 320 miles E of Balk. Lon. 70 35 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Badbury, a village in Dorsetshire, on a considerable eminence, four miles NW of Winborn. It was a summer station of the Romans, and many of their coins, urns, &c. have been found. Here is also a Saxon camp, which consists of three oblong ramparts.

Badelona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Barcelona.

Baden, a principality of Suabia, bounded on the N by the late palatinate of the Rhine and bishopric of Spire, E by the duchy of Wirtemburg and principality of Furstenberg, S by Brisgau, and W by the Rhine. It is divided into Upper and Lower Baden, frequently called Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach, from the chief towns.

Baden, a town of Suabia, capital of Upper Baden, with a castle, on the top of a hill, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its hot baths, and is seated on the Oelbach, near the Rhine, 40 miles W of Stutgard. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Baden, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, capital of a county of the same name. Near it are some warm baths, mentioned by the ancients under the names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helveticæ. In 171-, a treaty was concluded here between Germany and Spain. It is seated on the Limmat, 10 miles NW of Zurich. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Baden, a town of Austria, famous for its numerous hot baths; seated on the Suechat, 15 miles SSW of Vienna.

Badenweiler, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, much frequented for its hot baths; seated near the Rhine, 10 miles SSW of Friburg.

Badgeworth, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles NE of Gloucester. Here is a mineral spring called Cold Pool, nearly the same in quality as that of Cheltenham.

Baena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, seated on the Guadalquiver, 15 miles NE of Jaen.

Baffin Bay, a large bay, to the N of Hudson Bay, said to have been discovered in 1662 by Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find a NW passage that way to the South sea. Recent navigators doubt its existence.

Baffo, a town of Cyprus, with a fort near the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32 30 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Bagdad, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Irac Arabi, with a strong castle. It has a great trade, being annually visited by the Smyrna, Aleppo, and western caravans. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century; since which it has been often taken by the Turks and Persians, the last time by the Turks in 1638. It still continues to be a place of considerable resort for all the commodities of Natolia, Syria, Persia, and India; but has lost much of its ancient splendor, and is not so opulent as when in the possession of the Persians. The inhabitants are supposed not to exceed 40,000. Not far to the S are some ruins of the ancient Babylon. Bagdad is seated on the Tigris, 250 miles N by W of Bassora. Lon. 44 46 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Baghermi, the capital of a country of the same name, in the empire of Bornou, 180 miles SSE of Bornou.

Baglana, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Guzerat, E by Candeish and Dowlatabad, S by Visiapour, and W by the ocean. It is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile in many places.

Bagnaluca, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 55 miles NW of Serai.

Bagnara, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Here are several high waterfalls; and among the rocks are the ruins of the former town, in which 3017 persons perished by an earthquake in 1783. It is situate near the strait of Messina, 15 miles NNE of Regio. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Bagnarea, a town of Italy, in the

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patrimony of St. Peter, five miles s of Orvieto.

Bagneres, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, famous for its baths and mineral waters; seated on the river Adour, 10 miles s of Tarbes.

Bagnols, a town of France, in the department of Guard, near the river Cese, eight miles s of Pont St. Esprit.

Bagshot, a village in Surry, 12 miles N by E of Farnham. Here our monarchs had formerly a house and park, which was laid open after the civil wars. It is surrounded by an extensive heath, chiefly barren, but on its borders are a great number of handsome seats.

Bahama, or *Lucaya Islands*, in the Atlantic ocean, extending along the coast of Florida to Cuba. They are said to be 500 in number, some of them mere rocks, but 12 of them large and fertile. Few of them are inhabited, and they are subject to the English. The islands which give name to the whole are Bahama and Lucaya, both of them in the N part of the group, the former 20 and the other 70 leagues E from the coast of Florida. The passage between the island of Bahama and the continent is called the Channel of Bahama, or Gulf of Florida. One of these islands was the first land descried by Columbus, in 1492, on which he landed, and called it San Salvador. They were not known to the English till 1667, when captain Seyle being driven among them in his passage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them, and afterward, being a second time driven upon it, called it Providence. These islands produce a great quantity of dying woods, and some lignum vitæ and mahogany. The only article cultivated for exportation is cotton.

Bahar, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the W by Allahabad and Oude, N by Napal, E by Bengal, and S by Orissa. It is subject to the English E India Company; and most of the saltpetre they export is manufactured in this province. Patna is the capital.

Bahar, a town of Hindoostan, once the capital of the country of the same name, and now remarkable for a number of magnificent funeral monuments. It is 35 miles SE of Patna.

Bahia; see *All Saints Bay*.

Bahraitch, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 62 miles NW of Fyzabad, and 65 NE of Lucknow. Lon. 81 56 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Bahrenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, on the river Suhlingen, 20 miles W of Nienburg.

Bahrin, a town of Arabia, situate on an island, 30 miles long, in the gulf of Persia. It gives name not only to the island on which it is built, but also to a cluster of them, celebrated for the pearl fishery; and likewise to a province, extending along the W coast of the gulf. The town is fortified, and belonged once to the Portuguese. It stands on the W side of the island, 70 miles NE of Lahsa, the capital of the province. Lon. 49 5 E, lat. 26 20 N.

Bahus, a province of Sweden, on the NW coast of Gothland, having Norway on the N. It is 115 miles long, and from 15 to 30 broad, much intersected by rivers and lakes. The land is fertile, and the principal articles exported are fish, wood, pitch, lime, tallow, and hides.

Bahus, a strong town of Sweden, capital of a province of the same name. It is situate on a rock, in an island of the river Gotha, 10 miles N of Gotheburg. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 58 20 N.

Baia, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, formerly famous for its hot baths and elegant palaces, of which some ruins remain. It is seated on the bay of Naples, 12 miles W of Naples.

Baja, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles NW of Essek.

Bajador, a cape on the W coast of Africa, S of the Canary islands. Lon. 14 22 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Baikal, a lake of Siberia, in the province of Irkutsk, 350 miles in length, but its greatest breadth not above 40. The water is fresh; and the Russians speak of it with reverence, calling it the Holy sea. There are many seals in it of a blackish colour, and abundance of fish; also several islands, and that of Olchon, the largest, has sulphureous springs. It receives the Selinga from the S, and its outlet is the Angara, which flows N into the Yenisei.

Bailleul, a town of France, in the department of Nord, nine miles SW of Ypres.

Bailur, a seaport of Abyssinia, and chief town in the country of Dancali. It stands on a spacious bay of the Red sea, 340 miles E by N of Gondar. Lon. 42 40 E, lat. 13 3 N.

Bailuru, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a good stone fort. It carries on a considerable trade with Jamalabad and the country below the Gauts. It is seated near the Bhaari, 69 miles WNW of Seringapatam.

Bain, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Ile and Vilaine, 16 miles s of Rennes.

Bain Gonga, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbudda, runs s through Berar, and, after a course of near 400 miles, joins the Godavery, within the hills that bound the British Circars.

Bairout, anciently Berytus, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, and the chief town of the Drusses. The port is nearly choked with sand and ruins; but many cottons and silks are exported hence for Cairo. It stands on the N side of a broad promontory, 50 miles WNW of Damascus. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 33 45 N.

Bakewell, a town in the Peak of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. Here is a large cotton-mill; and near it, at the village of Ashford, are marble works, where the black and gray marbles found in the vicinity are sawn and polished. It is seated on the Wye, 27 miles NNW of Derby, and 153 of London.

Bakow, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the river Bistritza, 60 miles SW of Jassy.

Baktcheserai; see *Bacheserai*.

Baku, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, the most commodious haven of the Caspian sea, on the W coast of which it is situate. The vicinity produces much rock salt, sulphur, and naptha, and it is famous for saffron. Baku is a fortress, surrounded by high brick walls, 300 miles S of Astracan. Lon. 49 15 E, lat. 40 2 N.

Bala, a corporate town of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It stands on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is three miles long and one broad, and abounds with a fish called guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. The river Dee issues from this lake. The town has a great trade in woollen stockings, web, and flannels. It is 40 miles SE of Carnarvon, and 195 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Balachna, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, seated near the Volga, 40 miles WNW of Niznei Novogorod.

Balaclava, a seaport of Russia, in the Crimea. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, and is land-locked by precipitous mountains of red and white marble, in the sides of which are several excavations. On the heights above the mouth of the port are the ruins of a magnificent Genoese fortress. The present inhabitants are Greeks, and the portico of all their doors are covered with vines. It is 18 miles SSE of Sebastopol.

Balagat, or *Ballagaut*, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, consisting of vast fertile plains, supported by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts, which rises abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is so elevated, that the air is cool and pleasant. The northern part is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and it extends thence, along the peninsula, to the southern extremity of Mysore.

Balaguer, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 miles WNW of Barcelona. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 41 43 N.

Balaise, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, with a fort, at the principal entrance of the Mississippi. Lon. 89 20 W, lat. 29 6 N.

Balambangan, a small island in the Indian ocean, at the N extremity of Borneo, where a settlement was formed by the East India Company in 1773, but evacuated the next year.

Balambuan; see *Palamboan*.

Balapura, Chica, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, noted for the manufacture of sugar-candy and clayed sugar, 15 miles NE of Doda Balapura.

Balapura, Doda, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, surrounded by a mud wall and a hedge, and has a strong mud fort, with a palace. Here are manufactures of cloth and sugar. It is 22 miles N by W of Bangalore, and 57 SE of Sera.

Balaruc, a town of France, in the department of Herault, famous for its baths. It is 12 miles from Montpellier.

Balasore, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and a place of considerable trade; situate on the Gongabar, 26 miles from its mouth in the bay of Bengal, and 124 SW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 46 E, lat. 21 26 N.

Balbastro, an episcopal city of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Vero, near its conflux with the Cinca, 45 miles NNE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Balbec, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus, near the NE extremity of the fertile valley of Bocat. On the E side are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the temple dedicated to the Sun. The town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1759, and is now a poor place, 37 miles NNW of Damascus.

Balbriggen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, with a small harbour, defended by a pier, 20 miles N by E of Dublin.

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Baldock, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday; seated among hills, nine miles WSW of Royston, and 37 NNW of London.

Balcares, or *Balearic Islands*, a number of islands lying to the E of Spain, in the Mediterranean sea. The principal are Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica; which are populous: but those of Formentera, Cabrea, Dragonera, and other smaller ones have few or no inhabitants. They belong to the Spaniards.

Balfrush, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, 12 miles W of Ferabad.

Balga, a town of Prussia, on the Frisch Haff, 24 miles SW of Konigsberg.

Bali, an island of the E Indies, 75 miles long and 45 broad, at the E end of the isle of Java, from which it is separated by a channel called the Strait of Bali. It is populous, abounds in rice and fruits, and furnishes slaves, cotton, yarn, and pickled pork. Lon. 115 0 E, lat. 8 30 S.

Baliza, a town of New Spain, in Jucatan, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the bay of Honduras. The houses are built of wood, raised on piles, and it is the principal settlement of the English on this coast. The river is navigable for above 200 miles, but vessels of burden cannot approach the town, on account of a bar. The chief trade is in logwood and mahogany. Lon. 87 40 W, lat. 17 30 N.

Balk, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of a province of the same name. It has a considerable trade in silk, and is the chief seat of the commerce between Bokharia and Hindoostan. The khan's castle is a magnificent structure, built of marble, dug out of the neighbouring mountains. It is seated toward the borders of Persia, on the river Dewash, which flows into the Amu, 220 miles SE of Bokhara. Lon. 65 16 E, lat. 36 28 N.

Ballantrae, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, near the mouth of the Stinchar, 24 miles SSW of Ayr.

Balliboy, a town of Ireland, in Kings county, 18 miles SW of Philipstown.

Ballimoney, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, seven miles ESE of Coleraine, and 28 NNW of Antrim.

Ballimore, a town of Ireland, in the county of W Meath, 13 miles NE of Athlone.

Ballimote, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, with an extensive linen manufacture, 14 miles S of Sligo.

Ballinrobe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 18 miles S by E of Castlebar.

Ballistey, a town of Ireland, on the N coast of Antrim, with a tolerable good bay, and a trade in coal, four miles W by N of Ballycastle.

Ballogistan, a country of Hindoostan, bordering on the N of Mewat, and approaching within 14 miles W of Delhi. It is 80 miles long and from 30 to 40 broad.

Balltown, a town of New York, in Saratoga county, famous for its medicinal springs, and the superior accommodation found near them for valetudinarians. It is 36 miles N of Albany.

Ballycastle, a town of Ireland, on the N coast of Antrim. It has some good collieries, and stands near the mouth of the Glenshesk, 35 miles N by W of Antrim. Lon. 6 49 W, lat. 55 14 N.

Ballycounel, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 miles NE of Cavan.

Ballymahon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 52 miles W of Dublin.

Ballymena, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the river Maine, 12 miles NNW of Antrim.

Ballynahinch, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down. Near this place the rebels were defeated in 1798, and the greater part of the town was burnt It is 26 miles NE of Newry.

Ballinakill, a borough of Ireland, in Queens county. Here are some woollen manufactures, and in the vicinity are the ruins of a castle. It is 18 mile NW of Kilkenny.

Ballyshannon, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. Here is a good salmon fishery, and an extensive linen manufacture. It is seated near the mouth of the Erne, 110 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 54 33 N.

Balmerino, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which has a trade in corn and salmon. The ruins of its once magnificent abbey are much admired. It is seated on the frith of Tay, opposite Dundee, 10 miles NW of St. Andrew.

Balrudery, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, seated near the sea, 18 miles N of Dublin.

Baltic, an inland sea, in the NW of Europe, between the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark. It contains the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland; and a great number of islands, the principal of which are Aland, Dago, Oesel, Gothland, Oeland, Bornholm, Rugen, and Laland; and the islands of Zealand, and Finen separate it from the Categat, by which it communicates with the ocean. The

Baltic has no tide, but a current always sets through the Sound into the Categat. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

Baltimore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a headland which runs into the sea, and forms a good harbour, five miles NE of Cape Clear. It has the ruins of an abbey, and is 50 miles SW of Cork. Lon. 9 14 W, lat. 51 18 N.

Baltimore, the largest town of Maryland, capital of a county of the same name, in which are numerous iron works. It is divided by a creek into the Town and Fell's point, to the latter of which the water is deep enough for ships of burden, but small vessels only go up to the town. The harbour is one of the finest in America, with a narrow entrance defended by a fort. There are nine edifices for public worship; and the number of inhabitants is upward of 15,000. It is seated on the Patapses, near its entrance into Chesapeak bay, 35 miles N of Annapolis. Lon. 76 50 W, lat. 39 20 N.

Baltinglass, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. It has extensive manufactures of linen and woollen, and is seated on the Slaney, 35 miles SW of Dublin.

Bamba, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a rich province of the same name. It carries on a traffic in slaves, and is seated on the Loze, 160 miles SW of St. Salvador. Lon. 13 45 E, lat. 7 2 S

Bambara, a kingdom of Negroland, which lies to the SW of that of Tombuctoo. The cultivation of corn is here carried on to a great extent; and the inhabitants are hospitable to strangers. Sego is the capital.

Bamberg, a city of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a university. The palace is a large pile of building, and the cathedral a vast Gothic edifice. It was taken in 1758 and 1762 by the Prussians, and in 1794 by the French. It is seated on the Rednitz, near its conflux with the Maine, 35 miles N of Nurenberg. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S of Glatz.

Bamborough, a village in Northumberland, on the seacoast, 14 miles N of Alnwick. It was once a borough, and gave name to a tract called Bamboroughshire. It has a castle, on a rock, inaccessible on all sides, except the S, said to have been built by king Ida, about 560. This castle, and the manor, was purchased after the rebellion of 1715, by lord Crew, bishop of Durham, who left it for many benevolent purposes, particularly that of ministring instant relief to seamen and vessels that happen to be cast on this dangerous coast.

Bambouk, a kingdom of Africa, between the rivers Fatemi and Senegal. It is said to be very populous, and on the borders of the rivers fertile, but in other parts sandy and barren. The most remarkable animals are a species of white apes, which they will not allow to be sent out of the country; white foxes; and the girafa, an animal made like a camel, and of extraordinary swiftness. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and iron. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 13 30 N.

Bamian, a city of Usbec Tartary, in the province of Gaur. Here are a great number of apartments and recesses cut out of a mountain; some of which, from their ornamental work and extraordinary dimensions, are supposed to have been temples. It is seated near a river of the same name, 170 miles SSE of Balk. Lon. 66 10 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Bamos, a town on the N borders of the kingdom of Birmah, with a fort, seated on the Irrawaddy, 170 miles NNE of Ummerapoora.

Bampton, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. The remains of its ancient castle yet exist; and it has a trade in leather gloves, jackets, and breeches. It is seated near the Thames, 12 miles W of Oxford, and 71 W by N of London.

Bampton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, a chalybeate spring, and a manufacture of serges. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by hills, 20 miles NNE of Exeter, and 163 W by S of London.

Banagher, a borough of Ireland, in Kings county, seated on the Shannon, 15 miles S of Athlone.

Bandawara, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fine mud fort, and the ruins of an extensive palace. Much tobacco is cultivated in the vicinity. It is 68 miles NW of Seringapatam.

Banbury, a borough in Oxfordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It is noted for its cakes and ale, and is seated on the Chatwel, 71 miles NNW of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Banca, an island on the E coast of Sumatra, celebrated for its productive tin mines. It has a town and strait of the same name. Lon. 105 41 E, lat. 2 22 S.

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Bancalis, a seaport on the E coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W of Malacca. Lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

Bancok, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a fort; seated near the mouth of the Menan, 40 miles S of Siam. Lon. 100 48 E, lat. 13 44 N.

Bancout, or *Fort Victoria*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Concan, with a good harbour, and a trade in salt. It was taken by the British in 1755; and is 66 miles S of Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 18 5 N.

Banda, the chief of the Banda, or Nutmeg islands, in the Indian ocean. The group comprises this isle, called also Lantor, and six or seven others. The nutmeg, covered with mace, grows principally on these islands; and they have been subject to the Dutch ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and natives. They are all very small, the largest being only 20 miles in circumference, and are subject to earthquakes. Banda was taken by the English in 1796, restored in 1802, and taken again in 1810. Lon. 129 30 E, lat. 4 40 S.

Bander Congo, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Persia, 80 miles W of Gombroon. Lon. 55 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Bandon, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a military station, and sends one member to parliament. Here are manufactures of cotton, camblets, ticking, &c. It is situate on a river of the same name, 17 miles SW of Cork.

Bandora, a town of Hindoostan, on the S side of the island of Salsette, which is separated from that of Bombay by a narrow channel. It is six miles N of Bombay.

Banff, a borough and seaport of Scotland, and the county-town of Banffshire. The harbour is defended by a pier and a battery. Here are manufactures of thread, cotton, and stockings; and great quantities of salmon are exported. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, 44 miles NNW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 57 36 N.

Banffshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the ocean, SE by Aberdeenshire, and W by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast 22, but the mean breadth is not more than 16. It is divided into 23 parishes, and in 1801 contained 35,807 inhabitants. The S part is very mountainous, but the northern district is level and fertile. The principal rivers are the Deveron, and Spey, which form a part of its E and W boundaries.

Bangalore, a city of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It has a strong fort, originally built by Hyder, the bulwark of Mysore, toward Arcot: it was taken by the English in 1791, and restored the next year to Tippoo, who destroyed it; but it has since being renovated. The palace is composed of mud, yet not without some degree of magnificence; and there are two extensive gardens made by the two sultans. The chief manufactures are silk and cotton-cloths, muslins, leather, and oil. It is 74 miles NE of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 37 E, lat. 13 0 N.

Bangor, a city of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday. It was once so considerable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. It is 36 miles W of St. Asaph, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Bangor, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the S side of the bay of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name.

Banjaluka, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, supposed to contain 18,000 inhabitants. It is seated at the conflux of the Verbania with the Verbas, 70 miles NW of Serai, and 155 W of Belgrade. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 44 44 N.

Banjer, a considerable river in the island of Borneo, which flows almost due S from the centre of the country to the harbour of Banjermassin, and at its mouth the Dutch have their principal factory.

Bangermassin, a kingdom in the S part of the island of Borneo, the capital of which is Negara. The country produces great quantities of pepper; also gold, iron, diamonds, canes, edible birds-nests, wax, and dragonsblood. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Banjer. Lon. 114 30 E, lat. 3 15 S.

Banks Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, on the E side of New Zealand, about 106 miles in circumference. Lon. 174 0 E, lat. 43 30 S.

Banks Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the W coast of N America, about 60 miles long, and five broad. Lon. 130 0 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Bann, a river of Ireland, which issues from the Mourne mountains in the

county of Down, flows NW into Armagh, through Lough Neagh, and thence forms the boundary between Londonderry and Antrim, entering the sea four miles below Colerain.

Bannbridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the river Bann, 14 miles N by E of Newry.

Bannockburn, a village of Scotland, on the river Bannock, two miles S of Stirling. It is noted for a battle between Edward II and Robert Bruce, in 1314, in which the former was defeated. Here also James III, in 1487, was defeated by his subjects, wounded, and soon after murdered by a priest taking his confession.

Bannow, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the E side of a bay to which it gives name, 20 miles SW of Wexford. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 52 12 N.

Bantam, a town on the NW coast of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with two forts. It is divided into two parts by a river. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch. The produce of the country is pepper, of which vast quantities are exported by the Dutch, who have deposed the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor place, its harbour being so choked up, that it is inaccessible to vessels of burden. Lon. 105 26 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Bantry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on the E side of an extensive bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, 40 miles WSW of Cork. Lon. 10 10 W, lat. 51 26 N.

Banwell, a village in Somersetshire, four miles NNW of Axbridge. Here was a monastery, founded by one of the Saxon princes, which was destroyed by the Danes. On its site an episcopal palace was erected, some remains of which are to be seen near the church.

Bapaume, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 miles SE of Arras.

Bar, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on a river that flows E into the Bog. In 1768 a catholic confederation was held here, to protect the religion of the country, from the encroachment of dissenters. It is 48 miles ENE of Kamienieck, and 55 NW of Braclaw. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Bar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, near the Ganges, 34 miles ESE of Patna.

Bar, or *Barrois*, a late duchy of France, lying on both sides the Meuse, between Lorrain and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

Bar le Duc, a town of France, capital of the department of Meuse, with a castle. Its wine is as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the rivulet Orney, 30 miles W of Toul, and 138 E of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Bar sur Aube, a town of France, in the department of Aube, famous for its wines; seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles SW of Joinville.

Bar sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Seine, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles SW of Bar sur Aube.

Bara, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of S Uist. It is 12 miles long and four broad, and has a mountainous appearance, but the soil in many parts is fertile. Great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the coast; and shellfish, especially cockles, are found in abundance. On the NE side is a good harbour. Lon. 7 27 W, lat. 57 2 N.

Baraçoa, a town on the NE coast of Cuba, with a good harbour for small vessels, 90 miles ENE of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 74 42 W, lat. 10 30 N.

Barance de Malambo, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Madalena, 70 miles NE of Carthagena. Lon. 74 50 W, lat. 11 20 N.

Barany, or *Baranowahr*, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Borany, taken from the Turks in 1684. It is seated on an island formed by the river Crasso, 14 miles N of Esseck, and 120 S of Buda. Lon. 19 16 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Barbaquicenito, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, on a river of the same name, 80 miles E by N of Truxillo.

Barbacoa, a town of New Granada, in Popayan, on the river Tolembi, 110 miles SW of Popayan.

Barbacoa, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, on the E side of the lake Maracaybo, 130 miles S by W of Venezuela.

Barbados, the easternmost of the Windward islands, in the W Indies, 25 miles long and 15 broad. The exports are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and it has most of the fruits common to the climate. The sugar exported hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and it

has one particular production, called Barbados tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. This island has suffered much from hurricanes; particularly from a dreadful one in 1780, when no less than 4,326 of the inhabitants, blacks and whites, lost their lives; and the damage done to the property was computed at above 1,320,500l. The capital is Bridgetown.

Barbara, a town of the kingdom of Adel, seated near the mouth of the Hawash, 200 miles NE of Aucaguel. Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 11 2 N.

Barbara, St. a town on the coast of New Albion, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It stands in a rugged country, but has a good roadstead. Lon. 119 46 W, lat. 34 26 N.

Barbareen, a village of Ceylon, on the W coast, six miles S of Caltura. It has a harbour for ship-boats, and a considerable manufacture of cordage and cables from the cocoa-tree.

Barbary, a country of Africa, between the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean sea, and Egypt; containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It is near 4000 miles in length, and, in some places, 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Lybia. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt; and fertile in corn, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. The chief trade consists in fruits, in horses, called barbs, Morocco leather, ostriches feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The established religion is the Mohamedan, and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the slaves.

Barbas, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 16 40 W, lat. 22 15 N.

Barbe, St. a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 107 5 W, lat. 26 0 N.

Barberino, a town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Sieva, 12 miles N of Florence.

Barbezieux, a town of France, in the department of Charente, with a mineral spring, and a manufacture of linen cloth, 45 miles NE of Bourdeaux.

Barbuda, one of the Leeward islands, in the W Indies, 20 miles long, and 10 broad. It has a good road for shipping, but no direct trade to Britain. The inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding cattle, for the use of the neighbouring islands. It is 35 miles N of Antigua. Lon. 61 50 W, lat. 17 50 N.

Barby, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of its name, with an ancient castle, and an academical college, founded by the United Brethren in 1754. It is seated on the Elbe, 15 miles SE of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Barca, a country of Barbary, on the S coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt. The S part is a barren desart inhabited by wandering Arabs. The N part along the coasts is fertile and well peopled. It belongs to the Turks, and is governed by a sangiac dependant on the bashaw, who resides at Tripoli. Derna is the capital.

Barcelona, a city of Spain, capital of Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a harbour on the Mediterranean. It is of an oblong form, defended by a prodigious citadel on the E, and by a strong fort called Montjouich, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile W of the town. It has double walls on the N and E, and the sea on the S, with a mole for the security of ships. It is divided into the new and old town, by a wall and a ditch; and the sea having retired considerably from the portgates, a whole quarter of the town now stands on the sands that were once the bottom of the harbour. It has a fine university, an inquisition, a cathedral with two lofty towers, a palace for the viceroy, a large exchange, an extensive cannon foundery, an arsenal of vast extent, and docks for the building of gallies. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, lace, and printed calicoes, curious works in glass, and its swords, knives, shoes, hats, and blankets, are in great reputation. The inhabitants are computed at more than 150,000. In 1705, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V invested it with a numerous army, but was obliged to raise the siege. In 1714, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is 250 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 2 8 E, lat. 41 23 N.

Barcelona, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Cumana. The chief trade is in beeves and hogs, many of which are exported alive, and cargoes of jerked beef annually sent to Havanna. It stands on the left bank of the Neveri, near its mouth, 65 miles W by S of Cumana. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 10 8 N.

Barcelonette, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated on the Hubaye, 12 miles SE of Embrun.

Barcelore, or *Barcura*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Canara, which gives name to a district, but has been long in ruins. It is 40 miles NNW of Mangalore.

Barcelos, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, near the river Cavado, 10 miles WSW of Braga.

Bardewick, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles SE of Hamburg.

Bardi, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, with a magnificent castle, 30 miles SW of Parma.

Bardt, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 15 miles W by N of Stralsund. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 54 25 N.

Bareges, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley, 24 miles S of Tarbes.

Bareh; see *Barrihua*.

Bareith; see *Bayreuth*.

Barelly; see *Bereilly*.

Barenton, a town of France in the department of Manche, 20 miles ESE of Avranches.

Barfleur, a town of France, in the department of Manche. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E of Cherburg, and near it part of the navy of France was destroyed by the English in 1692. It is 175 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 49 40 N.

Barge, or *Barges*, a town of Piedmont, seven miles S of Pinerola.

Barguzinsk, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the E side of the lake Baikal, at the influx of the Barguzin, 170 miles NNE of Selenginsk. Lon. 109 30 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Bari, or *Terra di Bari*, a province of Naples, bounded on the N and NE by the gulf of Venice, SE by Otranto, SW by Basilicata, and NW by Capitanata. The soil is fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas. See *Trani*.

Bari, a seaport of Naples, capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, has a good harbour, and is well fortified. The trade principally consists in olives and almonds. It is 26 miles E by S of Trani. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Barjols, a town of France, in the department of Var, 19 miles SSW of Riez.

Barking, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It was celebrated for a magnificent nunnery, of which a gateway, and part of the walls are still visible. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and seated on the river Roding, near the Thames, seven miles E of London.

Barletta, a seaport of Naples, in Bari. It has a large stone pier, and a trade in corn, almonds, and salt. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles WSW of Bari. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 19 N.

Barmouth, a small seaport of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Friday. It has a good trade in flannel and hose, and is much frequented in the bathing season. It stands on the river Maw, at its entrance into Barmouth bay, 12 miles S of Harlech, and 222 NW of London. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 52 44 N.

Barnard Castle; see *Bernard Castle*.

Barnet, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday. Near this place was fought, in 1471, the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster; and at the meeting of the St. Alban and Hatfield roads is a column, with an inscription, to commemorate this event. Barnet is 11 miles N by W of London.

Barnevelt, an island of S America, to the S of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 66 58 W, lat. 55 49 S.

Barnsley, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are considerable manufactures of coarse linen; and in the vicinity are many bleaching-grounds, a glass manufacture, and several coal mines. It has a canal to the Calder, and another to the Don; and is seated near the Dearne, 19 miles S of Leeds, and 172 N by W of London.

Barnstaple, a seaport and borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It had formerly a castle, but none of the works remain except the mount. Here are manufactures of tammies, shalloons, baize, &c. and a variety of articles are exported. It is seated on the river Taw, 12 miles E of Barnstaple bay, in the Bristol channel, 35 NNW of Exeter, and 192 W by S of London, Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 8 N.

Barnstaple, a seaport of Massachusets, chief town of a county of the same name. It is seated on a bay, on the S side of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 67 miles SE of Boston. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 41 48 N.

Baroach, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with considerable manufactures of cotton; seated on the

on bank of the Nerbudda, 40 miles N by E of Surat. Lon. 72 55 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Barraux, a fortress of France, in the department of Isere, at the entrance of the valley of Grefivauden, and on the river Isere, six miles S of Chamberry.

Barre, a town of Massachusets, in Worcester county, noted for its butter and cheese, 24 miles NW of Worcester.

Barrihua, or *Bareh*, a town and fortress of Napaul. To the N of it is a great forest, noted for its excellent timber and numerous elephants. It stands near the S border of the country, on the river Jumne, 80 miles N of Patna, and 95 S of Catmandu.

Barrow, a river of Ireland, which rises in the N part of Queens county, and flows S, by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross, into Waterford harbour.

Barrow, a village in Leicestershire, on the river Soar, two miles N of Mountsorrel. It has for centuries been famed for a very fine lime, in particular request for works in water, and is exported in large quantities.

Bartholomew, a small island in the Pacific ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 18 E, lat. 15 42 S.

Bartholomew, St. one of the Caribbee islands in the W Indies, 24 miles in circumference, and 25 N of St. Christopher. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785; and it was taken by the British in 1801. The chief exports are drugs and lignum vitæ; and it has a good harbour. Lon. 63 40 W, lat. 17 46 N.

Barton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It has two large churches, and was formerly a considerable place, surrounded by a rampart and fosse, the remains of which are yet visible. Four miles ESE are the noble ruins of Thornton abbey. Barton is seated on the Humber, over which is a ferry into Yorkshire, 34 miles N of Lincoln and 167 of London.

Baruth, a town of Lusatia, on the frontiers of Brandenburg, 26 miles S by E of Potsdam.

Baruth, a town of Syria, with a Christian church, 30 miles NE of Seyda.

Basartschick, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 42 19 N.

Basel, or *Basle*, a canton of Swisserland, 24 miles long and 21 broad; bounded on the N by Brisgau, E by the Forest towns, S by the canton of Soleure, and W by the bishopric of Basel and France. It contains about 58,000 inhabitants, and is of the Calvinist religion.

Basel, a bishopric (till lately) in the NW part of Swisserland; bounded on the E by the canton of Basel, S by that of Soleure, and W and N by France. The bishop was a prince of the German empire. In 1798, the French seized on this territory, annexed it to France, and made it a new department, called Mont Terrible.

Basel, the capital of the canton of the same name, and the largest town in Swisserland. It is surrounded by thick walls flanked by towers and bastions; and is divided into two parts by the Rhine, which communicate by a handsome bridge. The largest part is on the side of Swisserland, and the least on that of Germany. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, numerous streets and fountains, and is partly seated on a hill; the other stands on a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The principal church is an elegant Gothic building, but disfigured by rose-coloured paint spread over the whole edifice. Under a marble tomb in it, is interred the great Erasmus. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco, are much admired. The university, founded in 1459, has a fine library, and a rich cabinet of medals. The clocks here are always an hour too fast; because the town-clock went so on a day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. Basel has several manufactures, particularly of paper, ribands, and cottons; and it carries on an extensive trade. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1795, with the French republic; namely, by Prussia, Spain, and Hesse Cassel. Basel is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but the number is scarcely more than 14,000. It is 174 miles N by E of Geneva, and 250 E by S of Paris. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Bashee, an island in the China sea, the most eastern of a cluster called, from this, the Bashee islands, lying to the S of Formosa. The productions are plantains, bananas, pineapples, sugar canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton. The quadrupeds are goats and hogs. Bashee is of a circular form, six miles in diameter, and has a town of the same name. Lon. 121 50 E, lat. 20 30 N.

Basilibata, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by Capitanata and Bari, E by the gulf of Taranta, S by

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Calabria Citra, and w by Principato Citra and Ultra. It has some mountains continually covered with snow, but is fertile in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron. Acerenza is the capital.

Basilipotamo, a river of European Turkey, in the Morea, which flows into the gulf of Colocythia. It was called Eurotes by the ancients.

Basingstoke, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a great trade in corn and malt, a manufacture of druggets and shalloons, and a navigable canal to the river Wey, near its entrance into the Thames. It is 18 miles NNE of Winchester, and 45 w by s of London.

Basques, a late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now forms, with Bearn, the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Bass, an insulated rock near the coast of Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Forth, between the towns of N Berwick and Dunbar. On the s side it is almost conic; on the other it overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the SW, and there it is with difficulty a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In May and June it is quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese. The rock is one mile in circumference, and has a rabbit warren, and pasture for a few sheep. A ruinous castle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice. The garrison, in 1694, surrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demolished.

Bass Strait, a channel about 40 leagues wide, which separates Van Diemen Land from the s extremity of New Holland. It was discovered in 1798, by surgeon Bass, in an open whaleboat, and passed through by him and lieutenant Flinders, in the Norfolk, in 1799. It is crossed by a chain of small islands. During lord Hobart's administration a settlement was projected to be established in this strait, and colonel Daniel Collins appointed lieutenant governor. He sailed from England in April 1803, and arrived in October at Port Philip; but a short residence proved the place inadequate to the purpose, and the establishment was removed early in 1804 to its present situation at the Derwent. Here colonel Collins died in 1810, and was interred in a vault built on the spot he had pointed out as the site of a church; and one is now erecting, the altar of which will be over this vault. The settlement is named Hobart town.

Bassano, a town of Italy, in Vicentino, on the river Brenta, in a country productive of excellent wine and oil. The French defeated the Austrians at this place in 1796. It is 18 miles N of Vicenza.

Basse, a town of France, in the department of Nord, formerly of great strength, but dismantled by Lewis XIV. It is seated on the Deule, 18 miles SW of Lisle.

Basseen, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana. It was taken by the English in 1780, but restored to the Mahrattas in 1783. It stands on the seacoast, opposite the NW point of the island of Salsette, 20 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 40 E, lat. 19 20 N.

Bassenthwaite-water, a lake in Cumberland, three miles NW of Keswick. It is four miles long, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bases; on the other, by the fields and the skirts of Skiddaw. The river Derwent flows through its whole length.

Basseterre, the capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, when this part of the island was in their possession, before it was ceded to the English in 1713. It is situate on the SE end of the island, has a considerable trade, and is defended by three forts. Lon. 63 13 W, lat. 17 10 N.

Basseterre, the capital of Guadeloupe, on the SW part of the island, defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 59 W, lat. 15 59 N.

Bassien, or *Persaim*, a city of Pegu, capital of the province of Bassien. It is a trading place, situate on a river of the same name, which is the W branch of the Irrawaddy, 110 miles SW of Pegu. Lon. 94 53 E, lat. 16 52 N.

Bassora, or *Busra*, a city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabi. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts, and over it is a bridge of boats. Merchants of Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, and Greece, and many Jews and Indians reside here; the English and Dutch have their consuls, and their ships come loaded with all the merchandise of India, which are conveyed hence to Bagdad, Aleppo, Constantinople, and even to the Mediterranean shore. The neighbouring countries furnish also merchandise for exchange;

the most considerable of which are the ancient copper of Persia, pearls, grain, dates, wine, and dry fruits. Bassora belongs rather to the Arabs than the Turks; the language of the former is chiefly spoken, and their prince pays but little respect to the Ottoman court. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 50,000. The city is surrounded by a wall of clay, said to be six miles in circumference: the streets are bad and narrow, and the houses have a mean aspect. It is 35 miles NW of the mouth of the Euphrates in the gulf of Persia, and 260 SW of Ispahan. Lon. 47 45 E, lat. 30 31 N.

Bastia, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the Calamu. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Bastia, a city of Corsica, capital of the island, with a good harbour and a strong castle. It was taken by the English, in 1794. It is 80 miles SSW of Leghorn. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Bastida, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 17 miles SSW of Vitoria.

Bastimentos, small islands near the isthmus of Darien, at the entrance of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour. Lon. 79 45 W, lat. 9 30 N.

Bastogne, a city of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, near the forest of Ardennes. It was fortified by the French in 1688, and being so very populous and well built was frequently called Paris in Ardennes. It is 23 miles NNW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Baswapattana, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fort and a celebrated mosque, 60 miles E by N of Nagara.

Batabano, a town on the S coast of Cuba, situate on the N side of a large bay, opposite Pinos island, 55 miles SSW of Havanna. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 22 20 N.

Batacola, a town on the E coast of Ceylon, with a small fort, and a harbour that admits of small craft. It is 65 miles S by E of Trincomale.

Batalha, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, celebrated for its rich monastery, founded in 1386 by John I, who is interred here, with his queen Philippa. It is eight miles SSW of Leira.

Bataseck, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 70 miles S of Buda. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 46 15 N.

Batavia, the ancient name of an island in Holland, whence the Dutch are sometimes called Batavians. See *Betuwe*.

Batavia, a city and seaport on the NE part of the island of Java, capital of all the Dutch settlements in the E Indies. The fort is built of coral rock, brought from some of the adjoining islands, and has a fortification of brick. A part of the town wall is built of dense lava from the mountains in the centre of Java. No stone, of any kind, is to be found for many miles beyond this city; but marble and granite are brought here from China. The harbour is excellent, and there are canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every country in these parts. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the E Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to their places of destination. The city is situate amid swamps and stagnant pools, which, with the fogs and climate, render the air so unwholesome, that it is represented as the grave of Europeans. Lon. 106 54 E, lat. 6 12 S.

Batcole, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Canara. The country produces a great quantity of pepper. It is 20 miles N of Barcelore.

Bath, a city in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has been famous, from the time of the Romans, for its hot springs, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine; and great benefits are derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and other cases. The reputation of these waters has so much increased, that Bath is become the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of dissipation. The poor who come here to drink the waters, may be received into a magnificent hospital. The baths are distinguished by the names of the Cross, the Hot, the Kings, the Queens, the Corporation, and the duke of Kingston bath. This city joined with Wells, constitute one bishopric. The cathedral was the church of a monastery; and there are eight parish churches, beside chapels and meeting-houses. Bath exceeds every town in England in splendour and elegance of buildings; they being constructed of a white stone, and many of them quite open to the country. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 32,200. It is seated on the Avon, which is navigable

hence to the sea 13 miles ESE of Bristol, and 106 W of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 22 N.

Bath, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the W side of the Kenebec, 13 miles SW of Wiscasset.

Bath, a town of Virginia, in Berkeley county, noted for its warm springs. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, 45 miles NE of Alexandria.

Bath, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name. Here are hot medicinal springs, near the foot of a mountain. It stands near Jeckson river, a branch of the James, 130 miles W of Fredericsburg. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 38 10 N.

Bath, a town of New York, in Steuben county, seated near the source of the Tioga, 42 miles SE of Williamsburg.

Batha; see *Bach*.

Bathgate, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, 19 miles W by S of Edinburg.

Batnir, or *Batinda*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Moultan, 150 miles ESE of Moultan, and 170 NW of Agimere.

Bato, one of the Ladrone islands. Lon. 142 0 E, lat. 12 0 N.

Batoa, a small island in the Indian ocean, near the W side of Sumatra, on the equinoctial line, in lon. 98 0 E.

Battenburg, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a castle on the N bank of the Meuse, 10 miles SW of Nimeguen.

Battenburg, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on the Eder, 14 miles N of Marburg.

Battersea, a village in Surry, four miles WSW of London: Here was the seat of the St. Johns, where the famous lord Bolingbroke was born, and died. On the site of it now stand a distillery and a horizontal air-mill. Here is a timber bridge over the Thames to Chelsea.

Batticola, a small fortress on the E side of Ceylon, built by the Dutch. It is of great importance, on account of the extreme fertility of the adjacent country, which, during a war, or times of scarcity in the district of Trincomale, can supply the garrisons there with all kinds of provisions. It surrendered to the English in 1796; and is situate at the head of a deep bay, 54 miles SSE of Trincomale.

Battle, a town in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. Near this place William duke of Normandy defeated Harold king of England, in 1066, and in memory of this victory he founded here an abbey, which from its remains appears to have been magnificent. This town is famous for a manufacture of gunpowder. It is 24 miles E of Lewes, and 56 SE of London.

Battlefield, a village in Shropshire, five miles N of Shrewsbury. Here the decisive victory was gained by Henry IV, over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.

Batuculla, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, with two mosques, and upward of seventy temples. It is seated near the mouth of the Sancada, which waters a beautiful valley, 27 miles NNW of Kundapura.

Bavaria, a circle of Germany, bounded on the W by Suabia, NW by Franconia, NE by Bohemia, E by Austria and Stiria, and S by Carinthia and Tyrol. It contains Bavaria Proper, the palatinate of Bavaria, the principalities of Ratisbon, Freisengen, and Passau, and the duchies of Neuberg, Sulzbach, and Salzburg.

Bavaria Proper, a duchy and the principal part of the circle of Bavaria. It is 125 miles long and 87 broad, and divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. Toward the S the country is mountainous, intersected with forests, lakes, morasses, and pastures; and toward the N are large plains which produce plenty of corn: there are likewise many salt works, medicinal springs and baths, mines of copper, silver, and lead, and quarries of excellent marble. The principal rivers are the Danube, Inn, Iser, and Nab. The inhabitants are deemed the most zealous catholics in Europe. The capital is Munich.

Bavaria, Palatinate of, a duchy, sometimes called *Nordgau*, from its situation in the N part of the circle of Bavaria, and sometimes the Upper Palatinate, to distinguish it from the late palatinate of the Rhine, often called the Lower Palatinate. It is very fertile, and watered by the Nab, and several smaller rivers. The capital is Amberg.

Bavay, a town of France, in the department of Nord. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, but recovered the same year. It is six miles NE of Quesnoy, and 12 SW of Mons.

Bauge, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Coesnon, 18 miles E of Angers.

Bauleah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the left bank of the Danube, 22 miles NE of Moorshedabad.

Baume les Nones, a town of France, in the department of Doubs. It has a

nunnery, from which it received its appellation; and is seated on the Doubs, 15 miles NE of Besançon.

Bauman Islands, three islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Bauman, a Dutchman, who accompanied Roggewin, in 1722. They are covered with fruit trees, and divers sorts of vegetables. The inhabitants are numerous, and armed with bows and arrows; but of a gentle and humane disposition, and friendly to strangers. The largest island is about 22 miles in circumference. Lon. 170 0 W, lat. 14 0 S.

Bausk, or *Bautko*, a town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Musza, 15 miles SE of Mittau.

Bautzen, or *Budissen*, the capital of Upper Lusatia, with a citadel on a rock, called Ortenburg. The trade arising from various manufactures is considerable. It stands on the river Spree, 30 miles E by N of Dresden. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Baux, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, seated on a rock, at the top of which is a castle, 10 miles E by N of Arles.

Bawtry, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a trade in lead, millstones, and grindstones; and is seated on the river Idle, nine miles S by E of Doncaster, and 153 N of London.

Baya, or *Baja*, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 32 miles N of Essek.

Baya, a seaport of Guinea, on the Gold coast, 60 miles ESE of Acra. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 5 45 N.

Bayamo, a town in the E part of Cuba, on the river Estero, which forms a bay on the coast, 20 miles below the town. It gives name to a channel, between Cuba and the islands called the Queens Gardens, and is 80 miles WSW of St. Jago. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 20 45 N.

Bayersdorf, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, with a seat of justice and a large synagogue, seated on the Rednitz, four miles N of Erlang.

Bayeux, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is very noble, and there are seventeen other churches. The chief trade is in leather. It is seated on the river Aure, four miles from the English channel, and 140 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 49 17 N.

Baylen, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. In 1808, the Spaniards defeated the French near this place. It is 20 miles N of Jaen.

Bayon, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, on the river Moselle, 12 miles S of Nancy.

Bayona, a town of Spain, in Gallicia, on a small gulf of the Atlantic, with a convenient harbour, 12 miles W by N of Tuy.

Bayonne, a city and seaport of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and a bishop's see. The Nive and Adour unite their streams in the middle of the city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of a mile. The first, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal parts, the smallest of which is called the Bourgneuf, or new town. They have a communication by three timber bridges. A bank of sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult. The citadel is the strongest in France; and the cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which support it. The military weapon the bayonnet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The chocolate of Bayonne is famous; and it also exports wines, woollen cloths, silks, cottons, &c. The chief trade arises out of its relation with Spain; and it is a kind of emporium for the merchandise of that country. It is 25 miles SW of Dax, and 425 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 29 W, lat 43 29 N.

Baypour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malabar, on a river capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons. It is 15 miles S by E of Calicut.

Bayreuth, a city of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a palace, a fine castle, and a famous college. Near it, forming a kind of suburb, is the town of Georgen, which has a large castle, a manufacture of excellent brown and white porcelain, and a house of correction, in which the marble of the country is polished by means of a machine. In 1783, the archives of the principality were brought to Bayreuth from Plassenburg; see *Culmbatch*: and in 1791, the margravate of Bayreuth, with that of Anspach, was abdicated by the reigning prince, in favour of the king of Prussia. Bayreuth is 32 miles E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Baza, a town of Spain, in Granada, built at the foot of a high mountain. The front of the market-house is supported by nine iron cannon, which, in 1489, aided in taking this place from the Moors. It is 21 miles ENE of Guadix.

Bazas, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Gironde, and lately an episcopal see. It is seated on a rock, five miles from the river Garonne, and 42 SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 44 22 N.

Beachy Head, the highest promontory on the S coast of England, between Hastings and Seaford, in Sussex. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Beaconsfield, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. The poet Waller lived here, and is interred in the churchyard. It is seated on a hill, 23 miles WNW of London.

Beaminster, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of canvas, iron, and copper. This place suffered greatly by fire in 1781. It is 15 miles WNW of Dorchester, and 132 W by S of London.

Bearn, a late province of France, 40 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Bigorre, S by Spanish Navarre, and N by Gascony and Armagnac. The plains are fertile, especially in pastures, and the hills are loaded with vines. It now forms, with Basques, the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Beat, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, the houses built of marble, there being no other stone in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Garonne, 12 miles SSE of St. Bertrand.

Beaucaire, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. Much trade is carried on here, and its annual fair, held for six days, is one of the most famous in Europe. It is 11 miles E of Nismes.

Beauce, a late province of France, between the Isle of France, Blasois, and Orleanois. It is so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris. It now forms the department of Eure and Loir.

Beaufort, a district of S Carolina, which lies on the seacoast between Combahee and Savanna rivers. The N part has forests of cypress; and the lands produce rice, indigo, &c.

Beaufort, a seaport of S Carolina, chief town of a district of the same name. The courts formerly held here are now removed to Coosawatchie. It has a safe and commodious harbour; and is situate on the island of Port Royal, 73 miles SW of Charleston. Lon. 80 54 W, lat. 32 12 N.

Beaufort, a seaport of N Carolina, chief town of Carteret county. It is situate on the NE side of Core sound, 35 miles SSE of Newbern. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 34 38 N.

Beaufort, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a castle, 15 miles E of Angers.

Beaufort, a town of Savoy, on the river Oron, 12 miles NE of Moutier.

Beaugency, a town of France, in the department of Loire, famous for its wines; seated on the river Loire, six miles W of Orleans.

Beaujeu, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, with an ancient castle; seated on the Ardiere, at the foot of a mountain, 13 miles NNW of Villefranche.

Beaujolois, a late province of France, 30 miles long and 24 broad. It lies N of the Lyonois, and both of them now form the department of Rhone.

Beauley, a river of Scotland, in Invernesshire, formed by the union of the rivulets Farrar, Cannich, and Glass, on the borders of Rossshire. It takes a NE course, and after forming the falls of Kilmorack and other cascades, flows to the town of Beauley, where it enters the head of Murray frith.

Beauley, a town of Scotland, in Invernesshire, at the mouth of the river Beauley, 12 miles W of Inverness.

Beaulieu, a village in Hampshire, on a river of its name, six miles SSW of Southampton. It has a manufacture of coarse sacking; and on the opposite side of the river are the remains of its famous abbey, founded by king John.

Beaulieu, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, situate on the Indre, opposite Loches.

Beaumarchez, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 13 miles W of Mirande.

Beaumaris, a borough of Wales, capital of Anglesey, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the strait of Menai, was fortified with a castle by Edward 1, and has a good harbour. It is 59 miles W by N of Chester, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated between the Maese and Sambre, 10 miles E of Maubeuge.

Beaumont de Lomagne, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Gimone, 12 miles SE of Lectoure.

Beaumont le Roger, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 22 miles SW of Rouen.

Beaumont le Vicomte, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, 10 miles N of Mans.

Beaumont sur Oise, a town of France,

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in the department of Seine and Oise, on the river Oise, 20 miles N of Paris.

Beaune, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 25 miles SSW of Dijon.

Beauvais, a city of France, capital of the department of Oise, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is admired for its fine architecture; and the church of St. Stephen is remarkable for its curious windows. It was besieged in 1463, by the duke of Burgundy, at the head of 80,000 men, when the women, under the conduct of Jean de Hachette, obliged the duke to raise the siege. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is seated on the Thesin. 42 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Beauvoir, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, on the bay of Biscay, 32 miles NNW of Sables d'Olonne.

Beblingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a castle on a hill, 10 miles NW of Stutgard.

Bec, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a noble Benedictine abbey, 18 miles SW of Rouen.

Beccles, a corporate town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It has a noble church, with a lofty steeple; and a grammar school, endowed with 10 scholarships for Emanuel college, Cambridge. It is seated on the Waveney, 12 miles SW of Yarmouth, and 109 NE of London.

Becerril, a town of Spain, in Leon, 12 miles NW of Palencia.

Bechin, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, in which are several medicinal springs and mines of salt. It has an ancient fortified castle, and stands on the river Lausnitz, 57 miles S by W of Prague. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Beckum, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, at the source of the Verse, 20 miles SE of Munster.

Bedale, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles SE of Richmond, and 222 NNW of London.

Bedarieux, a town of France, in the department of Herault, with a manufacture of druggets, and other woollen stuffs; seated on the Orbre, 16 miles N of Beziers.

Beddington, a village in Surry, two miles W of Croydon. Here is Beddington-park, one of the many said to have been the residence of queen Elisabeth. The church is a Gothic pile, with stalls in the manner of a cathedral.

Bedea, or *Bedina*, a village in Sussex, 13 miles W of Lewis, near a river of its name, which enters the English channel, at New Shoreham.

Beder, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 10 miles WNW of Rennes.

Beder, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, once the capital of a considerable kingdom, and still celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas. It is 80 miles NW of Hydrabad. Lon. 78 2 E, lat. 17 48 N.

Bedford, a borough and the county-town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with a gate at each end. It has five churches; and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a bowling-green. It is 27 miles E by N of Buckingham, and 50 N by W of London. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 52 8 N.

Bedford, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated near the source of the Juniatta, 186 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 78 34 W, lat. 40 0 N.

Bedford, a town of New York, in W Chester county, 35 miles N by E of the city of New York.

Bedford, a town of Massachusets, in Middlesex county, 13 miles NW of Boston.

Bedford, New, a town of Massachusets, in Bristol county, situate at the head of navigation on Accushnet river, 58 miles S by E of Boston. Lon. 70 52 W, lat. 41 41 N.

Bedford Level, a tract of fenny land, about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various attempts to drain these fens, in the reigns of Henry VI and Charles I, William earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and, in the reign of Charles II, a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season.

Bedfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the NE by Huntingdonshire, E by Cambridgeshire, SE by Hertfordshire, SW by Buckinghamshire, and NW by Northamptonshire. Its utmost length is 35 miles, and its greatest breadth 22, containing 260,000 acres. It is divided into nine hundreds, and 124 parishes; and has 10 market towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 63,393; and it sends four members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the

vel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fullers earth; its manufactures, lace, straw hats and baskets, and toys.

Bednore; see *Nagara*.

Bedouins, tribes of wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the N of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the patriarchs lived and governed anciently: the principal employment of both, the grazing of cattle.

Bedwin, Great, a borough in Wiltshire, which has neither market nor fair. It is five miles SW of Hungerford, and 70 W of London.

Beemah, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains to the N of Poonah, and flows SE upward of 300 miles till it joins the Kistna near Edghir.

Beer, or *Beerjick*; see *Bir*.

Beering Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 90 miles long and 30 wide, 20 leagues E of Kamtschatka. Lon. 166 30 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Beering Bay, a bay on the W coast of N America, 270 leagues NNE of Nootka. See *Port Mulgrave*.

Beering Strait, the narrow sea between the W coast of N America and the E coast of Asia. It is 13 leagues wide, in the narrowest part, between the capes Prince of Wales and Tchukotskoi.

Beeroo, a country of Negroland, between Zahara on the N and Bambara on the S. Walet is the capital.

Bees, St. a village in Cumberland, near the sea, five miles S of Whitehaven. Here is a noted freeschool; also the remains of a priory, the nave of its church being now used as the parish church. Two miles to the NW is a lofty promontory, called St. Bees Head, on which is a lighthouse.

Beesko, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, with a cloth manufacture; seated on the Spree, 40 miles SE of Berlin.

Befort. a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with manufactures of excellent iron It stands at the foot of a mountain, 34 miles SW of Colmar.

Begia, or *Beyjah*, a town of the country of Tunis, with a strong castle, and a great trade, especially in corn. It is situate on the side of a hill, 50 miles W of Tunis.

Beguieres; see *Aboukir*.

Behat; see *Chelum*.

Beherah, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated on the Chelum, 75 miles W by N of Lahore.

Behker, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, on the E side of the Indus. It stands in an island, formed by the Indus, 160 miles S by W of Moultan. Lon. 70 2 E, lat. 27 32 N.

Behnbur, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 85 miles N by W of Lahore.

Beja, a city of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see; seated on an eminence in an extensive plain, near a lake of its name, 72 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 58 N.

Bejapour; see *Visiapour*.

Beichlengen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 17 miles N of Weimar.

Beilstein, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 22 miles SW of Coblentz.

Beilstein, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, seated on the Umbach, 12 miles WNW of Wetzlar.

Beinghein, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Sur, near its conflux with the Rhine, 22 miles NNE of Strasburg.

Beira, the largest province of Portugal, bounded on the N by Tra los Montes and Entre Douro e Minho, and on the S by Estremadura. It produces all the necessaries of life. Coimbra is the capital.

Beith, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with manufactures of linen and silk gauze; seated on an eminence, seven miles N of Irvine.

Beit el Faki, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, famous as being a great mart for coffee. It is 24 miles ESE of Loheida.

Belabre, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 25 miles SW of Chateauroux.

Belbeis, a town of Egypt, 35 miles NE of Cairo, and 45 NW of Suez.

Belcastro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a mountain, eight miles from the gulf of Squilace, and 12 SW of Severino.

Belchite, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S of Saragossa.

Belchoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles SE of Ballyshannon.

Belclare, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles SW of Sligo.

Belem, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the N side of the Tajo, four miles below Lisbon. Here is a royal monastery, where the kings and queens of Portugal are interred; a strong fort, which defends the entrance to the city; and, to the N, a noble modern aqueduct.

Belestat, a town of France, in the

department of Aude, 27 miles SW of Carcassone.

Belfast, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, seated at the mouth of the Lagan, in Carrickfergus bay. It is one of the most commercial towns in Ireland, and in 1791 contained 18,320 inhabitants. It sends one member to parliament. Here are manufactures of cotton, cambric, canvas, linen, glass, sugar, and earthen ware. A canal connects the harbour with Lough Neagh. It is 96 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 5 52 W, lat. 54 46 N.

Belfast, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the W side of Penobscot bay, 40 miles NE of Wiscasset. Lon. 69 10 W, lat. 44 26 N.

Belford, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday, 15 miles S by E of Berwick, and 322 N by W of London.

Belgard, a town and castle of Further Pomerania, on the river Persante, 18 miles SE of Colberg.

Belgern, a town of Saxony Proper, with a good trade in beer; seated on the Elbe, eight miles SE of Torgau.

Belgium; see *Netherlands*.

Belgrade, a city of European Turkey, capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 25,000. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1717, and kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks. It was again taken, in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach in 1790. It is seated on the Danube, a little below the influx of the Save, 200 miles SSE of Buda, and 240 W of Buchoreft. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Belgrade, or *Beligrad*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 miles N of that city.

Belgrado, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated near the Tojamenta, 81 miles S by W of Udina.

Belich, or *Belike*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Mone, 16 miles ENE of Arensberg.

Belida, or *Bleeda*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titeri, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, 15 miles SE of Algiers.

Belitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a manufacture of cloth; seated on a river of the same name, 27 miles SW of Berlin.

Bellac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vinçon, 20 miles N of Limoges.

Bellire, a town of Maryland, capital of Harford county, 22 miles NE of Baltimore, and 86 WSW of Philadelphia.

Bellegarde, a fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and an important place, on account of its being a pass to the Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 15 miles S of Perpignan.

Bellegarde, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, on the river Saone, 15 miles NE of Chalons.

Belleisle, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Bretagne. It is 10 miles long and three broad, diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and fertile plains. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 47 17 N.

Belleisle, an island at the NE end of a channel between New Britain and Newfoundland, called the Strait of Belleisle. The island is 20 miles in circuit, and has a small harbour on the NW side. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 51 58 N.

Bellesme, a town of France, in the department of Orne, with an ancient castle, 24 miles ESE of Alençon, and 80 SW of Paris.

Belley, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and lately a bishop's see; seated near the Rhone, 40 miles SE of Bourg. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 45 47 N.

Bellingham, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the N branch of the Tyne, 15 miles NNW of Hexham and 300 of London.

Bellinzona, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Tessin. It is seated on the Tesino, five miles above its entrance into the lake Magiore, and 22 WSW of Chiavenna. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Bellunese, a district of Italy, lying between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrino, and Tyrol. It has large woods, and iron mines; and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit. Belluno is the only place of note.

Bellung, a town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and a bishop's see; seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 miles NE of Feltri. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 43 13 N.

Belluza, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a citadel, both of them strongly fortified with a mud wall and a ditch. In the vicinity is much fine rice ground, and a great number of sheep are bred. It is 38 miles N of Seringapatam

Belper, a town in Derbyshire, with

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a market on Saturday. Here are several large cotton-mills, a bleaching-mill, and an iron-forge. It is seated on the Derwent, eight miles N of Derby, and 134 NNW of London.

Belpre, a town of the state of Ohio, on the NW bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Little Kanhaway, 14 miles SW of Marietta, and 46 NE of Galliopolis.

Belpuig, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a famous convent, 18 miles ENE of Lerida.

Belt, Great, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, which forms a communication between the Categat and the Baltic. It is not so commodious, nor so frequented, as the Sound.

Belt, Little, a strait, W of the Great Belt, between Funen and N Jutland. It is one of the passages from the Categat to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

Belturbet, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, seated on the river Erne, nine miles NNW of Cavan.

Beltz, or *Belzo*, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is 30 miles N by W of Lemburg. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Belvedere, a town of European Turkey, capital of a fertile province of the same name, in the Morea. The raisins, called Belvederes, come from this place. It is 17 miles NE of Chirenza. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Belvez, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 27 miles SSE of Perigueux.

Belum, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, near the mouth of the Oste, 24 miles NW of Stade.

Belur, a town of Usbec Tartary, capital of a province of the same name, which is a hilly country, bounded on the N and E by the Belur Tagler, or Dark Mountains, anciently the Imaus. The capital is 200 miles E of Budakshan. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Belzig, a town of Saxony Proper, with a castle, seated on the Walse, 25 miles NNW of Wittenburg.

Bemba, a country of Africa, to the S of Congo. It is little known to the Europeans.

Benamenil, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seven miles E of Luneville.

Benares, a district of Hindoostan, in the NE part of the province of Allahabad, between those of Bahar and Oude. It contains the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour; and was ceded to the English in 1775.

Benares, a populous city of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name. It is celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, and built on the left bank of the Ganges. Several Hindoo temples embellish the high banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and some of them five stories each, inhabited by different families; but the more wealthy Gentoos live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mohamedan mosque, built by emperor Aurungzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple to make room for it; and round the city are many ruins of buildings, the effects of Mohamedan intolerance. An insurrection here, in 1781, had nearly proved fatal to the English interests in Hindoostan; in consequence of which, Cheyt Sing, the rajah, was deposed in 1783. Benares is 136 miles W by S of Patna, and 380 WNW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 20 N.

Benavarre, a town of Spain, in Aragon, capital of the county of Ribagorza. It is 30 miles N of Lerida, and 70 E by N of Saragossa.

Benavente, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the river Esla, 35 miles SSW of Leon.

Benavente, a town of Portugal, in Alentego, on the river Soro, near its conflux with the Tajo, 30 miles ENE of Lisbon.

Benbecula, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides between N and S Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It is of a circular form, including the inlets of the sea, nine miles in diameter. The soil is sandy and unproductive, but much kelp is made from the sea weed thrown on the coast.

Bencoolen, a town on the SW part of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. In 1690, the E India Company built the fort, and called it Fort York. In 1693 a great mortality happened here, the governor and council all dying in a short time; the town standing on a morass, not favorable to European constitutions. A new fort, called Marlborough Fort, has since been erected, in a more wholesome part. The adjacent country is mountainous and woody. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. 102 10 E, lat. 3 49 S.

Bencowse, a town of Algiers, in the

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province of Constantine, 25 miles SSE of Seteef.

Bender, or *Teken*, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bessarbia. Here Charles XII of Sweden resided, after his defeat at Pultowa. The inhabitants are estimated at 11,000. It was taken by the Russians in 1789, but restored in 1790. It is seated on the Dniester, 100 miles E by S of Jassy. Lon. 29 24 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Bene, a town of Piedmont, defended by a castle, seven miles S of Cherasco.

Benedetto, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, near the river Po, 15 miles SSE of Mantua.

Benedict, a town of Maryland, in Charles county, situate on the Patuxent, 16 miles W of Port Tobacco.

Beneschow, a town of Bohemia, famous for its manufacture of paper, 24 miles S of Prague.

Beneuente, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 10 miles NNW of Borganeuf.

Benevento, a city of Naples, and an archbishop's see, capital of Principato Ultra, and of a small duchy of its name, lately belonging to the pope. Benevento has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop was dug out of the ruins alive. Except Rome, no city in Italy can boast of so many ruins of ancient sculpture as are to be found in this place. It is seated near the conflux of the Sabato and Caloro, 35 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 47 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Benfeld, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, on the river Ill, 12 miles SSW of Strasburg.

Bengal, a country of Hindoostan, 400 miles long and 300 broad; bounded on the W by Orissa and Bahar, N by Bootan, E by Assam and Cassay, and S by the bay of Bengal. It consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, even three crops. The principal products are sugar, silk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, and civet. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1765, to the English E India Company. Calcutta is the capital.

Benguela, a kingdom of Africa, in Congo, bounded on the N by Angola, E by Bemba, S by parts unknown, and W by the Atlantic. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans. The men wear skins about their waist, and beads round their neck; and are armed with darts headed with iron, and with bows and arrows. The women wear a collar of copper round their neck; a kind of cloth, made of the bark of a tree, round their waist; and copper rings on their legs.

Benguela, the capital of the kingdom of Benguela, where the Portuguese have a fort. It stands on the N side of a bay, 350 miles S of Loanda. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 10 30 S.

Benicarlo, a town of Spain, in Valencia, celebrated for its wines; seated on the seacoast, between Penifcola and Vinaroz.

Benin, a kingdom of Guinea, bounded on the NE by unknown parts, SE by Biafara and Majombo, and S and W by the gulf of Guinea and Dahomy. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air is noxious, near the coast, on accouut of the gross vapours from the marshes. Oranges and lemons grow on the sides of the roads; cotton abounds every where; and the pepper produced here is smaller than that of the Indies. Among the animals are elephants in great number, tigers, leopards, stags, wild boars, civet and mountain cats, horses, hares, and hairy sheep; a vast number of serpents and other reptiles; and the principal birds are paroquets, pigeons, partridges, storks, and ostriches. The dress of the natives is neat. The rich wear white calico or cotton petticoats, but the upper part of the body is commonly naked. The women use great art in dressing their hair, which they reduce into a variety of forms. The people are skilful in making various sorts of dies; and they manufacture and export cotton cloths. Polygamy is allowed, and the number of wives is limited by the state of their circumstances only. Though jealous of each other, they offer their wives to Europeans. Their religion is paganism. Their king is absolute, and has a great number of petty princes under him.

Benin, the capital of the kingdom of the same name. In the streets, which are long and broad, are many shops filled with European merchandise, as well as with the commodities of the country. The houses are all built with clay, and covered with reeds, straw, or leaves. The royal palace is of vast extent, but neither elegant nor commodious. All male slaves here are foreigners; for the inhabitants cannot be sold for slaves, only they bear the name of the king's slaves. Benin is situate on the river

Benin or Formosa, 80 miles from its mouth. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 6 50 N.

Benisuef, a town of Egypt, with manufactures of carpets and woollen and linen stuffs; seated on the Nile, 60 miles S of Cairo.

Benlawers, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the E side of Loch Tay. It rises in a conical shape to the height of 4015 feet above the level of the sea.

Benlomond, a mountain of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, on the E side of Loch Lomond, rising to the height of 3262 feet above the level of the sea. Its sides, particularly toward the lake, are finely covered with trees, and it produces a number of rare plants.

Bennevis, a mountain of Scotland, in Invernesshire, E of Fort William. It is the highest in Great Britain, rising 4370 feet above the level of the sea. On the NE side it presents a precipice, nearly perpendicular, of about 1500 feet in height.

Bennington, a village in Hertfordshire, four miles E of Stevenage. Here the Mercian kings had a palace; and the castle, in which a council was held in 850, still remains near the church.

Bennington, a town of Vermont, capital of a county of its name. Though the largest and oldest town in the state, the judicial courts are commonly held at Rutland and Windsor alternately. In or near this town colonel Stark gained two battles, on August 16, 1777, which contributed to the subsequent surrender of general Burgoyne's army. Bennington is situate at the foot of the Green Mountains, near the SW corner of the state, 30 miles E by N of Albany. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 43 0 N.

Bensberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seven miles E of Mulheim.

Bensheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 25 miles NNW of Heidelberg.

Bentheim, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortified castle. It was taken by the French in 1795. It is seated on the Vecht, 32 miles NW of Munster. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Bentivoglio, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese, 10 miles NE of Bologna.

Berar, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Malwa and Allahabad, E by Orissa, S by Golconda, and W by Dowlatabad and Candeish. The principal part of it is subject to a rajah; the other to the nizam of the Deccan. The rajah's country extends 550 miles from E to W, and, in some places, 200 from N to S. Its capital is Nagpour. Less is known of the interior parts of Berar than most of the other countries in Hindoostan. That about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated; but the general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpour and Orissa, is that of a forest, thinly set with villages and towns.

Beraun, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has manufactures of fire-arms and earthen ware, and is seated on the Misa, 16 miles WSW of Prague. Lon. 14 17 E, lat. 49 57 N.

Berbice, a Dutch settlement, on a river of the same name, in Guiana, to the W of Surinam. The land is low and woody, and produces much indigo and cotton. It was taken by the English in 1796, and in 1803. The river enters the Atlantic in lon. 32 13 W, lat. 6 30 N.

Berburg, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 12 miles NE of Luxemburg.

Berchtolsgaden, a town of the duchy of Salzburg, and the capital of a county of its name. It serves all the neighbourhood with salt; and is seated on the Achen, 14 miles S of Salzburg.

Berdaa, a town of Persia, in Erivan, seated in a fertile plain, 16 miles ESE of Gangea.

Berdoa; see *Burgu*.

Bere Alston, a borough in Devonshire, but a poor place, seated between the Tamar and the Tave, 10 miles N by W of Plymouth, and 212 W by S of London.

Bere Regis, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. On Woodbury-hill, half a mile to the NE, is a circular Roman camp, enclosed within three trenches. The town is seated on the Bere, near its confluence with the Piddle, 12 miles E by N of Dorchester, and 112 SW of London.

Bereilly, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Rohilla, which was conquered by the nabob of Oude in 1774. It is 120 miles NNW of Lucknow. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

Berelos, a lake of Egypt, between Damietta and Rosetta, of an oval form, 32 miles long, and 10 broad in the middle.

Berg, a duchy of Westphalia, lying along the river Rhine, to the S of the duchy of Cleve, about 60 miles in length and from 10 to 22 in breadth. It is full of woods and mountains, but fertile

on the banks of the Rhine and in the vallies; and has mines of lead, iron, and coal. Duffeldorp is the capital.

Berga, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Lobrogat, 18 miles ENE of Solsona.

Bergamasco, a province of Italy, bounded by Brescia, the Valteline, and the Milanese. Toward the N it is mountainous and rocky, and has mines of iron; some of the vallies produce much wine and oil; and in the vicinity of the capital, Bergamo, it is very fertile.

Bergamo, a city of Italy, capital of Bergamasco, with a citadel. It is famous for its sewing silk; and its fair, on St. Bartholomew's day, is resorted to by merchants from distant parts. It stands on a hill, between the rivers Brembo and Serio, 30 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 47 E, lat 45 46 N.

Bergara, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a royal patriotic seminary, 14 miles SW of Tolosa.

Bergas, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see, on the river Larissa, 40 miles SE of Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 41 14 N.

Bergen, a city and seaport of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It forms a semicircle round a small gulf of the sea, and is the most populous town in Norway, containing 19,000 inhabitants. On the land side it is defended by mountains, and on the other by several fortifications. All the churches and many of the houses are of stone, but most of the latter are constructed of wood. The castle and cathedral are remarkable edifices. It carries on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, tar, and dried fish; and is 170 miles W by N of Christiania. Lon. 5 46 E, lat. 60 20 N.

Bergen, a town of N Holland, noted for two bloody battles, in 1799, between the English and Russian forces opposed by the Dutch and French, which terminated in favour of the former. It is situate among woods, four miles NNE of Alcmaer.

Bergen, a town of New Jersey, capital of a county of the same name. The inhabitants are mostly descendants from the Dutch settlers. It is surrounded by water, except on the N, and separated by the river Hudson from the city of New York, three miles distant.

Bergen op Zoom, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a marquisate of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, seated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheldt by a canal. It has several times been besieged to no purpose; but was taken by the French in 1747, and in 1794. It is 15 miles N of Antwerp, and 22 SW of Breda. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Bergerac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Dordogne, 24 miles S by W of Perigueux.

Bergoo, a country of Negroland, to the S of Bornou, on the borders of Nubia and Darfoor. Wara is the capital.

Bergues, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S of Dunkirk.

Bergzabern, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Erlbach, six miles SSW of Landau, and 34 SE of Deux Ponts.

Berisa, a town of Negroland, in Cassina, seated on the Niger, 120 miles W of Cassina.

Berkhamsted, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday. Roman coins have been often dug up here; and on the N side are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. In 697, a parliament was held here and Ina's laws published. Here William the conqueror swore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his predecessors. Henry II kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges; and James I, whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. The church is a handsome Gothic structure. It is seated on the W branch of the river Gade, and on the Grand Junction canal, 26 miles NW of London.

Berkley, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It has a trade in timber, coal, malt, and cheese, which is benefited by means of a canal from Gloucester. Here is an ancient castle on a rising ground, in which Edward II was murdered. It is seated on the Little Avon, near its conflux with the Severn, 15 miles SW of Gloucester, and 114 W of London.

Berkley, a town of S Carolina, in a county of the same name, situate near Cooper river, 15 miles NNE of Charleston.

Berkshire, a county of England, bounded on the E by Surry, S by Hampshire, W by Wiltshire, and N by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. It is 50

miles long and from six to 25 broad, containing 476,160 acres; is divided into 20 hundreds, and 148 parishes; and has 12 market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 109,215; and it sends nine members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor forest and its appendages: the W and middle parts produce grain in great abundance. Reading is the capital.

Berlamont, a town of France, in the department of Nord, six miles ESE of Quesnoy.

Berleburg, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, with a castle, seated on the Berlebach, near its conflux with the Eder, 20 miles NW of Marburg.

Berlin, a city of Germany, capital of the marquisate of Brandenburg. It is defended partly by walls, partly by palisades, and has 15 gates. The streets are straight, wide, and long; and its large squares, magnificent palaces, churches, and other buildings, are scarcely to be equalled. It is 12 miles in circumference; but within this enclosure are numerous gardens, and many beautiful houses are let in stories to mechanics. In 1785, the number of inhabitants was 146,647. The royal palace contains a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, and the supreme colleges of government. Near the palace stands the magnificent cathedral. Here are also several academies and hospitals, an astronomical observatory, a superb arsenal, and a royal cloth manufacture Berlin has a flourishing trade, occasioned by its numerous manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camels hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, and porcelain; and by its enamelled, inlaid, and embroidered works. It is seated on the river Spree, from which there is a canal to the Oder on the E, and another to the Elbe on the W; that it has a communication by water, both with the Baltic sea and the German ocean. This city was taken in 1760, by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, who were obliged to evacuate it in a few days. In 1806, ten days after the battle of Jena, the French entered this city, and Bonaparte held a court in the palace. It is 100 miles N of Dresden, and 185 NW of Breslau. Lon. 13 22 E, lat. 52 31 N.

Berlin, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, on the SW side of Conewago creek, 13 miles W by N of York, and 41 E by S of Shippensburg

Bermeo, a town of Spain, in Biscay, on the bay of Biscay, near the cape of Machicaco, 15 miles N of Bilboa.

Bermuda Hundred. or *City Point*, a port of Virginia, in Chesterfield county, situate on the point of a peninsula, formed by the confluence of the Appamattox with James river. The exports from this place are chiefly collected at Richmond, 20 miles above it. City Point, from which it is named, is on the S bank of James river, four miles SSW of the town. Lon 77 31 W, lat. 37 16 N.

Bermudas, or *Sommers Islands*, four islands in the Atlantic ocean, 500 miles E of Carolina, and surrounded by rocks. They were discovered by Juan Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1527; but not inhabited till 1609, when sir George Sommers was cast away upon them; and they have belonged to Britain ever since. They contain 9000 inhabitants, who carry on some trade with America and the W Indies. Three of them are small; and the principal one is called St. George.

Bern, the largest of the cantons of Swisserland, being 150 miles long and 75 broad. It is the most fertile country in Swisserland, and divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman; but the last is most commonly called the Pays de Vaud. The religion is Calvinism.

Bern, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of Bern. Here is a celebrated academy, and a rich library. It is a strong place in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar, and estimated to contain 13,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of freestone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal street; and there are piazzas on each side, with a walk, raised four feet above the level of the street, very commodious in wet weather. The streets are traversed by a canal, and the public buildings are magnificent. In the arsenal are preserved the figure and armour of the celebrated William Tell, in the act of taking aim at the apple on his son's head. Bern was taken in 1798 by the French. It is 70 miles NE of Geneva. Lon. 7 29 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Bernard, Grand St. a mountain of the Pennine Alps, on the frontiers of Piedmont, 15 miles NNW of Aosta. On the summit is a large convent, where the monks entertain all travellers gratis for three days.

Bernard Castle, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of stockings and camblets. It takes its name from a castle built by Bernard Baliol, great grandfather to John Baliol, king of

Scotland; who founded an hospital here. It is seated on the river Tees, 24 miles SW of Durham, and 246 NNW of London.

Bernau, a fortified town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark. The principal commerce is in beer, of which large quantities are brewed. It is seated on the Pancho, 15 miles NNE of Berlin.

Bernay, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Carantonne, 20 miles SW of Rouen.

Bernburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the Saale, 22 miles SW of Magdeburg.

Berncastle, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It is famous for good wine, and seated on the Moselle, 18 miles NE of Treves.

Berngries, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstadt, on the Altmuhl, 17 miles NE of Aichstadt, and 28 W of Ratisbon.

Bernstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a castle, seated on the Weida, 20 miles E of Breslau.

Berre, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, formerly one of the strongest towns of Provence. It stands on a lake of the same name, at the influx of a river, 18 miles WSW of Aix.

Berry, a late province of France, bounded on the N by the Orleanois and Blaisois, E by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, S by the Bourbonnois and Marche, and W by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre.

Bersello, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle: seated on the Po, at the influx of the Linza, 10 miles NNE of Parma.

Bertinero, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a citadel, seated on a hill, 10 miles SSE of Forli.

Bertrand, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne. It was lately an episcopal see, and is 45 miles S of Auch. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 42 56 N.

Bervie, or *Inverbervie*, a borough of Scotland in Kincardineshire, at the mouth of the Bervie, which forms a harbour for small vessels, 12 miles NE of Montrose.

Berwick, a borough on the borders of England and Scotland, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was once a strong fortress, of great importance when England and Scotland were hostile nations, to each of which it alternately belonged, or was considered as a district separate from both countries. It is now a county of itself, with a district, eight miles in compass, and belongs to the bishopric of Durham. The town is still fortified, and has good barracks for the garrison; but the castle is in ruins. It has a good trade in wool, eggs, corn, and salmon; and has manufactures of sacking, diaper, linen, muslin, cotton, stockings, carpets, and felts. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 7187. It is seated on the N side of the Tweed, near the sea, 54 miles SE of Edinburg, and 337 N by W of London. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 55 45 N.

Berwick, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, seven miles NW of York, and 86 N of Boston.

Berwick, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, at the head of Conewago creek, 13 miles W by S of York, and 45 ESE of Shippensburg.

Berwick, North, a borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, on the frith of Forth, nine miles N of Haddington, and 22 ENE of Edinburg.

Berwickshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Mers; bounded on the NE by the German ocean, SE by the Tweed, S by Roxburgshire, W by Edinburgshire, and NW by Haddingtonshire. It is 34 miles long and 19 broad, and in 1801 contained 30,621 inhabitants. The S part is a fertile and pleasant tract; and being a low and flat country, is sometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The E angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds; a district governed by English laws. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Whiteadder, and Eye. The capital is Greenlaw, but Dunse is the largest town.

Besalu, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near the Fluvia, 14 miles NNW of Gerona.

Besançon, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Doubs, and an archiepiscopal see. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the base of which touches two sides of the Doubs, which here forms a peninsula; also a university, an academy of sciences, a literary military society, and a public library in the abbey of St. Vincent. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities, are still to be seen. It is 52 miles E of Dijon, and 208 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 47 14 N.

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Besigheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with two old castles, at the conflux of the Neckar and Ens, 15 miles N by W of Stutgard.

Bessarbia, or *Budzac*, a territory of European Turkey, on the NW coast of the Black sea, between the mouths of the Danube and the Dniester. On the banks of the last river the Tartar inhabitants rove from place to place. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mares milk. Bender is the capital.

Bessay, a town of France, in the department of Allier, eight miles S of Moulins.

Beste, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 18 miles S of Clermont.

Bessenay, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, 12 miles W of Lyon.

Bestricia, a town of Transylvania, with gold mines in its neighbourhood. It is 85 miles NW of Hermanstadt. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Betanzos, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, at its entrance into a bay of the Atlantic, 38 miles NNE of Compostella. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Bethabara, a town of N Carolina, in the district of Wachovia, noted for being the first settlement of the Moravians, in those parts, begun in 1753. It is six miles N of Salem.

Bethany, a town of N Carolina, in the district of Wachovia. It is a Moravian settlement, and nine miles NW of Salem.

Bethlehem, a town of Syria, in Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, and now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. Here is a church erected by the famous Helena, in the form of a cross; also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third of the Holy Innocents. It is six miles S of Jerusalem.

Bethlehem, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, situate on the Lehigh, a branch of the Delaware. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakes (a fine creek) has a pleasant and healthy situation, and is frequently visited in summer by the gentry from different parts. It is the principal settlement in America of the Moravians, who were fixed here by count Zinzendorf, in 1741. The German language is more in use than the English; but divine service is performed in both languages. Bethlehem is 53 miles NNW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 8 W, lat. 40 37 N.

Bethune, a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, with a castle. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 120 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Betley, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 18 miles NNW of Stafford and 157 of London.

Betlis, a town of European Turkey, formerly the capital of Curdistan. It is now the residence of a bey, who is neither subject to the Turks nor Persians, and has a numerous army of horsemen and infantry. It stands on the Khabur, between two mountains, 150 miles NNW of Altunkupri. Lon. 43 20 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Bettiah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, 85 miles NNW of Patna.

Betuwe, an island of Holland, in Gelderland, 40 miles long and 10 broad, formed by the bifurcation of the Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the union of its streams, under different appellations, near Worcum. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Bataveeren, or Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands. In this island the ancestors of the present race first settled, when they emigrated from Germany. The principal place is Nimeguen.

Bevecum, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 miles S of Louvain.

Beveland, *North*, and *South*, two islands of Holland, in Zealand, between the E and W branches of the Scheldt.

Bevergern, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on the river Ems, five miles NW of Tecklenburg.

Beverley, a borough in E Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has two churches, beside the minster; and a large market-place, adorned with a beautiful cross. The chief trade is in malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather. It is famous for being the retirement of John de Beverley, archbishop of York, who lived here four years, built a monastery, and died in 721. In honour of whom several kings, particularly Athelstan, who chose him guardian saint, endowed the place with many privileges

and immunities. It is seated near the river Hull, 28 miles E by S of York, and 183 N of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 53 52 N.

Beverley, a seaport of Massachusets, in Essex county, separated from Salem by a handsome bridge. A cotton manufacture has been established here. It is 22 miles NE of Boston. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 42 31 N.

Beverungen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, at the conflux of the Bever and Weser, 24 miles SE of Paderborn.

Beverwyck, a town of N Holland, on the Wyckermeer, which communicates with the Wye, seven miles N of Harlem, and 11 S by W of Alcmaer.

Beuthen, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It stands near a branch of the Oder, on the frontiers of Poland, 45 miles ENE of Ratibor. Lon. 18 53 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Beuthen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Carolath, on the river Oder, 13 miles NW of Glogau.

Bewdley, a borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday. It has a good trade in malt, leather, salt, and iron ware; and a freeschool founded by James I. It is seated on the Severn, 14 miles N of Worcester, and 129 NW of London.

Bewley, a river of Scotland, which rises in the N of Invernessshire, and flowing along the S border of Rossshire, forms the fine estuary on which stand Inverness and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the frith of Murray. At its mouth is the ferry of Kissock.

Bex, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, noted for its salt rocks, 43 miles SW of Bern.

Bexis, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and the chief place of a district belonging to the order of Calatrava. It stands on an eminence, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles NW of Segorbe.

Beziers, a city of France, in the department of Herault, lately an episcopal see. The remains of a circus, and some inscriptions, bespeak its ancient grandeur. It is seated near the Royal canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, 40 miles SW of Montpellier. Lon. 3 12 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Bhartpour, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. The British took it by storm in 1805. It is 38 miles W of Agra.

Bhatgong, a city of Napaul, inferior in size to the capital, but its palace and buildings are of more striking appearance, and the streets much cleaner. It is eight miles E of Catmandu.

Bhawanikudal, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the N part of Coimbetore. It has a ruinous fort, and two very celebrated temples. Many new houses are erected, and the place is rapidly increasing on a regular plan. It is seated in a fine country, at the conflux of the Bhawani with the Cavery, 56 miles ENE of Coimbetore, and 100 SE of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 47 E, lat. 11 26 N.

Biafara, a country of Guinea, to the SE of Benin, of which little is known; but is said to have a capital of the same name, on the river Camarones, which enters the Atlantic in lon. 11 30 E, lat. 3 28 N.

Biar, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Its principal riches consist in honey, celebrated for its whiteness and solidity, which is not affected by weather. It is six miles E of Villena.

Biberach, a town of Suabia, with a manufacture of fustians, seated in a fertile valley, on the Reuss, 20 miles SSW of Ulm.

Bibersberg, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N of Presburg.

Bibra, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, much frequented on account of its mineral spring. It is nine miles S of Querfurt.

Bicester, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday, 11 miles NNE of Oxford, and 54 W by N of London.

Bickaneer, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar, in the country of Agimere. It is 42 miles W of Nagore. Lon. 74 0 E, lat. 27 12 N.

Bidache, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle, seated on the Bidouse, 12 miles E of Bayonne.

Bidassoa, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and enters the bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia. This river was long a subject of dispute between France and Spain; but it is now common between the two nations, and the duties are paid on the landing side by those who pass over.

Bidburg, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 30 miles NNE of Luxemburg.

Biddeford, a seaport of England, in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has a trade in coal, culm, timber, and oak bark, also in the herring and Newfoundland fisheries. A great quantity of Welch limestone is burned here; and there is a large pottery. It is seated on the Tor-

ridge, 16 miles s by w of Ilfracomb, and 291 w of London. Lon. 4 12 w, lat. 51 4 N.

Biddeford, a seaport of the district of Maine, in York county. The county courts are sometimes held here. It is situate on the seacoast, at the mouth of the Saco, 14 miles ssw of Portland. Lon. 70 35 w, lat. 43 26 N.

Biddenore; see *Nagora*.

Bidzigur, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, with a fort on a steep and lofty rock, 50 miles s of Benares.

Bieez, a town of Poland, in Cracowia, famous for its mines of vitriol; seated on the Weseloke, 50 miles SE of Cracow.

Biel, or *Bienne*, a town of Swisserland, capital of a small territory, lately subject to the bishop of Basel. It stands near a lake of the same name, on the river Suis, 17 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Biela, a town of Piedmont, near the river Cerva, 24 miles w of Vercelli.

Bielfeld, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg. The linen made and bleached here is much esteemed. It is 18 miles N of Lipstadt.

Bielgorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk, and an archbishop's see, 80 miles SSW of Kursk. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Bielgorod, or *Akerman*, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bessarbia, on the coast of the Black sea, at the mouth of the Dniester, 70 miles SSE of Bender. Lon 31 15 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Bieloi, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, 60 miles NE of Smolensk.

Bielozersk, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the s side of the lake Bielo, 210 miles NE of Novogorod. Lon. 37 50 E, lat. 59 40 N.

Bielsk, a town of Poland, capital of Polachia, seated on the Biala, one of the sources of the Narew, 130 miles ENE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 39 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Biervliet, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the W Scheldt, and on a small island of its name, 20 miles NNW of Ghent.

Biggar, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, with the ruins of a collegiate church, 10 miles SE of Cornwath.

Biggleswade, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Ivel, 10 miles ESE of Bedford, and 45 NNW of London.

Bigorre, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Armagnac, E by Comminges, W by Bearn, and S by the Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees, Upper*.

Biguba, a kingdom on the w coast of Africa, watered by the Rio Grande. The capital is of the same name, seated on the river, 100 miles from its mouth. Lon. 13 50 W, lat. 11 12 N.

Bihatz, a town of Hungary, in Croatia, seated on an isle formed by the river Una, 65 miles SE of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 44 51 N.

Bilboa, a seaport of Spain, capital of Biscay. The upper part is built mostly of wood, and has narrow streets, which terminate in a great square; the lower part is of freestone and brick, with fine broad streets. The houses are rather high, and fully inhabited. The principal exports are wool, oil, chestnuts, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Ibaicabal, which forms a good harbour near the bay of Biscay, 50 miles w by s of St. Sebastian, and 180 N by E of Madrid. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 43 14 N.

Bildeston, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Breton, 12 miles SE of Bury, and 63 NE of London.

Biledulgerid, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by Tunis, E by Tripoli, S by Guergula, and W by Tuggurt. The air is hot and unhealthy. The country is mountainous and sandy, producing little sustenance, except dates, which are exchanged with the neighbouring countries for wheat. The inhabitants are deemed lewd, treacherous, thievish, and cruel. They are a mixture of ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in towns, and the latter in tents.

Bilin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, near a mountain of its name, 17 miles W of Leitmeritz.

Bilitz, a town of Moravia, with a castle, and a considerable manufacture of cloth; situate on the Biala, and the verge of Poland, 18 miles ENE of Teschen.

Billericay, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a hill, nine miles SW of Chelmsford, and 23 E of London.

Billesdon, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Friday, eight miles E of Leicester, and 93 N by W of London.

Billom, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on an eminence, 15 miles ESE of Clermont.

Bilmah, a vast arid desert of Africa, between Fezzan and Bornou, which caravans are ten days passing.

Bilsah, a town of Hindoostan, in

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Malwa, capital of a circar, noted for producing excellent tobacco. It is 120 miles E of Ougein. Lon. 77 53 E, lat. 23 30 N.

Bilsen, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege. Near it is Munster Bilsen, a celebrated temporal foundation and abbey for noble ladies. It is situate on the Demer, 17 miles NNW of Liege.

Bilstein, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, situate on a mountain, 24 miles SSE of Arensberg.

Bilston, a large village in Staffordshire, two miles SE of Wolverhampton. It has a navigable canal, communicating with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canals and several great rivers. Near it are large mines of coal, ironstone, &c. also furnaces, forges, and slitting mills; and manufactures of japanned and enamelled goods.

Bimini, one of the Bahama islands, near the channel of Bahama, eight miles long and nearly as much broad. It has a good harbour. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 25 0 N.

Bimlepatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 miles N of Visagapatam.

Binaros, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated near the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river, which forms a small harbour, seven miles N by E of Peniscola, and 23 S of Tortosa.

Binbrook, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday, 30 miles NE of Lincoln, and 157 N of London.

Binch, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Haye, nine miles E of Mons.

Binchester, a village in the county of Durham, on the river Were, near Durham. By several inscriptions and monuments it appears to have been the Roman Vinovium; and many Roman coins have been dug up here.

Bingazi, a town of Barbary, in Barca, with a harbour for small vessels, 35 miles SW of Tolometa.

Bingen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz. It is seated at the conflux of the Nahe with the Rhine, 15 miles W by S of Mentz.

Bingenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 16 miles NNE of Frankfort.

Bingham, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday, nine miles E of Nottingham, and 124 N by W of London.

Bingley, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Aire, 14 miles SE of Skipton, and 202 NNW of London.

Biobio, the largest river of Chili, which rises in the Andes, runs through veins of gold and fields of sarsaparilla, and, passing the city of Conception, enters the Pacific ocean in lat. 36 56 S. It is the boundary between the Spaniards and their Indian enemies, which obliges them to keep strong garrisons on its banks.

Bioroneburg, a town of Sweden, in Finland, near the mouth of the Kune, in the gulf of Bothnia, 75 miles N of Abo. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 61 42 N.

Bir, or *Beer*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, with a castle. It stands on the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country, 60 miles NE of Aleppo.

Birboom, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 66 miles WSW of Moorshedabad, and 115 NNW of Calcutta.

Birkenfeld, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated near the river Nahe, 25 miles ESE of Treves.

Birmah, an extensive empire in Asia, to the E of the bay of Bengal; containing the kingdoms of Birmah, Cassay, Aracan, and Pegu, and all the W coast of Siam. The kingdom of Birmah, frequently called Ava, from the name of its ancient capital, has Pegu on the S, and occupies both sides of the river Irrawaddy to the frontiers of Assam on the N; on the W it has Aracan and Cassay, and on the E China and Upper Siam. This kingdom was conquered in 1752, by the king of Pegu, who carried the Birman monarch prisoner to Pegu, and caused him to be murdered there in 1754. But Alompra, a Birman of low distinction, who was continued by the conqueror as chief at Monchabon, a small place to the N of Ava, revolted against the Peguese, got possession of Ava, in 1753, and after continued battles, with various success, became the conqueror of Pegu in 1757. This deliverer of his country continued in a state of warfare to his death in 1760; and his successors have since added the other countries, which now form the Birman empire. The climate of Birmah is very salubrious; the seasons being regular, and the extremes of heat and cold seldom experienced. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing rice, sugar-canes, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and all the tropical fruits in perfection; and on the banks of the Irrawaddy, which runs S through the whole country, is produced pure amber and the finest teak timber in the world.

The kingdom of Birmah abounds in minerals; it has mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires; and affords amethysts, garnets, chrysolites, jasper, loadstone, and marble. The general disposition of the Birmans is strikingly contrasted with that of the natives of Hindoostan, though separated only by a narrow ridge of mountains, in several places admitting of an easy intercourse. The Birmans are a lively inquisitive race, active, irascible, and impatient; but the character of their Bengal neighbours is known to be the reverse. The passion of jealousy, which prompts most eastern nations to immure their women, and surround them with guards, seems to have little influence on the minds of the Birmans; for their wives and daughters have as free intercourse with the other sex as the rules of European society admit. The Birmans are extremely fond both of poetry and music. Their religion is, in fact, that of the Hindoos, though they are not votaries of Brama, but sectaries of Boodh. Their system of jurisprudence is distinguished above any other Hindoo commentary for perspicuity and good sense. The emperor of Birmah is a despotic monarch, and, like the sovereign of China, acknowledges no equal: the prevailing characteristic of his court is pride. There are no hereditary dignities or employments in the government; for all honours and offices, on the demise of the possessor, revert to the crown. The capital of the kingdom, and metropolis of the empire, is Ummerapoora.

Birmingham, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is a place of great antiquity, and stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with workshops and warehouses, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains many new and regular streets, and a handsome square. It has two churches; one in the lower part of the town, which, though lately cased with brick, is a very ancient building, with a lofty spire; the other, a grand modern structure, having a square stone tower, with a cupola and turret: it has also two chapels, several meeting-houses, a large school endowed by Edward VI, an elegant theatre, and the completest set of baths in the kingdom. The hardware manufactures of Birmingham have been noted for a considerable period; but of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vast variety of articles, such as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, japanned and paper ware, &c. it has risen greatly in population, and in 1801 contained 73,670 inhabitants. It is plentifully supplied with coal by means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it has a communication with the Grand Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The Birmingham goods are exported in great quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapness and show united, they are unrivalled. See *Soho*. Birmingham is 18 miles NW of Coventry and 109 of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 30 N.

Birr, a town of Ireland, in Kings county, near the borders of Tipperary, 34 miles NE of Limerick, and 34 NNW of Kilkenny.

Birse, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Dee, 28 miles W of Aberdeen.

Birtley, a village in the county of Durham, 10 miles N of Durham, noted for a valuable salt spring, and an extensive manufacture of salt.

Birviesca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 13 miles N of Burgos.

Birza, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, 42 miles SE of Mittau.

Bisaccia, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 15 miles NE of Conza.

Biscara, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, and the chief place of the district of Zaab. It is an ancient town, 120 miles SSW of Constantina. Lon. 5 12 W, lat. 33 35 N.

Biscay, a province of Spain, 70 miles long and 55 broad; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, E by Upper Navarre, S by Old Castile, and W by Asturias. It contains three divisions; Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alava. This province is a kind of republic, in the hands of the nobility, under the protection of the crown. Here are neither garrisons, customhouses, stamps, nor excise; and of all the royal taxes, none are known but the *donativo*, or gratuitous donation. Biscay receives by mere condescension a corregidor and a commissary of marines; but does not permit any order of the Spanish government to be executed without the sanction of the province. It produces apples, oranges, and citrons; and has also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayans are stout, brave, and choleric to a proverb; and the lowest labourer deems himself a gentleman. They speak the ancient Cantabrian language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

Biscay, Bay of, an extenſive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7 35 W, lat. 43 48 N, and the iſle of Uſhant, in lon. 5 0 W, lat. 48 30 N

Biscay, New, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara; bounded on the N by New Mexico, E by Cohauuila and New Leon, S by Zacatecas and Guadalajara, and W by Culiacan, Cinaloa, and Sonora. It is of conſiderable extent, but thinly inhabited; and the frontiers are infeſted by warlike and ſavage Indians, who live in huts collected together, and cultivate maize. The province conſiſts principally of high table-land, and contains many rich ſilver mines. Durango is the capital.

Bischofsheim, a town of Franconia, in the duchy of Wurtzburg, ſeated on the Tauber, 20 miles SSW of Wurtzburg.—Another, ſeated on the Rhom, 44 miles N by E of Wurtzburg.

Bischofslack, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a good trade in linen and worſted, 17 miles W by N of Laubach.

Bischofswerda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, ſeated on the Weiſeritz, 18 miles E of Dreſden.

Bischofswerder, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, on the river Oſs, 28 miles NE of Culm.

Bischofzell, a town of Swiſſerland, in Thurgau, with a caſtle; ſeated at the conflux of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S of Conſtance.

Bischweiler, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a fortreſs, 14 miles W by N of Haguenau.

Biseglia, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on a hill, near the gulf of Venice, ſix miles E of Trani.

Biserta, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Tunis, in a country abounding in corn, fruit, oil, cotton, and other valuable productions. It ſtands on a canal, which communicates with a gulf of the Mediterranean, 37 miles NW of Tunis. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 37 10 N.

Bishop Auckland, and for other places with the ſame prefix, ſee *Auckland*, &c.

Bishops-castle, a borough in Shropſhire, with a market on Friday, much frequented by the Welſh. It is ſeated near the river Clun, eight miles E of Montgomery, and 159 WNW of London.

Bisignano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, with a caſtle; ſeated on a hill, near the river Boccona, 16 miles N of Coſenza.

Bisley, a village in Glouceſterſhire, three miles SE of Stroud. It has a large church, ſtanding on an eminence, and a manufacture of broad cloth.

Bisnagur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Sanore. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narſinga, and formerly a large city. It is ſeated on the river Nigouden, 28 miles SSE of Sanore, and 105 N by W of Chitteldroog. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 15 20 N.

Bisnee, a town of Bootan, capital of a diſtrict on the borders of Bengal and Aſſam. It is 50 miles ENE of Rungamutty, and 130 SE of Taſſaſudon. Lon. 90 45 E, lat. 26 27 N.

Bissagos, a cluſter of iſlands on the W coaſt of Africa. The largeſt, called Baſſago, in 80 miles in circuit, inhabited by Portugueſe and Negros, and well cultivated. Its N end is oppoſite the mouth of the Rio Grande. Lon. 15 10 W, lat. 10 58 N.

Bissunpour, a town of Hindooſtan, capital of a circar in Bengal, 74 miles NW of Calcutta.

Bistricz, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Biſtricz, 142 miles NE of Coloſwar. Lon. 25 3 E, lat. 47 33 N.

Bitche, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moſelle, with a caſtle on a rock. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Schwelb, 30 miles N by W of Straſburg. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Bitetto, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 11 miles SSW of Bari.

Bitonio, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 10 miles WSW of Bari.

Bitschen; ſee *Pitschen*.

Bitterfeld, a town of the duchy of Saxony, ſeated on the Mulda, 14 miles S of Deſſau.

Black Forest, a foreſt of Germany, in the W part of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hyrcinian foreſt.

Black Sea, the ancient Euxine, an inland ſea, or large lake, partly in Europe, and partly in Aſia. It lies between 33 and 44 E lon. and 42 and 46 N lat.

Blackbank, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, ſeven miles S of Armagh.

Blackburn, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday. Here are two churches, ſeveral meeting-houſes, a grammar ſchool founded by queen Eliſabeth, and a vaſt trade in cotton, calicos, &c. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 11,980. It is ſeated on a rivulet, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 12 miles E of Preſton, and 203 NNW of London.

Blackheath, a village in Kent, on the S ſide of Greenwich, at the NW point of a lofty plain of the ſame name. On the heath and its borders are many beautiful villas; alſo Morden college

founded by sir John Morden, for decayed merchants. In the side of the ascent from London to this village is a cavern consisting of seven large rooms, which communicate by arched avenues; the sides and roofs of rocks of chalk; and it has a well of clear water, 27 feet deep.

Blackmore, a village in Essex, on the river Can, five miles N of Brentwood. Near the church, at a spot called Jericho, formerly stood a priory, afterward converted by Henry VIII into a house for occasional retirement; and here his natural son John Henry Fitzroy was born. It is now an elegant house.

Blackness-castle, a fort of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, built on a kind of peninsula on the frith of Forth, nine miles NE of Linlithgow. It consists of four bastions, and is one of the forts which, by the articles of union, are to be kept in repair.

Blackpool, a village in Lancashire, three miles W of Poulton. It has a fine beach, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, which flows E through the county of Cork, by Millstrut, Mallow, and Fermoy, to Lismore and Cappoquin in the county of Waterford, from which last its course is S to Youghall bay.—There are two or three more smaller rivers of the same name.

Blackwater, a river in Essex, which flows by Bradfield, Braintree, Coggeshal, Kelvedon, and Malden, and then enters the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater bay.

Bladenoch, a river of Scotland, which rises in the hills in the N part of Wigtonshire, and after a winding course of 24 miles enters Wigton bay. Several islands are formed in its bed, which are famous for the resort of eagles.

Bladensburg, a town of Maryland, in George county, on the E side of the E branch of the Potomac, nine miles from its mouth, at Washington, and 38 SW of Baltimore.

Blain, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 22 miles NNW of Nantes.

Blair Athol, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a castle, the seat of the duke of Athol, 36 miles NNW of Perth.

Blair Gowrie, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a manor house built in the form of a castle, 22 miles NNE of Perth.

Blaisois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Beauce, E by Orleanois, S by Berry, and W by Touraine. It now forms the department of Loir and Cher.

Blaison, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, eight miles SE of Angers.

Blamont, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Vezouze, 12 miles E of Luneville.

Blanc, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a castle, seated on the Creuse, 35 miles E of Poitiers.

Blanca, an uninhabited island, to the N of Margaretta, near Terra Firma. Lon 64 30 W, lat. 11 50 N.

Blanco, a cape of Patagonia, 130 miles NE of Port St Julien. Lon. 64 42 W, lat. 47 20 S.

Blanco, a cape of Peru, 120 miles SW of Guiaquil. Lon. 83 0 W, lat. 3 45 S.

Blanco, a cape on the W coast of Africa, 180 miles N of the river Senegal. Lon. 17 10 W, lat. 20 55 N.

Blandford, a corporate town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. In 1731, almost all the town was burnt down; but it was soon rebuilt, and a neat townhall of Portland stone on columns, in which is a pump, was erected in remembrance of that dire disaster, and provision against the like. It has a considerable manufacture of thread and shirt buttons, and is seated on the river Stour, near the downs, 18 miles NE of Dorchester, and 103 W by S of London.

Blandford, a town of Massachusets, in Hampshire county, 25 miles SW of Northampton, and 116 W by S of Boston.

Blandford, a town of Virginia, in Prince George county. It has a large trade in tobacco, and is situate on the E branch of the Appamattox, four miles NE of Petersburg.

Blanes, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Tordera, 20 miles S of Gironne.

Blankenberg, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the German ocean, eight miles NE of Ostend.

Blankenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 12 miles E of Bonn.

Blankenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, lately subject to the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle. The castle stands on a craggy mountain, and is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. It is 30 miles SE of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 10 S, lat. 51 51 N.

Blaregnies; see *Malplaquet*.

Blas, St. a seaport of New Spain, in Guadalajara, and the chief marine department in all the country, having dock-yards, magazines, &c. for the

building and equipment of ships. It is seated on an island at the mouth of the St. Jago, 170 miles W by N of Guadalajara. Lon. 105 45 W, lat. 21 40 N.

Blaubeuren, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a castle on a hill. Great quantities of fustian and linen cloth are made here. It is seated at the conflux of the Ach with the Blau, 11 miles W of Ulm.

Blaye, a seaport of France, in the department of Gironde. It has a good citadel, and a fort on an island in the Gironde, which is here 3800 yards wide. Its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. Its harbour is much frequented, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 45 7 N.

Blekingen, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, on the coast of the Baltic. It is 90 miles long and 21 broad; and, though mountainous, is one of the most agreeable countries in the kingdom. The principal trade is in potash, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, and timber. The chief town is Carlscrona.

Blenheim, a village of Suabia, seated on the Danube, three miles NE of Hochstat. It is memorable for the signal victory gained over the French and Bavarians, in 1704, by the duke of Marlborough.

Blere, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, on the river Cher, 18 miles E by S of Tours.

Blesle, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, situate on the Alaignon, 12 miles W of Brioude, and 33 S of Clermont.

Blessington, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on a rising ground, near the Liffey, 17 miles SW of Dublin.

Bletchingly, a borough in Surry, which has no market; seated on a hill, four miles E of Ryegate, and 21 S of London.

Block Island, an island of the state of Rhode Island, lying 21 miles SSW of Newport, and in Newport county. It is 46 miles in length, and 38 in its extreme breadth, and famous for cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese. The S part of it is in lat. 41 8 N.

Blockzyl, a town of Holland, in Overyssel, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuyder Zee, where there is a good harbour, eight miles NW of Steenwick. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Blois, a city of France, capital of the department of Loir and Cher, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is a large structure, seated on an eminence at one extremity of the city, and on another eminence at the other end is a magnificent castle. In this castle was born the good Lewis XII; and here, in 1588, Henry III caused the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated. Here are some fine fountains, supplied by an aqueduct, supposed to have been erected by the Romans. The principal commerce is in wine and brandy; and the chief manufactures are serges and ticken. It is seated on the Loire, 37 miles ENE of Tours, and 100 SSW of Paris. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Bloniez, a town of Poland, in Masovia, 20 miles W of Warsaw.

Blore, a village in Staffordshire, 10 miles N of Utoxeter. Its heath is famous for a battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Nevil earl of Salisbury, for York, with 500 men only, defeated lord Audley with 10,000. The latter was killed, and on the spot is erected a stone cross to his memory.

Bluehill, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on Union river, 13 miles E of Castine.

Blyth, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are some remains of a castle and priory. It is 23 miles NNW of Newark, and 151 N by W of London.

Blyth, a village in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Blyth, 14 miles NNE of Newcastle. It has a quay, and exports much coal and salt.

Boad, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, on the river Mahanada, 65 miles SSE of Sumbulpour, and 115 W of Cattack.

Bobbio, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the river Trebia, 25 miles SE of Pavia.

Bobenhausen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Gersbrentz, three miles SE of Frankfort.

Bober, a river of Germany, which rises in Silesia, on the borders of Bohemia, flows N by Lowenburg, Buntzlau, and Sagan, and joins the Oder below Crossen.

Bobersberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, and duchy of Crossen; seated on the side of a hill, by the river Bober, five miles S of Crossen.

Boca del Drago, a channel between the island of Trinidad and Cumana in Terra Firma. See *Trinidad*.

Bochetta, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road into Lombardy. On the highest

mountain is a ſtrong paſs that will hardly admit three men to go abreaſt; and this is, properly, the Bochetta. It is the key of Genoa, and was forced by the French in 1796, and by the Auſtrians in 1800.

Bochnia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with large ſalt mines, 20 miles ESE of Cracow.

Bocholt, a town of Weſtphalia, in the principality of Munſter, on the river Aa, 42 miles W of Munſter.

Bockenheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildeſheim, on the river Nette, 13 miles SSE of Hildeſheim.

Bocking, a large village in Eſſex, adjoining to Braintree. It has a ſpacious church, and a great manufacture of bays.

Bockum, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Mark, 26 miles SE of Weſel.

Boden See; ſee *Constance, Lake of.*

Bodmin, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. The ſummer aſſizes are held here and at Truro alternately. It has ſome manufactures of ſerge, and a trade in wool and yarn. The church is the largeſt in the county, and the remains of an epiſcopal palace and a priory are ſtill to be ſeen. It is 32 miles NE of Falmouth, and 235 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 32 N.

Bodon, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbiſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Danube, 26 miles W of Widdin. Lon. 23 54 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Bodroch, or *Bodrog*, a town of Hungary, on the river Danube, 100 miles SE of Buda.

Bodrun, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the N ſide of the gulf of Scalanova, 18 miles S of Smyrna.—Another, on the ſite of the ancient Halicarnaſſus, on the N ſide of the gulf of Stanchio, 45 miles W by S of Melaſſa.

Boeschot, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Nethe, 12 miles NE of Mechlin.

Bog, a river which riſes on the S border of Volhynia, in Poland, flows through Podolia and Budzac Tartary, and enters the eſtuary of the Dnieper a little above Oczakow.

Bogdoi, a country of Tartary, ſituate to the N of China. It is of great extent and populous, and ſubject to the Chineſe.

Boglio, or *Beuil*, a town of Savoy, ſituate on the Tinea, 21 miles NNW of Nice.

Boglipour, a town of Hindooſtan, capital of a circar in Bengal; ſeated on the Ganges, 112 miles NE of Moorſhedabad. Lon. 87 5 E, lat. 25 15 N.

Bognor, a village in Suſſex, ſeven miles SE of Chicheſter. It is an improving place, and much frequented in ſummer for ſea-bathing.

Bohemia, a kingdom in Germany, 200 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Miſnia and Luſatia, E by Sileſia and Moravia, S by Auſtria, and W by Bavaria. It is fertile in corn, ſaffron, hops, and paſture. The chief rivers are the Muldau, Elbe, and Oder. In the mountains are mines of gold, ſilver, copper, tin, iron, lead, and quickſilver: above 100 towns and places might be named where mine-works have been eſtabliſhed. All kinds of marble are likewiſe dug in Bohemia. Almoſt every kind of precious ſtones are found here, but, in general, deficient in hardneſs; the ſilver, and, in part, milkwhite pearls, gatheſed in many places, are extremely beautiful. The Roman catholic religion is the principal; but there are many proteſtants. The language is Sclavonian, with a mixture of German. It is divided into 16 circles, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. The capital is Prague.

Bohmisch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, 22 miles ENE of Leutmeritz.

Bohmisch Aiche, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, 20 miles N of Jung Buntzlau.

Bohmisch Brod, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, 14 miles ESE of Prague.

Bohol, one of the Philippine iſlands, to the N of Mindanao. Lon. 121 5 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Bajador, a cape on the W coaſt of Africa, doubled by the Portugueſe in 1433. Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Boiano, a town of Naples, in the Moliſe, at the foot of the Apennines, near the river Tilerno. In 1803 it ſuffered greatly by an earthquake, and moſt of the inhabitants were deſtroyed. It is 45 miles NNE of Naples. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Bois le Duc, a fortified city of Dutch Brabant, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, which contains alſo the towns of Helmont and Eyndhoven. It has a caſtle named Papen-briel; and a little to the S are two forts, called Iſabella and St. Antony. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is ſituate among moraſſes, on the river Dommel, where it receives the Aa, 22 miles E by N of

Breda, and 45 SSE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Boiscommun, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 25 miles NE of Orleans.

Boitzenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, at the conflux of the Boitze with the Elbe, 30 miles SW of Schwerin.

Boitzenburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 10 miles W of Prenflow.

Bokhara, a city of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia. It stands on a rising ground, surrounded by a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch, on the S side of the river Sodg. The houses are low, and mostly built of mud; but the caravansaries and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places, have been stately buildings; but the greatest part of them are now in ruins. Here is also a stately building for the education of the priests. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; and the trade with Russia and Persia is considerable. It is 138 miles W by S of Samarcand. Lon. 62 56 E, lat. 39 4 N.

Bokharia, or *Bucharia*, a country of Usbec Tartary, bounded on the N by Turkestan, E by Cashgur, S by Hindoostan and Persia, and W by Chorasan and Charasm. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and the best cultivated of any part of Tartary. The inhabitants are in general tawny, with black hair, but some are white and well made. They are cleanly in their food, which often consists of minced meat; and tea is the general drink. They are not warlike, but use the bow, lance, and sabre. Samarcand is the capital.

Bokharia, Little; see *Cashgur*.

Bolabola, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, four leagues NW of Otaha. Lon. 151 52 W, lat. 16 32 S.

Bolcheresk, a town of Kamtskatka, on the river Bolchoireka, 22 miles from its mouth, in the sea of Okotsk. Lon. 156 37 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Bolingbroke, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the birthplace of Henry IV, and has a manufacture of earthen ware. It stands at the source of a river which flows to the Witham, 29 miles E of Lincoln, and 133 N by E of London.

Bolkowitz, a town of Silesia, 12 miles S of Glogau.

Bologna, a city of Italy, capital of the Bolognese, and an archbishop's see. The university is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe; and the academy of arts and sciences, founded in 1712, is a magnificent building. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this, Cassini drew his meridian line. There are 168 other churches, most of them full of paintings by great artists. The school of painting is immortalized by the number of noble masters it has produced; and the public theatre is one of the largest and most beautiful in Italy. Many of the palaces of the nobility are furnished in a magnificent taste, having been built and ornamented when the finest works of architecture and painting could be procured on easier terms. Most of the public streets are accommodated with covered walks; but the buildings in general are not celebrated for beauty. The city contains 70,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in rich silks and velvets. The surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furnishes all Europe with confectionary, distilled waters, and essences. The river Remo, which runs near the city, turns 400 mills for the silk works; and there is a canal hence to the Po. Bologna is seated at the foot of the Apennines, 22 miles SE of Modena, and 175 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 21 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Bolognese, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, W by Modena, S by Tuscany, and E by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers, and produces all sorts of grain and fruit, particularly rich muscadine grapes. Some miles before the entrance into Bologna, the country seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry-trees; the vines hanging in festoons, from one tree to another. There are also mines of alum and iron. This province lately belonged to the Ecclesiastical State, but is now a part of the new-formed kingdom of Italy. Bologna is the capital.

Bolsena, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of its name, 18 miles NNW of Viterbo.

Bolsover, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. It has a spacious castle, on the brow of a hill; and is noted for the manufacture of tobacco pipes. It is six miles E of Chesterfield, and 145 NNW of London.

Bolswaert, a town of Holland, in Friesland, near the Zuider Zee, 10 miles N of Sloten.

Bolton, a town in Lancashire, with a

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market on Monday. It has a canal to Manchester, and manufactures of fustians, counterpanes, dimities, calicos, and muslins. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 12,549 It is 11 miles NW of Manchester, and 197 NNW of London.

Bolton, a town of Massachusets, in Worcester county, noted for its fine limestone, 18 miles NE of Worcester, and 34 W of Boston.

Bolzano; see *Botzen*.

Bomal, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S of Liege.

Bombay, an island on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, seven miles in length and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II with Catharine of Portugal; and is one of the three presidencies of the English E India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed. It contains a strong and capacious fortress, a city, dockyard, and marine arsenal. Here the finest merchant ships are built, and all of teak, supplied from the neighbouring countries, which is more durable than the best English oak. The ground is in general barren, and good water scarce; but it has abundance of cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is 150 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 38 E, lat. 18 57 N.

Bombi, a town of the kingdom of Congo, on the river Loze, 140 miles SSW of St. Salvador.

Bomene, a seaport of Holland, in Zealand, on the N shore of the island of Schowen, three miles E of Browershaven.

Bommel, a town of S Holland, in the isle of Overflacke, seven miles W of Williamstadt.

Bommel, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland, in the island of Bommelwert, on the river Waal, 21 miles S by E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Bommelwert, an island of Holland, formed by the junctions of the Waal and Maese. It lies in the province of Gelderland, except a small district of the W end, which belongs to S Holland. It is 15 miles in length, from Lowestein to Fort St. Andrew, and is not more than four in the broadest part. It was taken by the French in 1672, and again in 1794.

Bona, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Hippo Regius. It has a trade in corn, oil, wax, and wool, and is 270 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 36 52 N.

Bonair, a fertile island near the N coast of Terra Firma, to the E of Curacao. It is 60 miles in circuit, and has a good harbour and road on the SW side. Lon. 68 18 W, lat. 12 10 N.

Bonaventura, a bay, harbour, and fort of New Granada, in the province of Popayan. It is the staple port of the province, and 90 miles W of Cali. Lon. 75 18 W, lat. 3 20 N.

Bonavista, one of the Cape Verd islands, so called from its beautiful appearance to the first discoverers, in 1450; but it is now become barren, through the extreme idleness of the inhabitants. Lon. 22 47 W, lat. 16 6 N.

Bonavista, a cape on the E side of the island of Newfoundland. Lon. 52 32 W, lat 48 15 N.

Bondorf, a town of Suabia, capital of a county which joins the Brisgau. It is 28 miles NNW of Zurich.

Boness; see *Borrowstonness*.

Bonifacio, a fortified seaport of Corsica, with a good harbour, and a coral fishery. It stands on a small peninsula, at the S extremity of the island, 40 miles SSE of Ajaccio. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Bonn, a city of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It was the residence of the elector, and his palace had a rich cabinet of natural curiosities. Bonn has a flourishing university, four parish-churches, and several religious foundations. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1703, and by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 14 miles S by E of Cologne. Lon. 7 9 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Bonnetable, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, 15 miles NE of Mans.

Bonneval, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Loire, eight miles N of Chateaudun.

Bonneville, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny; seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole, 20 miles SE of Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46 4 N.

Bonthain, a seaport of the island of Celebes, on the NE part of a large bay, where ships may lie in security during both the monsoons. The town has a palisadoed fort, and stands on the S side of a small but deep river. Lon. 117 28 E, lat. 5 11 S.

Bontory, a town of Poland, in the

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palatinate of Braclaw, 22 miles E of Braclaw.

Bony, a town of the island of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the S coast. The people are called Bonginese, or Buggesses, and are the most powerful nation of the island. The town stands on the NW side of Bony bay, called also Buggess bay, which is large, but full of rocks and shoals. Lon. 120 35 E, lat. 2 50 S.

Boogebooge, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the country of Cutch, 140 miles SE of Tatta, and 230 W by N of Amedabad. Lon. 69 2 E, lat. 23 16 N.

Booneton, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, 12 miles ESE of Newton.

Boonsborough, a town of the United States, in Kentucky, seated on Red river, which runs into the Kentucky, 38 miles ESE of Lexington.

Boosnah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 98 miles NE of Calcutta.

Bootan, a country of Asia, between Napaul, Bengal, Assam, and Tibet, of which last it is a feudatory. It abounds in mountains covered with verdure, and rich with abundant forest-trees: there is scarcely a mountain whose base is not washed by some torrent, and many of the loftiest bear populous villages, amid orchards and plantations, on their summits and on their sides. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from the summit the astonished traveller looks on the plains below as on an extensive ocean. The Booteeas are much fairer and more robust than their neighbours the Bengalees, with broader faces and higher cheek bones: their hair is invariably black, and cut short; their eyes small and black, with long pointed corners; and their skins remarkably smooth. The houses are built on props, though the country is hilly, and ascended by a ladder: the lower part, closed on all sides, serves for holding stores, and accommodating hogs, cows, and other animals. The capital is Tassafudon.

Bopaltol, a town of Hindoostan, in Malway, 98 miles E by S of Ougein.

Bopfingen, a town of Suabia, on the river Eger, 19 miles NW of Donawert.

Boppart, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblentz.

Borch, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Elbe, 14 miles NE of Magdeburg.

Borchloen, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 15 miles NW of Liege.

Bordentown, a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the W side of the Delaware, six miles below Trenton, and 23 NE of Philadelphia.

Borg, a town of Denmark, the chief place in the island of Femern, with a fort, on Femern sound. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 54 35 N.

Borgo, a town of Sweden, in Nyland, and a bishop's see; seated near the gulf of Finland, on a river navigable for small vessels, 24 miles ENE of Helsinfors.

Borgo St. Donino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, seated on the Stirone, 18 miles SW of Piacenza.

Borgo di St. Sepolcro, a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, with a fort, seated near the source of the Tiber, 12 miles NE of Arezzo.

Borgoforte, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Po, at the influx of the Oglia, 10 miles S of Mantua.

Borja, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in a fruitful spot near Mount Cayo, 42 miles WNW of Saragossa.

Borja, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, situate on the head waters of the river Amazon, 300 miles E by N of Paita. Lon. 76 36 W, lat. 4 15 S.

Boriquen, an island in the W Indies, near Porto Rico. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66 0 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Borkelo, a strong town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, remarkable for having been the subject of two wars; one in 1665, against the bishop of Munster, and the other with France, in 1672. It is seated on the river Borkel, 15 miles ENE of Zutphen.

Borken, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a collegiate church, seated on the Aa, 38 miles W of Munster.

Bormio, a town of Swisserland, capital of a county of its name, on the confines of Tirol. About a mile from the town are medicinal baths. It is seated at the foot of the mountains, on the river Fredolfo, near its conflux with

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he Adda, 40 miles SE of Coire. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Borna, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a manufacture of stuffs; seated near the river Pleysse, 13 miles ESE of Leipsic.

Borneo, an island in the Indian ocean, discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. It is of an oval figure, 900 miles long and 600 broad. The inland country is mountainous; but toward the sea low and marshy; especially on the northern side, where it is covered with forests of large trees, which penetrate for scores of miles toward the centre of the island. It produces rice, pepper, sago, diamonds, gold, pearls, canes, bees-wax, camphor, dragonsblood, edible birds nests, and sandal wood. The orang-outang abounds in this island. The English had factories here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they were driven away, or murdered, in 1706. The Dutch are now the only Europeans who have settlements here, and their chief factories are at the mouth of the Banjer and the Pontiana. The seacoast is usually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with mud; for which reason some of the houses are built on floats, and others on pillars. The muddy flats are divided by rivers, which branch into numerous canals, and are the only roads into the interior parts. The countries on the coast are inhabited by a mixture of Malays, Moors, Javanese, and Macassars. The real natives of this island are the Biadjoos, or Dajakkese, who are blacks and pagans, and live in the interior part, on the W side of the Banjer; but their country is little known. They are of middle stature, and well made, go almost naked, and are tatooed blue. They come down the Banjer in rude boats to the port of Bangermassing, with gold dust and other articles, the Moors called Banjareens being the factors. The chiefs extract one or two of the fore teeth, substituting others of gold; and strings of the teeth of tigers, a real badge of courage, are worn round the neck. The coast of this island is divided into several kingdoms, the principal of which are Borneo, and Banjermassing.

Borneo, a kingdom on the NW side of the island of Borneo, governed by a sultan, who lives in great state. The capital, of the same name, is large and populous, with a good harbour. Lon. 112 27 E, lat. 4 55 N.

Bornholm, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, of an oval form, about 22 miles in circumference, and nearly surrounded by rocks. The soil is stony, but fertile, with excellent pasture; and there are mines of coal, and quarries of marble. It lies 10 miles SE of Schonen, in Sweden. The chief town is Ronne.

Bornou, an extensive empire of Negroland, having Cassina on the W, and Nubia on the E. It consists of a number of oases, or fertile spots, interspersed with arid wastes. The climate is said to be characterized by excessive, though not by uniform, heat. Two seasons, one commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds from the SE and S, with intense heat, a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning, as destroy multitudes of the cattle and many of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat subsides; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. Maize, rice, the horsebean of Europe, the common kidneybean, cotton, hemp, and indigo, are cultivated; and there are figs, grapes, apricots, pomegranates, lemons, limes, and melons. The most valuable tree is called Redeynah, in form and height like an olive, the leaf resembling that of a lemon, and bearing a nut, the kernel and shell of which are in great estimation; the first is a fruit, the last on account of the oil it produces. Horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and camels (the flesh of which is much esteemed) are the common animals. Bees are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. The game consists of partridges, wild ducks, and ostriches, the flesh of which is prized above every other. The other animals are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf, fox, elephant, buffalo, antelope, and cameleopardalis; and there are many snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. The complexion of the natives is black; but they are not of the Negro cast. The dress of the greater part consists of shirts of blue cotton manufactured in the country, of a red cap brought from Tripoli, and a white muslin turban from Cairo. Nose-rings of gold are worn by the principal people. But the only covering of the poorer sort is a kind of girdle for the waist. In their manners the people are courteous and humane: they are pas-

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ſionately fond of play; the lower claſſes of draughts, and the higher excel in cheſs. More than 30 different languages are ſaid to be ſpoken in Bornou and its dependencies; and the reigning religion is the Mohamedan. The monarchy is elective. On the death of the ſovereign, the privilege of choofing a ſucceſſor from among his ſons is conferred on three perſons, whoſe age and character for wiſdom are denoted by the title of elders. The ſultan is ſaid to have 500 ladies in his ſeraglio, and that his ſtud likewiſe contains 500 horſes. His dominions extend beyond the deſert into the fertile country of Negroland, of which he poſſeſſes a large portion. He has a vaſt army, which conſiſts almoſt entirely of horſe: the ſabre, pike, and bow, are their weapons of offence, and a ſhield of hides is their armour.

Bornou, the capital of the empire of the ſame name, with a palace like a citadel. The whole city is ſurrounded by a high wall, encompaſſed with a ditch; but the other towns of the kingdom are open. The principal trade is in gold duſt, ſlaves, horſes, oſtriches feathers, ſalt, and civet. It is ſeated on the Gazel, 750 miles ENE of Caſſina. Lon. 23 5 E, lat 19 45 N.

Boroughbridge, a borough in N Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in hardware. Here Edward II, in 1322, defeated the rebel earl of Lancaſter. It is ſeated on the Ure, over which is a ſtone bridge, 18 miles NW of York, and 206 N by W of London.

Borriano, a town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Millas, 21 miles N of Valencia.

Borrowdale, a village in Cumberland, ſix miles S of Keſwick. It ſtands at the head of a narrow and crooked valley, and is famous for mines of wadd, or black-lead, a ſubſtance almoſt peculiar to England.

Borrowſtonneſs, or *Boneſs*, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowſhire, with a ſafe and commodious harbour on the frith of Forth. It has a conſiderable trade in ſhip-building and coal, and extenſive manufactures of ſalt and ſtoneware. It is five miles N of Linlithgow.

Bosa, a ſeaport of Sardinia, and a biſhop's ſee, with a caſtle, on a river of the ſame name, 17 miles SSE of Algeri. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Boscawen Island, an iſland in the Pacific ocean, about 10 miles in circumference. Lon. 175 10 W, lat. 15 50 S.

Bosco, or *Boschi*, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the Orbe, five miles E of Alexandria.

Boscobel, a village in Shropſhire, nine miles SE of Newport, where Charles II was concealed in an oak, after the battle of Worceſter.

Bosnia, a province of European Turkey, 120 miles long and 70 broad; bounded on the N by Sclavonia, E by Servia, S by Albania, and W by Dalmatia and Croatia. It is mountainous, but fertile, eſpecially near the rivers. Serai is the capital.

Bosra, a town of Syria, where Mohamed is ſaid to have received much information from a Neſtorian monk, toward founding his religious doctrines. It is 100 miles S of Damaſcus. Lon. 37 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Bossiny, a borough in Cornwall, that has now no market, ſeated near the Briſtol channel, 17 miles NW of Launceſton, and 233 W by S of London. See *Tintagel*.

Bost, a ſtrong town of Perſia, capital of Sableſtan. It is ſeated on the Heermund, 170 miles WSW of Candahar. Lon. 64 15 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Boston, a borough in Lincolnſhire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on the Witham, not far from its entrance into the ſea: but its harbour can admit veſſels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation to Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal; and there is another canal to Bourn. It has a trade in wool; and the lofty tower of its large Gothic church is a noted ſeamark. It is 37 miles SE of Lincoln, and 113 N of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Boston, the capital of Maſſachuſets, and of Suffolk county, ſeated on a peninſula, at the bottom of Maſſachuſets bay, covered by numerous iſlands and rocks, and defended by a caſtle. It lies in the form of a creſcent about the harbour; and the country riſing gradually beyond, affords a delightful proſpect. There is only one ſafe channel to approach the harbour, and that ſo narrow, that two ſhips can ſcarcely ſail abreaſt; but within the harbour there is room for 500 ſhips to anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, to which ſhips of the greateſt burden may come cloſe. Moſt of the public buildings are handſome, and ſome of them elegant. Franklin Place is a great ornament to the town; it contains a monument of Dr. Franklin

(who was born here) and is encompassed on two sides with buildings of superior elegance. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the townhouse. Here are 19 edifices for public worship, belonging to sects of various denominations; and seven freeschools, supported at the public expense. The foreign and domestic trade is very considerable; and the principal manufactures consist of rum, loaf sugar, canvass, cordage, beer, pot and pearl ash, glass, tobacco, and chocolate. On the W side of the town is the Mall, a beautiful public walk; and fifteen of the islands in the harbour afford pasturage and corn, and furnish agreeable places of resort in summer to parties of pleasure. In the neighbourhood of Boston, the first hostilities commenced, in 1775, between the colonists and the troops of the mother country, who evacuated the town in March 1776. It is 252 miles NE of New York. Lon. 70 59 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Bosworth, Market, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesday. In its vicinity was fought the famous battle between Richard III and the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, in which the former lost his crown and life. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles W of Leicester, and 106 NNW of London.

Botany Bay, a bay of New S Wales, discovered by Cook in 1770, and so called from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore. The promontories which form its entrance are named Cape Banks and Point Solander. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 13 miles further to the N. Lon. 151 21 E, lat. 34 0 S.

Botany Island, a small island, in the Pacific ocean, to the SE of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 17 E, lat. 22 27 S.

Botesdale, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated in a valley, 15 miles NE of Bury, and 86 of London.

Bothnia, East, a province of Sweden, in Finland, on the E side of the gulf of Bothnia, between the provinces of Kimi and Finland Proper and Russia. It is 300 miles in length, and from 90 to 220 in breadth. On the seacoast, and toward the S, the land is low and marshy; and the summers are often so cold as to destroy great part of the crops. The inhabitants are thinly spread over this large space, the cattle small, and bears numerous. The principal exports are timber, butter, whale oil, pitch, and tar. This province is sometimes called Cajania, and the capital is Cajaneburg.

Bothnia, West, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the W coast of the gulf of Bothnia. It is 230 miles in length, between the seacoast and Swedish Lapland, and from 25 to 50 in breadth. The soil is tolerably fertile, but sudden frosts in July often destroy the crops; and it has mines of copper and iron, and numerous forests. The chief articles of commerce are the skins of foxes, ermines, bears, wolves, reindeer, otters, &c. The capital is Uma.

Bothnia, Gulf of, a sea or large gulf, branching N from the Baltic, at the isle of Aland, and bounded on the W, N, and E by the dominions of Sweden. On its coasts are many small islands.

Botley, a village in Hampshire, six miles E of Southampton, on the river Hamble, noted for a considerable trade in flour.

Bottesford, a village in Leicestershire, on the confines of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, seven miles W by N of Grantham. Near it, on a lofty eminence, is Belvoir castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland. In the church are several handsome monuments of that noble family; and many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

Botwar, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on a river of the same name, 15 miles SSE of Hailbron.

Botzen, or *Bolzano*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of the district of Etschland, with a castle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine, and has four noted annual fairs, frequented by great numbers of Germans, Swiss, and Italians. It stands on the river Eisack, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles SW of Brixen. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 46 32 N.

Bova, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 20 miles SE of Reggio.

Bouchain, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, divided into two parts by the Scheldt. It was taken by the allies in 1711, but retaken the year following; and was invested by the Austrians in 1793, but soon relieved. It is nine miles W of Valenciennes.

Bouchart, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, situate on an island in the river Vienne, 15 miles SSW of Tours.

Bouchemain, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, four miles S of Angers.

Bouclans, a town of France, in the

department of Doubs, eight miles E of Besançon.

Boudry, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Neuchatel, four miles SW of Neuchatel.

Bovelles, a town of France, in the department of Somme, six miles WSW of Amiens.

Bouillon, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a castle, on an almost inaccessible rock. The French took it in 1676, when Lewis XIV gave it to the duke of Bouillon. In 1794 this town was taken by storm, by general Beaulieu, after defeating a considerable body of French republicans, and given up to pillage. It is seated near the river Semoy, six miles NNE of Sedan, and 46 W by N of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Bouilly, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seven miles S of Troyes.

Bovignes, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, ten miles S of Namur.

Bovino, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 15 miles NE of Benevento.

Boulay, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 13 miles NE of Metz.

Boulogne, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It was lately an episcopal see; and is divided into two towns, the higher and the lower. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships, and to prevent it from being choked up. It is seated at the mouth of the Lianne, 14 miles SSW of Calais. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Bourbon, an island in the Indian ocean, 60 miles long and 45 broad, lying 300 miles E of Madagascar. It has not a safe harbour, but there are many good roads for shipping. On the SE is a volcano. It is a fertile island; producing, in particular, excellent tobacco. The French settled here in 1672, and have some considerable towns; and here their India ships used to touch for refreshments. It surrendered to the English in 1810. The chief town is St. Denys. Lon. 55 20 E, lat. 20 52 S.

Bourbon, a town of Kentucky, chief of a county of the same name. It stands on a point of land formed by two of the S branches of the Licking, 20 miles ENE of Lexington.

Bourbon Lancy, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, celebrated for its hot mineral waters, and a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 28 miles SW of Autun.

Bourbon l'Archambaud, a town of France, in the department of Allier, celebrated for its hot baths, and for giving name to the family of the late king of France. It is situate near the river Alier, 15 miles W of Moulins.

Bourbonne les Bains, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, famous for its hot baths, 18 miles ENE of Langres.

Bourbonnois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Nivernois and Berry, W by Berry and Marche, S by Auvergne, and E by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

Bourbourg, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated near the river Aa, and on a canal that communicates with Calais and Dunkirk, 10 miles SW of Dunkirk.

Bourdeaux, a city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Gironde, and an archiepiscopal see, with a university, an academy of arts and sciences, a public library, and a large hospital, in which are many manufactures. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string; and the harbour is large, with grand and extensive quays. It has 12 gates, and is one of the first cities of France for magnitude, riches, and beauty. The cathedral is much admired. The castle, called the Trumpet, is surrounded by the river; and near another castle are fine walks. The most remarkable antiquities are the palace of Galienus, built like an amphitheatre; and several aqueducts. It has a considerable trade, particularly in claret and brandy. Here Edward the black prince, of England, resided several years, and his son, afterward Richard II, was born. It is 87 miles S of Rochelle, and 325 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 44 50 N.

Bourdines, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, five miles NW of Huy.

Bourg, a city of France, capital of the department of Ain. Near it is the magnificent church and monastery of the Augustins. The principal commerce is in corn, horses, cattle, and white leather. It stands in a marshy but fertile country, on the river Ressousse, 36 miles NE of Lyon, and 233 SSE of Paris. Lon 5 19 E, lat. 46 11 N.

Bourg, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, with a tide har-

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bour on the Dordogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne. It has a great trade in wine, and is 15 miles N by E of Bourdeaux.

Bourg, a town of Guiana, in the island of Cayenne. Lon. 52 50 W, lat. 5 2 N.

Bourg d'Oisans, a town of France, in the department of Isere, on the Romanche, 20 miles ESE of Grenoble.

Bourganeuf, a town of France, in the department of Creuse. Here is a lofty tower, faced with stones cut diamond-wise, erected by Zisim, brother of Bajazet II, emperor of the Turks, when he was obliged to exile himself, after the loss of a decisive battle. Bourganeuf is seated on the Taurion, 20 miles NE of Limoges.

Bourges, a city of France, capital of the department of Cher, and an archiepiscopal see, with a university, founded by Lewis XI, the Nero of France, who was born here. In extent it is one of the greatest cities in France, but the inhabitants hardly exceed 20,000. The principal manufactures are cloth, woollen stuffs, and stockings; but the trade is inconsiderable. It is seated at the conflux of the Auron and Yevre, 25 miles NW of Nevers, and 125 S of Paris. Lon. 2 24 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Bourget, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, near the Rhone, six miles N of Chamberry.

Bourgneuf, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire. The chief trade is in salt, made from the adjacent salt-marshes. It stands on a bay to which its gives name, between the isle of Noirmoutier and the continent, 20 miles SW of Nantes. Lon. 2 3 W, lat. 47 4 N.

Bourgueil, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 22 miles W of Tours.

Bourmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, on a steep mountain, 20 miles E by N of Chaumont.

Bourn, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a navigable canal to Boston, and is seated at the source of a rivulet that flows to Spalding, 35 miles S of Lincoln, and 97 N of London.

Bouro, one of the Molucca islands, between Celebes and Ceram, 90 miles long and 30 broad. Some mountains in it are extremely high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. The chief town is of the same name, also called Cajeli, from the bay on which it is seated. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Bourthes, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 miles SE of Boulogne.

Boussac, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a castle on a rock, 25 miles NE of Gueret.

Bouton, one of the Molucca islands, in the Indian ocean, 12 miles SE of Celebes. Lon. 123 30 E, lat. 5 0 S.

Bouzonville, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, on the river Nied, 27 miles NE of Metz.

Bow, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday; seated at the source of a river, which flows into the Taw, 14 miles NW of Exeter, and 188 W by S of London.

Bow, a village in Middlesex, two miles ENE of London. It has many mills, manufactures, and distilleries, on the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the first stone one built in England, and that from its arches the village received the name of Bow.

Bow, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 141 10 W, lat. 18 23 S.

Bownes, a village in Westmorland, on the E side of Windermere-water, nine miles W by N of Kendal. It is a great mart for fish and charcoal, and the chief place for trading and pleasure boats used in navigating the lake.

Bowness, a village in Cumberland, at the W end of the Picts wall, on Solway frith, 13 miles W by N of Carlisle. It was a Roman station, called Blatum Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began his Itinerary.

Boxberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an ancient castle on an eminence; seated on the Tauber, 13 miles W of Mergentheim.

Boxford, a village in Suffolk, five miles from Sudbury. It has a great trade in malt, and a manufacture for dressing sheep and deer skins in oil.

Boxley, a village in Kent, four miles N of Maidstone, famous for an abbey, founded in 1146, some remains of which still exist. In this abbey, Edward II granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor.

Boxtel, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Bommel, and furnished with sluices. Here the British and Dutch troops, under the duke of York, were defeated by the French in 1794. It is eight miles S of Bois le Duc.

Boxthude, a town of Lower Saxony,

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in the duchy of Bremen, seated on the Este, which flows into the Elbe, 12 miles SW of Hamburg.

Boyle, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon. Here are the ruins of an abbey, near the lake Key, and manufactures of linen and yarn. It is seated on the river Boyle, 23 miles N of Roscommon.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which rises in the N part of the county of Kildare, crosses the county of Meath, and enters the Irish channel, below Drogheda. In this river and on its banks James II was defeated by William III, in 1690.

Bozolo, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Oglio, 15 miles SW of Mantua.

Braan, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which descends from the hills E of Loch Tay, and flows into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling-bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

Brabant, a territory of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by Holland and Gelderland, E by Liege, S by Namur, and W by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Meuse, Dommel, Nethe, and Dyle. The northern part belongs to Holland, under the denomination of Dutch Brabant, of which Bois le Duc is the capital. The southern part, lately denominated Austrian Brabant, now belongs to France, and is divided into the departments of Two Nethes and Dyle, of which Antwerp and Brussels are the chief towns.

Bracciano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, celebrated for some warm baths in its vicinity. It is situate on a lake of the same name, 12 miles NW of Rome.

Braccigliano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, seven miles NNW of Salerno.

Brackley, a borough in Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It contains two churches, and had formerly a college, now a freeschool. It is seated on the Ouse, 18 miles SSW of Northampton, and 63 NW of London.

Braclaw, a strong town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of its name, in Podolia. It stands on the river Bog, 85 miles E of Kaminieck. Lon. 28 36 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Bradfield, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Blackwater, 16 miles N of Chelmsford, and 44 NNE of London.

Bradford, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England, and is eminent for the nicest mixtures. It stands on the side of a rocky hill, on the Avon, 10 miles N by W of Warminster, and 100 W of London.

Bradford, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It has a canal, which is a branch from the Leeds and Liverpool. The manufactures are tammies, calamancos, woollen cloths, wool-cards, combs, and leather boxes; and in the vicinity is a capital iron foundery. It is nine miles W of Leeds, and 196 NNW of London.

Bradford, a town of Massachusets, in Essex county, where some vessels are built, and shoes made for exportation. It is situate on the Merrimac, opposite Haverhill, 10 miles W of Newbury Port.

Brading, a corporate town of Hampshire, near the E angle of the isle of Wight, at the head of a large haven, which admits small vessels to the quay at high water. It is six miles E of Newport, and eight S of Portsmouth.

Braga, a city of Portugal, capital of Entre Douro e Minho, and the see of an archbishop, primate of Portugal. It contains four churches, besides the cathedral, and eight convents. There are some ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Cavado, 180 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 42 N.

Braganza, a city of Portugal, in Tra los Montes. It is divided into the old and the new town: the former is on an eminence, surrounded by double walls, now in ruins: and the latter is on a plain, at the foot of a mountain, defended by a fort. It is seated on the Fervanza, 32 miles WNW of Miranda, and 88 NE of Oporto. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 42 2 N.

Braila, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, with a castle; seated on the Danube, 110 miles SE of Tergovisto.

Brailow, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 30 miles NW of Braclaw.

Brain le Comte, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles SSW of Brussels.

Braintree, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday. It has a considerable manufacture of bays, and is joined on the N by the extensive village of Bocking. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 11 miles N by E of Chelmsford, and 40 NE of London.

Braintree, a town of Maſſachuſets, in Norfolk county, ſeated on a bay, eight miles S by E of Boſton.

Brakel, a town of Weſtphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, on the rivulet Brught, 16 miles E of Paderborn.

Bralio, a mountain of the Alps, in the canton of Griſons, which ſeparates the valley of Munſter from the county of Bormio. It is ſuppoſed to be the ſame which Tacitus mentions under the name of Juga Rhætica.

Bramant, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, 20 miles E of St. Jean de Maurienne.

Bramber, a borough in Suſſex, which is now without either market or fair; ſeated on the Adur, adjoining to the S of Steyning, 51 miles S by W of London.

Brampton, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tueſday. On the top of a high hill is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is ſeated on the Irthing, nine miles ENE of Carliſle, and 311 NNW of London.

Bramſtedt, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holſtein, near which is a medicinal ſpring. It is ſeated on the Bram, 21 miles N of Hamburg.

Branaw, a town of Bohemia, with a manufacture of coloured cloth, 11 miles NW of Glatz

Brancaleone, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, nine miles SE of Bova.

Brancaster, a village in Norfolk, four miles W by N of Burnham. It was the ancient Branodunum, a conſiderable Roman city, and has now a great trade in malt.

Brandeis, a town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 miles NE of Prague.

Brandenburg, a marquiſate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the W by Luneburg, N by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, E by Poland, and S by Sileſia, Luſatia, Saxony Proper, and Magdeburg. It is divided into five parts: the Old mark, the mark of Pregnitz, the Middle, Ucker, and New mark; and their chief towns are Stendal, Perieberg, Brandenburg, Prenzlo, and Cuſtrin The principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warte. The country is in general ſandy, and the ſoil meagre; but it produces ſome corn, and abounds in wood, wool, iron, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the papiſts are tolerated. Berlin is the capital.

Brandenburg, a city of Germany, capital of the Middle mark of Brandenburg. It is divided into the old and new town, by the river Havel, which ſeparates the fort from both. Some French refugees, having ſettled here, introduced their manufactures, and rendered it a proſperous place. It is 32 miles W by S of Berlin, Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 52 27 N.

Brandenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, ſurrounded by walls. The ſtreets are wide and ſtraight, the church of St. Mary is a large ſtructure, and the townhouſe is worthy of notice. It is ſituate on the Tollenſee, 72 miles N of Berlin. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Brandenburg, a town of E Pruſſia, with an ancient caſtle, at the SE end of the Friſche Haff, 13 miles SW of Konigſberg.

Brandon, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It ſtands on the Little Ouſe, over which is a bridge, and one mile below is a ferry for conveying goods to and from the iſle of Ely. It has a great trade in corn, malt, coal, timber, &c. and in the vicinity are extenſive rabbit warrens. It is 15 miles N by W of Bury, and 78 NNE of London.

Branford, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, which has many iron works in its neighbourhood. It ſtands on a river of the ſame name, which runs into Long Iſland ſound, 10 miles E of Newhaven, and 40 S by W of Hartford.

Branska, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Meriſh, 35 miles S of Weiſſemburg.

Braſil, a country of S America, which gives the title of prince to the heir apparent of the crown of Portugal. Its length, from the mouth of the river Amazon to that of the river Plata, is upward of 2100 miles; and its breadth is from 90 to 1000. It was diſcovered in 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portugueſe, who was forced upon it by a tempeſt; and it had its name from the abundance of braſil wood found here. The Portugueſe have not penetrated far into the country; but the coaſt they have divided into the provinces of Para, Marannan, Siara, Rio Grande, Paraiba, Tamarica, Fernambuco, Sergippy, All Saints Bay, Ilheos, Porto Seguro, Spiritu Santo, Rio Janeiro, St. Paul, and Del Ray. The climate of Braſil is temperate and mild, when compared with Africa; owing chiefly to the refreſhing wind, which blows continually from the ſea. The rivers annually overflow their banks, and the ſoil, in many places, is very rich. More ſugar is brought from this country than from all other parts of the world. It

produces tobacco, maize, several sorts of fruit, and medicinal drugs. Beside the valuable brasil wood there are spacious woods of citron, ebony, mastic-cotton, and five species of palm-trees. The mines of gold and diamonds, first opened in 1681, yield above five millions sterling annually, of which sum a fifth belongs to the crown. The cattle increase so prodigiously, that they are killed for their hides only, 20,000 being sent annually to Europe; and there is great plenty of deer, hares, and other game. In some of the provinces are found a great variety of noxious insects and reptiles, as the liboya, or roebuck snake, which is said to grow to the length of thirty feet, and seven in circumference; the rattle-snake; the ibibaboka, a serpent said to be 21 feet long, and 18 inches in circumference, whose bite is almost instant death. No country can produce a greater number of beautiful birds; in particular the colibri, whose body is not much larger than that of a maybug, and which sings as harmoniously as a nightingale. The natives, who inhabit the inland parts, are people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no clothes. They are of a copper colour, with long, coarse, black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay, and subject to few diseases. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and are fond of feasts, at which they dance immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of calibashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within. Their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm leaves. Their arms are bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. The capital of the Portuguese settlements is St. Sebastian.

Braslaw, a city of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, on the N side of a lake which communicates with the Dwina, 76 miles NNE of Wilna. Lon. 26 48 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Brassa, one of the Shetland islands. Between this and the principal island, called Mainland, is the noted Brassa Sound, where 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring.

Brassaw, or *Cronstadt*, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river Burezel, 50 miles E by N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Brass Town, a town of Tennessee, situate near the source of the Hiwasse, about 100 miles S of Knoxville. Two miles S of this town is the Enchanted Mountain, much famed for the curiosities found on its rocks, which consist of impressions resembling the tracks of turkies, bears, horses, and human beings, as perfect as they could be made on snow or sand.

Brattleborough, a town of Vermont, in Windham county, situate on the Connecticut, 28 miles E of Bennington, and 70 WNW of Boston.

Brava, a seaport on the coast of Ajan, with a good harbour, 90 miles SW of Magadoxo. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 1 20 N.

Brava, one of the Cape Verd islands, 12 miles WSW of Fuego, and inhabited by the Portuguese. The land is high and mountainous, but fertile; and horses, beeves, asses, and hogs, are numerous. It has three harbours, but Porto Ferreo on the S side is the best for large ships. Lon. 24 39 W, lat. 14 52 N.

Braubach, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, eight miles W by S of Nassau.

Braunau, a fortified town of Bavaria, formerly the residence of the elector. In 1742 it was taken by the Austrians; and, in 1779, by the peace of Teschen, the town and its district were ceded to Austria. In 1805 it was captured by the French and Bavarians. It is seated on the river Inn, 28 miles SW of Passau. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Braunfels, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, capital of the county of Solms. Here is a magnificent palace, the seat of the prince of Solms-Braunfels; and near it is the decayed castle of Solms. It is seated near the Lahn, 10 miles W by S of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 18 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Braunsburg, a town of W Prussia, in Ermeland. It has an academy for catholics, established in 1783; and is seated on the Passarge, near its entrance into the Frisch Haff, 18 miles NE of Elbing. Lon. 19 58 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Braunston, a village in Northamptonshire, four miles NW of Daventry, on the confines of Warwickshire. Here commences the Grand Junction canal to the Thames, which, with the Oxford and Coventry canals, render it the cen-

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trical place of inland navigation to the four principal seaports of England.

Bray, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on the river Bray, near St. George channel, 12 miles SSE of Dublin.

Bray, a village in Berkshire, one mile S of Maidenhead. It is famous in song for its vicar, who was twice a papist and twice a protestant, in four successive reigns, and when taxed with being a turncoat, said, he always kept to his principle, 'to live and die vicar of Bray.'

Brazza, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, 30 miles long and 10 broad. The soil is stony, but it produces much excellent wine, and this article, with fire-wood and sheep, form the chief trade. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Brechin, a borough of Scotland, in Angusshire, anciently a bishop's see and the county-town. The cathedral is partly ruinous, but one of its aisles serves for the parish church. Adjoining to this is a curious antique round tower, which tapers from the bottom, and is very slender in proportion to its height. Here is a manufacture of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5466. It is seated on the S Esk, eight miles W of Montrose, and 12 ENE of Forfar.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, a borough of Wales, capital of Brecknockshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and on Friday for cattle. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up; and its once magnificent castle is now an insignificant ruin. It contains three churches, one of which is collegiate; and in that part of the town called the Watton is a fine arsenal. It has a good trade in clothing. To the E of the town is a considerable lake, well stored with fish, whence runs a rivulet into the Wye; and to the S are lofty mountains called the Brecknock Beacons, the principal of which, denominated Cader Arthur, is the highest mountain in South Wales. Brecknock is seated on the Hondey, at its conflux with the Usk, 34 miles NW of Monmouth, and 171 W by N of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Brecknockshire, a county of Wales, bounded on the E by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, S by Glamorganshire, W by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and N by Radnorshire. It is 38 miles long and 28 broad, containing 512,000 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 62 parishes; and has four market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 31,633; and it sends two members to parliament. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high; but there are large fertile plains and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. The S part abounds with coal and iron. Its principal rivers are the Wye and Usk.

Breda, a fortified city of Dutch Brabant, surrounded on all sides by water and morasses. The great church is a noble structure, with a lofty spire. In 1625, the Spaniards, after a memorable siege of 10 months, reduced this city; but, in 1637, the prince of Orange retook it. In 1793, it surrendered to the French, after a siege of only three days, but was retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Merk, 25 miles NNE of Antwerp, and 60 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 37 N.

Bredon, a considerable village in Leicestershire, five miles NNE of Ashby de la Zouch, seated at the base of a high limestone rock, on the submit of which the church stands and commands very extensive views.

Bredstedt, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slesvick, 21 miles WNW of Slesvick.

Breeds Hill, an eminence on the N side of Charleston, in Massachusets, celebrated for the stand made by the Americans against the British troops, at the commencement of hostilities with the mother country. This action, usually called the battle of Bunkers Hill (another hill near it) happened on the 17th of June, 1775.

Bregentz, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle on an eminence; seated at the mouth of a river of its name, on the E end of the lake of Constance, six miles SE of Lindau.

Brehar, the most mountainous of the Scilly islands, 30 miles W of the Lands-end. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 50 2 N.

Brehna, a town of the duchy of Saxony, eight miles NE of Halle.

Brema, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, near the conflux of the Sessia with the Po, on the frontiers of Montferrat, 28 miles W of Pavia.

Bremen, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe; the former of which separates it from Odenburg, and the other from Holstein. The country is fertile and populous, but in winter is subject to inundations. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was sold to

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the elector of Hanover in 1719. Stade is the seat of regency.

Bremen, a city of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of the same name. The Weser divides it into the old and new town, both of which are fortified: the former is the largest, and in it stands the cathedral. It has a harbour, nine miles below the town, and carries on an extensive trade. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who were driven out in 1758 by the Hanoverians. In 1810 it became subject to France. It is 22 miles E of Oldenburg, and 62 WNW of Zell. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Bremenvord, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, defended by a castle. The chancery of the duchy is kept here. It stands near the Oste, 32 miles N by E of Bremen.

Bremgarten, a town of Switzerland, in the free lower bailiwics, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and it is seated on the Reuss, 10 miles W of Zurich.

Breno, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, seated on the Oglio, 36 miles N of Brescia.

Brenta, a river which rises in the principality of Trent, passes by Bassano and Padua, and enters the gulf of Venice, a little S of Venice.

Brentford, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Thames, into which, at the W end of the town, enters the rivulet Brent and the Grand Junction canal. Here the freeholders of Middlesex elect the knights of the shire. It is a long town, divided into old and new Brentford, which last contains the church and market place. It is seven miles W of London.

Brentwood, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on an eminence, 11 miles WSW of Chelmsford, and 18 ENE of London.

Brescia, a city of Italy, capital of Bresciano, and a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and has a good citadel, which stands on a rock. The cathedral and the palace are adorned with beautiful paintings, and in the former is shown the standard of Constantine. Here are several flourishing manufactures, and its fire-arms are particularly celebrated. This city was taken by the French in 1796, retaken by the Austrians in 1799, and again possessed by the French in 1800. It is seated on the Garza, 42 miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Bresciano, a province of Italy, bounded on the S by Mantua and the Cremonese, W by Bergamasco, N by the country of the Grisons, and E by the principality of Trent, the Veronese, and Mantua. It is watered by several small rivers, and fertile in wine, oil, and maize, with excellent pasturages, and some mines of copper and iron. Brescia is the capital.

Bresello, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Po, 27 miles NW of Modena.

Breslau, a beautiful city, capital of Silesia, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the conflux of the Ola with the Oder, the first of which runs though several of the streets, and forms two islands. It is surrounded by walls, strengthened by ramparts and other works; has a great trade in linen, leather, Hungarian wines, &c. and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The public squares are spacious, the streets tolerably wide, and the houses lofty. The royal palace was obtained by the jesuits, where they founded a university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the protestants; near one of which is a college. This city became subject to the king of Prussia in 1741. It was taken by the Austrians in 1757, but regained the same year. It was for some time besieged by the French, and surrendered to them in January 1787. It is 112 miles NE of Prague, and 165 N of Vienna. Lon. 17 9 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Bresle, a river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine from that of Somme, and enters the English channel at Treport.

Bresse, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Burgundy and Franche Comté, E by Savoy, S by the Viennois, and W by the Lyonois. It now forms the department of Ain.

Bressuire, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres, with a college, 35 miles NW of Poitiers.

Brest, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle on a craggy rock by the seaside. The harbour, one of the best in the kingdom, has a narrow and difficult entrance, and both sides well fortified. The streets are narrow, crooked, and steep. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Louis XIV, whose successor established a marine academy; and it has every accommodation for the navy. The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 miles SE of Morlaix, and 325 N of Paris. Lon. 4 29 W, lat. 48 23 N.

Bretagne, or *Britany*, a late province of France, 150 miles long and 112 broad. It is a peninsula, united on the E to Maine, Anjou, and Poitou. The air is

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temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the department of Finisterre, Cotes du Nord, Ille and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

Breteuil, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 14 miles NNE of Beauvis, and 18 S of Amiens.

Breteuil, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Iton, 15 miles SW of Evreux.

Breton, Cape, an island of N America, separated from Nova Scotia by a strait, called Canso. It is 110 miles in length, and from 20 to 80 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in the winter. In 1745 it was taken from the French by the English. There is an excellent cod fishery on the coast. The capital is Louisburg.

Bretten, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, 20 miles S of Heidelberg.

Breword, a strong town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, with a castle, situate in a morass, 24 miles SE of Zutphen.

Brewers, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, seated at the mouth of the Scoodick, in Passamaquoddy bay, 25 miles NNE of Machias. Lon. 67 35 W, lat. 44 58 N.

Brewington, Fort, in the state of New York, at the W end of Lake Oneida, 24 miles SE of Fort Oswego, and 45 W of Fort Stanwix.

Brewood, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles S by W of Stafford, and 129 NW of London.

Brey, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on the river Neer, 14 miles N of Maestricht.

Briançon, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, with a castle on a craggy rock, and other fortifications. In its neighbourhood manna is gathered from a sort of pine tree. It has a handsome church, and a noble bridge over the Durance, 20 miles N of Embrun. Lon. 6 32 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Briançonnet, a fortress of Savoy, near the town of Moustiers, situate on a rock inaccessible every way, except by the side of a river, where it is ascended by two or three hundred steps. The common passage from Savoy to Italy is by this fortress.

Briare, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, and has a canal between that river and the Loing, near Montargis. It is 40 miles ESE of Orleans.

Bride, St. a village of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, seven miles WNW of Milford. It stands on the S side of a fine bay, to which it gives name, and had formerly a great trade in herrings.

Bridgend, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday, and a woollen manufacture. Two miles to the N is Coity castle. It is seated on the Ogwore, seven miles WNW of Cowbridge, and 181 W of London.

Bridgenorth, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches, and a freeschool that sends and maintains 18 scholars at the university of Oxford. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a castle, now in ruins. Here are manufactures of cloth, stockings, and iron tools; and the trade both by land and water is considerable. It is seated on the Severn, 23 miles SE of Shrewsbury, and 139 NW of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Bridgetown, the capital of the island of Barbados, situate in the inmost part of Carlisle bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ships, but the bottom is foul, and apt to cut the cables. This city was burnt down in 1688; and suffered also greatly by fires in 1756, 1766, and 1767. Before these fires it contained 1500 houses; and it has since been rebuilt. The streets are broad, the houses high, the wharfs and quays convenient, and the forts strong. The church is as large as some cathedrals. Here also is a freeschool, an hospital, and a college; the latter erected by the society for propagating the gospel, pursuant to the will of colonel Codrington, who endowed it with 2000l. a year. The town had scarcely risen from the calamities already mentioned, when it was torn from its foundations by a hurricane in 1780, in which many of the inhabitants perished. It is scarcely yet restored to its former splendour. Lon. 59 50 W, lat. 13 5 N.

Bridgetown, a town of New Jersey, chief of Cumberland county. It is situate on Cohanzy creek, 36 miles SSE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 39 32 N.

Bridgetown, a town of Maryland, in Queen Ann county, on the W side of Tuckahoe creek, eight miles E of Centreville, and 65 SSW of Philadelphia.

Bridgewater, a town of Massachusets, in Plymouth county. In and near it large quantities of hardware, nails, &c. are manufactured. It is five miles NNE of Raynham, and 30 S by E of Boston.

Bridgewater, a borough in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It

is seated on the Parret, over which is a stone bridge, and near it vessels of 100 tons burden may ride. It has a large handsome church, and carries on a considerable coasting trade. The summer assizes are held here and at Wells alternately. In the wars between Charles I and the parliament, the forces of the latter reduced great part of the town to ashes; and the castle was then so far demolished, that few vestiges of it are now observable. It is eight miles S of the Bristol channel, 31 SSW of Bristol, and 138 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 8 N.

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, a seaport in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. The harbour is commodious, and defended by two strong piers. Its mineral waters, and accommodations for sea-bathing, draw much company in summer; and its trade is considerable. It is seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, 40 miles ENE of York, and 206 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 54 8 N.

Bridport, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the rivers Brit and Bride, and has a harbour that will contain about forty small vessels. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here are large manufactures of canvass, small cordage, and nets. It is 12 miles W of Dorchester, and 135 W by S of London.

Brieg, a fortified town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a Lutheran cathedral, and several other churches for protestants and catholics. Here is a manufacture of cloth. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, and its ancient castle burned down during the siege. It is seated on the Oder, 25 miles SE of Breslau. Lon. 17 37 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Briel, or *Brill*, a fortified seaport of S Holland, capital of the island of Voorn. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is seated at the mouth of the Maese, 20 miles WSW of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 1 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Briens-bridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, with an excellent sulphureous spring; seated on the Shannon, 10 miles NNE of Limerick.

Brientz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, famous for the cheese made in its neighbourhood. It is situate on a lake of the same name (nine miles long and three broad) 42 miles SE of Bern.

Brietzen; see *Wrietzen*.

Brieuc, St. a town of France, capital of the department of Cotes du Nord, and a bishop's see, with a small harbour. It is seated among hills near the English channel, 50 miles NW of Rennes. Lon. 2 43 W, lat. 48 31 N.

Briey, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, near the river Manse, 12 miles NW of Metz.

Brig; see *Glanfordbridge*.

Brighthelmston, or *Brighton*, a town on the coast of Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It has no harbour, and only small vessels can approach the shore. It was formerly inhabited chiefly by fishermen; but having become a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing, it has been greatly enlarged by many handsome houses, with public rooms, hot and cold baths, a theatre, &c. The prince of Wales has here an elegant pavilion and superb stables; and adjoining is a chapel royal. The church stands on a hill above the town; and to the W of it is a chalybeate spring much frequented. There are also several meeting-houses, a Romish chapel, and a synagogue. Here Charles II embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester. It is eight miles SW of Lewes, and 56 S of London. Lon. 0 6 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Brignoles, a town of France, in the department of Var, famous for its prunes. It is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 20 miles NNE of Toulon.

Brihuega, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a manufacture of cloth, and a trade in wool. Here general Stanhope and an English army were taken prisoners, in 1710. It is seated on the Tajuna, 43 miles NE of Madrid.

Brilon, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Mone, 27 miles E by S of Arensberg.

Brindisi, a city of Naples, in Otranto, and an archbishop's see, with a fortress. The trade is trifling, and the air unhealthy; but both are improving by cleansing the harbour and draining the marshy places. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 32 miles E of Tarento. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Brinn; see *Brunn*.

Brioude, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire. Near it is a small town called Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter. Brioude stands on the Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, 173 feet in diameter. It is 32 miles NW of Puy, and 34 S by E of Clermont.

Brisach, Old, a town of Suabia, once the capital of Brisgau. In 1741 the fortifications were demolished, and the artillery removed to Friburg. It stands

on the E side of the Rhine, eight miles W by S of Friburg.

Brisach, New, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated about a mile W of the Rhine, opposite Old Brisach, and eight miles E of Colmar.

Brisago, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the lake Magiore, five miles S of Locarno.

Brisgau, a territory of Suabia, on the E side of the Rhine, which separates it from France. The chief part belonged to the house of Austria; but by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was ceded to the elector of Baden, who was formerly possessed of a few places. The chief town is Friburg.

Bristino, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 11 miles SSW of Manfredonia.

Brissac, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Aubence, 13 miles S of Angers.

Bristol, a city and seaport in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. For wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the second in the kingdom; though Liverpool now claims the pre-eminence as a seaport alone. It is seated on the Avon, at the influx of the Frome, 10 miles from the entrance of the Avon into the Bristol channel. The tide rising to a great height in these narrow rivers, brings vessels of considerable burden to the quay, which extends above a mile along the inner shores of the Frome and Avon; but at low water they lie aground in the mud. Here is a dock which will contain ten large ships, with a smaller one above the influx of the Frome. At the mouth of the Avon are several dockyards, and a very extensive floating dock. The city has 18 churches, beside the cathedral, a guildhall, a customhouse, and an exchange. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 63,645. Bristol is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has the assizes held here in the spring. Here are no less than 15 glasshouses; and the sugar-refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The Hot Well, about a mile below the town, on the side of the Avon, is much resorted to; it is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in consumptive cases. In St. Vincent Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. Beside this well there is a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock on the side of a river, and supplies the cold bath. The city walls have been demolished long ago; and there is only one gate now standing. Here are used sledges instead of carts, because the vaults and common sewers would be injured by them. Bristol is 13 miles WNW of Bath, 34 SSW of Gloucester, and 114 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 27 N.

Bristol, a seaport of Rhode Island, chief town of a county of the same name. It has a commodious and safe harbour; and is seated in a rich soil, noted for garden-stuff, on the E side of Bristol bay, 13 miles N of Newport, and 24 SSE of Providence. Lon. 71 14 W, lat. 41 40 N.

Bristol, a town of Pensylvania, in Bucks county, seated on the Delaware, 21 miles SSE of Newtown, and 20 NE of Philadelphia.

Britain, or *Great Britain*, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 miles from N to S, and 290 from E to W. It lies to the N of France, from which it is separated by the English channel. Its ancient name was Albion, which, in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæsar. The general division of the island is into Scotland, England, and Wales.

Britain, New, a country of N America, comprehending all the tract N of Canada, commonly called the Esquimaux country, including Labrador, and New N and S Wales. It is subject to Great Britain; and lies between 50 and 70 N lat. and 50 and 100 W lon. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belong to the English Hudson Bay Company. See *Esquimaux*, *Hudson Bay*, and *Labrador*.

Britain, New, an island in the S Pacific ocean, to the E of New Guinea, explored by Dampier, who sailed through the strait which separates it from New Guinea; and captain Carteret, in 1767, sailed through a channel, which divides it on the NE from a long island, called New Ireland. New Britain lies in lon. 152 20 E, and lat. 4 0 S. The shores of both islands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like Negros, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

Britany; see *Bretagne*.

Brive, a town of France, in the department of Correze, with manufactures of silk handkerchiefs, muslins,

gauzes, &c. It is seated on the Correze, opposite the influx of the Vezere, in a delightful valley, 12 miles SW of Tulle.

Brixen, a principality of Germany, lately a bishopric, in the E part of Tyrol. It is extremely mountainous, but produces excellent wine.

Brixen, a town of Germany, capital of the principality of Brixen. Beside the cathedral, there are one parochial and six other churches. It was taken by the French in 1796, and again in 1797. It is seated on the Eysach, at the influx of the Rientz, 38 miles S by E of Inspruc. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 46 41 N.

Brixham, a small seaport in Devonshire, on the W side of Torbay, celebrated for its fishery. A quay has been built for the purpose of supplying ships with water. The prince of Orange, afterward William III, landed here in 1688. It is four miles NE of Dartmouth, and 201 W by S of London.

Brizen, or *Britzen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on the Adah, 18 miles NE of Wittenberg.

Broadstairs, a village in Kent, on the seashore, two miles N of Ramsgate. It has a small pier, with a harbour for light vessels; and is a fashionable resort for sea-bathing, more retired than Ramsgate.

Brod, or *Brodt*, a strong town of Sclavonia, on the river Save, where the Austrians gained a victory over the Turks in 1688. It is 45 miles SW of Essek. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Brod, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Hungary, 10 miles ESE of Hradisch.

Brod, Bohmisch; see *Bohmisch*.

Brod, Teutsch, a town of Bohemia, on the river Sazawa, 20 miles S by E of Czazlau.

Brodera, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, celebrated for its linens, indigo, and lace. It is 62 miles SSE of Amedabad. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 22 15 N.

Brodziac, a town of Lithuania, on the river Berezina, 100 miles S of Polotsk. Lon. 28 5 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Broek, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, capital of a county of its name; seated on the Roer, 11 miles N of Dusseldorp.

Broek, a village of N Holland, six miles from Amsterdam. It is one of the most singular and picturesque places in the world. The streets are paved in mosaic work with variegated bricks; and no carriages ever enter them. The houses are painted on the outside, and each has a terrace and garden to the street, enclosed by a low railing; the garden adorned with china vases and shell-work, with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours. Behind the houses are meadows, full of cattle, in which the inhabitants carry on a great trade.

Broken Bay, a bay of New S Wales, 18 miles N of Port Jackson. It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury, and is a good harbour. Lon. 151 27 E, lat. 33 34 S.

Bromley, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. Here is a college for 20 poor clergymen's widows; and near the town is a palace of the bishops of Rochester, where there is a chalybeate spring. Bromley is seated on the Ravensbourn, 10 miles S by E of London.

Bromley, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Monday. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, and afterward Paget-Bromley, being given to lord Paget at the dissolution of the abbies. It is seven miles E of Stafford, and 129 NW of London.

Brompton, a village in Kent, situate on an easy ascent from Chatham, and containing fine barracks for the military of that garrison.

Bromsgrove, a corporate town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are manufactures of sheeting, nails, and needles; and a grammar-school founded by Edward VI. It is seated on the Salwarp, 15 miles NNE of Worcester, and 116 NW of London.

Bromyard, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated near the Frome, amid fine orchards, 13 miles NE of Hereford, and 125 WNW of London.

Bronno, or *Broni*, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, where the French defeated the Austrians in 1800. It is 10 miles SE of Pavia.

Bronti, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 28 miles W of Taormina.

Brookfield, a town of Massachusets, in Worcester county. Here are iron ore, and large quantities of stone which yield copperas. It is seated on the Quaboag, 17 miles W by S of Worcester.

Brookhaven, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, Long island, 60 miles E of New York.

Brooklyn, a town of New York, in Kings county, at the W end of Long island, near East river, which separates it from the city of New York.

Brooklyn, a town of Massachusets, in Norfolk county, separated from Boston on the E by a narrow bay. Large

quantities of fruits and vegetables are produced here for the Boston market.

Broom, Loch, a great salt lake, or arm of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, in Rossshire. It contains several good harbours, has long been noted for excellent herrings, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

Brora, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name, and forms several cascades in its course to the town of Brora, where it enters the sea.

Brora, a town of Scotland, on the SE coast of Sutherlandshire, with a small harbour at the mouth of the Brora, 14 miles NE of Dornoch.

Broseley, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are many coal and iron mines, considerable iron-works, and manufactures of porcelain and tobacco pipes. It is seated near the Severn, six miles NNW of Bridgenorth, and 146 NW of London.

Brotherton, a village in W Yorkshire, one mile N of Ferrybridge, where Thomas de Brotherton, son of Edward I, was born. It has a trade in lime.

Brouage, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It has considerable salt-works, and stands near a bay of the sea, 17 miles S of Rochelle.

Brouca, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, on the gulf of Catania, 15 miles S of Catania.

Brough, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Thursday. Near it is a cotton spinning manufacture, at the foot of a mountain. It is eight miles ESE of Appleby, and 261 NNW of London.

Brouwershaven, a seaport of Holland, on the N side of the island of Schonen, nine miles SW of Helvoetsluys. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Brownsville, a town of Pennsylvania, in Fayette county. The trade to Kentucky renders it a flourishing place; and many boats are built here. The vicinity abounds with monuments of Indian antiquity. It is seated on the Monongahela, at the mouth of Redstone creek, 30 miles SSE of Pittsburg.

Brsesc; see *Brzesc*.

Bruchsal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and late bishopric of Spire. It has a large salt-work, and is seated on the river Satz, five miles SE of Philipsburg.

Bruck, a town of the duchy of Saxony, 25 miles N by W of Wittenberg.

Bruck, a town of Austria, on the river Leyta, 20 miles ESE of Vienna.

Bruck, or *Broug*, a town of Swisserland, in Argau, with a college; seated on the river Aar, 22 miles SE of Basel.

Bruck, or *Pruck*, a town of Bavaria, on the river Amner, 12 miles W of Munich.—Another, in the Palatinate, 22 miles NNE of Ratisbon.

Bruck, or *Pruck*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle of its name. It stands on the river Muehr, 24 miles NNW of Gratz, and 82 SW of Vienna. Lon. 15 8 E, lat. 47 27 N.

Brue, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood forest, on the borders of Wiltshire, and flows through the county, by Bruton and Glastonbury, into Bridgewater bay.

Brug, a town of Swisserland, in the Vallais, seated on the Rhone, 39 miles E of Sion.

Bruges, a city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, capital of the department of Lis, and lately an episcopal see. It was once a great trading town; but, in the 16th century, the civil wars drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000, but it is not populous in proportion to its extent. Its situation still commands some trade, for it has canals to Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. Bruges has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is 14 miles E of Ostend. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Brugge, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the river Leyne, 12 miles SW of Hildesheim.

Bruggen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Schwalm, six miles NE of Ruremonde.

Brugneto, a town of the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Apennines, 35 miles ESE of Genoa.

Brumau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, on the frontiers of Hungary, 26 miles E of Hradisch.

Brunn, or *Brinn*, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is defended by a strong fortress, called Spilberg, built on an eminence; and has manufactures of cloth, velvet, and plush. The Prussians besieged it in 1742; but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated at the confluence of the Zwittau and Schwartz, 33 miles SW of Olmutz. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 49 13 N.

Brunnen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Schweitz. Here the cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden formed the alliance which was the foundation of the republic of Swis-

ſerland. It is ſeated on the Waldſtædter See, two miles SW of Schweitz.

Brunsbuttle, a town of Germany, in Holſtein, near the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles NW of Gluckſtadt.

Brunswick, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Luneburg, W by Weſtphalia, S by Heſſe, and E by Anhalt, Halberſtadt, and Magdeburg. It contains many mines, ſeveral medicinal ſprings, large foreſts, and plenty of all the neceſſaries of life. The principal rivers are the Weſer, Ocker, and Leyne. It is divided into four duchies and two counties. The duchies of Brunſwick Proper and Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, with the counties of Rheinſtein and Blankenburg, were lately ſubject to the duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle; while the elector of Hanover was duke of Brunſwick-Grubenhagen and Brunſwick-Calenburg, which alſo included the diſtrict of Gottingen.

Brunswick, a fortified city of Lower Saxony, and the chief town in the duchy of Brunſwick, with a citadel. It has ten Lutheran churches, a rich monaſtery of St. Blaiſe, and about 22,000 inhabitants. This town is famous for a kind of ſtrong beer, called Mum, which is exported even to Aſia. It is ſeated on the Ocker, ſeven miles N by E of Wolfenbuttle, and 68 S of Luneburg. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Brunswick, a ſeaport of the ſtate of Georgia, chief town of Glynn county, with a ſafe harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war. It is ſeated in a fertile country, at the mouth of Turtle river, in St. Simon ſound, 60 miles SSW of Savanna. Lon. 81 0 W, lat. 31 10 N.

Brunswick, a city of New Jerſey, in Middleſex county. Its ſituation is low, but many houſes are now built on a pleaſant hill, which riſes at the back of the town. It has a conſiderable inland trade, and, over the Raritan, one of the moſt elegant bridges in America. Queens college was in this city, but is now extinct as a place of inſtruction. Brunſwick is 60 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 20 N.

Brunswick, New, a Britiſh province in N America, ſeparated from that of Nova Scotia in 1784. It is bounded on the W by New England, N by Canada, E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and S by Nova Scotia and the bay of Fundy. At the concluſion of the American war, the emigration of loyaliſts to this province was very great. The river St. John opens a vaſt extent of fine country, moſt of which is ſettled and under improvement. The upland is in general well wooded, and the lofty pines afford a conſiderable ſupply of maſts for the royal navy. The chief place is the city of St. John, but the ſeat of government is at Frederictown.

Bruſsels, a fortified city of the Netherlands, capital of the department of Dyle, lately the capital of Brabant, and the ſeat of the governor of the Auſtrian Low Countries. It has many magnificent ſquares, public buildings, walks, and fountains. The Hotel de Ville, in the grand market-place, is a remarkable ſtructure: the turret is 364 feet in height, and on the top is the figure of St. Michael, of copper gilt, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. Here is a kind of nunnery, called the Beguinage, which is like a little town, and ſurrounded by a wall and a ditch: the women educated here are allowed to leave it when they chooſe to marry. Bruſſels is celebrated for its fine lace, camblets, and tapeſtry; and contains 80,000 inhabitants. It has a communication with the Scheldt by a canal, 20 miles long. It was bombarded by marſhal Villeroy in 1695, by which 14 churches and 4000 houſes were deſtroyed. It has been ſeveral times taken ſince; the laſt time by the French in 1794. It is ſeated partly on an eminence, and partly on the river Senne, 25 miles S of Antwerp, and 148 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Bruton, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturday. Here are manufactures of ſilk and hoſiery; a freeſchool, founded by Edward VI; and a ſtately almſhouſe, conſiſting of the ruins of a priory. It is ſeated on the river Brue, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 109 W of London.

Bruyers, a town of France, in the department of Voſges, 11 miles ENE of Epinal.

Bryansbridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, ſeated on the Shannon, eight miles N of Limerick.

Brzesc, a fortified town of Lithuania, capital of Poleſia, or the palatinate of Brzeſc, with a caſtle on a rock. Here is a large ſynagogue, reſorted to by Jews from all parts of Europe. It is ſeated on the river Bug, 90 miles S by W of Grodno. Lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Brzesc, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. It is ſurrounded by a wall, and ſeated in a marſhy plain, 95 miles WNW of Warſaw. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Brzesnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with manufactures of lace, fire arms, and hardware, 24 miles WNW of Saatz.—Another, in the circle of Prachin, 18 miles WNW of Pisek.

Bua, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, called likewise Partridge island, because frequented by those birds. It is joined by a bridge to the town of Traon.

Buarcos, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the seacoast, at the mouth of the Mondego, 27 miles S of Aveira.

Baccari, or *Buchari*, a seaport of Morlachia, on the NE part of the gulf of Venice. In 1780 it was made a free port for commerce with the E Indies. It is 12 miles E of Fiume. Lon. 14 26 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Buchannes, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, to the E of Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, in lon. 1 34 W, lat. 57 27 N. Near this promontory are the Bullers of Buchan, and other stupendous rocks and precipices, much admired for their awful grandeur.

Bucharia; see *Bokharia*.

Buchau, a town of Suabia, with a nunnery, seated on a small lake, called Feyder See, 25 miles SW of Ulm.

Buchau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, 26 miles SW of Saatz.

Bucholz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, seated on the Dahme, 23 miles SSE of Berlin.

Buchorest, a strong city of European Turkey, capital of Walachia, where the hospodar commonly resides. The patriarchal church is large, adjoining to the palace of the archbishop; and in a square, near the centre of the town, is the great church of St. George the patron saint of Walachia. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. It is seated on the Domboriza, 35 miles SSE of Tergovist, and 200 N by W of Adrianople. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 44 57 N.

Buchorn, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, seated on the lake of Constance, 18 miles ENE of Constance.

Buckden, a village in Huntingdonshire, five miles SW of Huntingdon. Here is a superb palace of the bishops of Lincoln, and several of the prelates have been interred in the church.

Buckeburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, with a castle, on the river Aa, three miles ESE of Minden.

Buckenham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E by N of Thetford, and 93 NE of London.

Buckfastleigh, a village in Devonshire, three miles S by W of Ashburton. Here are some remains of an abbey; and many of the houses are built with materials from its ruins.

Buckingham, a borough and the capital of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is almost surrounded by the Ouse, over which are three stone bridges. There was formerly a castle, on a mount, in the middle of the town. Here is little trade or manufacture, except lace-making, and some paper-mills on the river. Two miles to the NW is Stowe, the celebrated seat of the marquis of Buckingham. The town suffered greatly by fire in 1725. It is 25 miles NE of Oxford, and 55 NW of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 58 N.

Buckinghamshire, a county of England, 39 miles long and 18 broad; bounded on the N by Northamptonshire, E by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, S by Berkshire, and W by Oxfordshire. It contains 318,400 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 185 parishes; has 15 market-towns; and sends 14 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 107,444. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse, and Tame. The soil is rich, being chiefly chalk or marl; and the woods of the hills, chiefly beech, form a considerable article of profit, both as fuel and timber. The most general manufacture is bone-lace and paper.

Bucklers-hard, a village in Hampshire, on Beaulieu river, nine miles SSW of Southampton. The inhabitants are principally employed in ship-building; and many frigates have been built here.

Buda, or *Offen*, the capital of Lower Hungary, situate on the side of a hill, on the W side of the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats to Pest. The inhabitants are estimated at 21,000. The churches and public buildings are handsome. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and hot baths that were in good order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of this place. The Turks took it in 1529, and it was afterward besieged several times by the Germans to no purpose, till 1686, when it was taken. It is 94 miles ESE of Presburg, and 200 NNW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Budelich, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Traen, 12 miles ENE of Treves.

Buderich, or *Burich*, a town of

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France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Rhine, 22 miles SE of Cleve.

Budin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, with a castle, nine miles S by W of Leutmeritz.

Budingen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle; situate on the Sambach, 25 miles ENE of Frankfort.

Budissen; see *Bautzen*.

Budoa, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It sustained a siege by the Turks in 1686, and is 30 miles SE of Ragusa. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Budrio, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese, eight miles E of Bologna.

Budweis, a fortified town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, and lately a bishop's see. In the environs are mines of gold and silver. It is seated on the Muldau, 75 miles S by W of Prague. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Budzac. see *Bessarbia*.

Bug, a river of Poland, which rises in the palatinate of Lemburg, flows N to Brzesc, crosses Polachia into Masovia, and enters the Vistula above Wischgrod.

Buen Ayre; see *Bonair*.

Buenos Ayres, a city and seaport, the capital of Paraguay, the seat of a viceroyalty, and a bishop's see. It is well fortified; and hither is brought a great part of the treasures and merchandise of Peru and Chili, which are exported to Spain. It was founded by Mendosa in 1535, but afterward abandoned; and in 1544, another colony of the Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It has an elegant cathedral, a small Indian church, two monasteries, five convents, a college, a beautiful square, and about 33,000 inhabitants. The trade is carried on with the provinces of Peru by means of carts drawn by oxen, which travel together in caravans. The country around is quite open and level, furnishing every species of American and European productions; but the most extraordinary circumstance is the propagation of cattle, which have multiplied so immensely that all are in common, and a great many are killed merely for their hides. Buenos Ayres was surrendered to the English in July 1806, but they were obliged to abandon it soon after. In July 1807 the English made an unsuccessful attack on this city. It is seated on the Plata, 220 miles from the ocean, though the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Lon. 58 31 W, lat. 34 35 S.

Bugia, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantia, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a strong castle, but sir Edward Spragge destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. The harbour is safer and more capacious than that of Algiers, but its entrance is equally dangerous. The principal trade is in instruments of agriculture, made of iron, obtained from mountains near the town. It is 90 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 5 28 E, lat. 36 49 N.

Bujalance, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in the centre of an extensive plain, rich in vines, olives, and corn, 22 miles E of Cordova.

Builth, or *Buallt*, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Monday. Here was an ancient castle, whose keep, its last remains, was burnt down in 1690, and the whole town nearly destroyed. In this neighbourhood the Welch made their last stand for independence, and were defeated by Edward I, in 1283. Builth has a manufacture of stockings. It is seated on the Wye, over which is a bridge into Radnorshire, 12 miles N of Brecknock, and 173 W by N of London.

Buis, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 40 miles E of Orange, and 65 SSE of Valence.

Buitrago, a fortified town of Spain, in New Castile, celebrated for the wool collected in its environs. It is seated on the Lozoya, 40 miles N of Madrid.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, two miles W of Cairo, and the port of that city. On the N side of it is the Calish, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Cairo. See *Cairo*.

Bulam, an island on the W coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Gambia. The soil is good; and a settlement of free blacks was formed here in 1792, by the English, but the natives of the continent would not permit it to continue. Lon. 16 30 W, lat. 13 0 N.

Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the N by Walachia and Bessarbia, E by the Black sea, S by Romania and Macedonia, and W by Servia. It is mountainous, but fertile in the intervening vallies. Soffa is the capital.

Bulness; see *Bowness*.

Bunawe, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the E side of Loch Etive, at the influx of the river Awe. Here is an iron foundery, a valuable salmon fishery, and a bay that affords safe anchorage in any wind. It is 15 miles ENE of Oban.

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Bundelcund, or *Bundela*, a circar of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots. It is a mountainous tract, and contains the celebrated diamond mines of Panna, with some strong fortresses. Chatterpour is the capital.

Bungay, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wavenay, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It has two churches, and the ruins of a nunnery and a castle. It is 36 miles N by E of Ipswich, and 106 NE of London.

Bungo, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo. The king of this country was converted to Christianity, and sent a solemn embassy to the pope in 1583. The capital is Fumay. Lon. 132 0 E, lat. 32 40 N.

Buniva, a mountain of Greece, between Janna and Livadia, extending to the gulf of Zeiton. The ancient name was Æta; and it is famous for the pass of Thermopylæ (so called from the hot baths in the neighbourhood) where Leonidas, and his 300 Spartans, resisted for three days the whole Persian army.

Bunkers Hill; see *Breeds Hill*.

Buntingford, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday, 31 miles N by E of London.

Buntwala, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, which has a great inland trade; situate near the Netrawari, 10 miles E of Mangalore.

Buntzlau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. It has a manufacture of brown pottery with gold and silver flowers; and is seated on the Bober, 23 miles W by N of Lignitz.

Buntzlau, Alt, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 16 miles SSW of Jung Buntzlau.

Bunztlau, Jung, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Buntzlau. It was a royal town under Rodolphus II, and is seated on the Iser, 28 miles NNE of Prague. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Buragrag, a river of Fez, which enters the Atlantic ocean, at Sallee.

Burdwan, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in Bengal, seated on the Dummooda, 57 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 20 N.

Burello, or *Civita Burella*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 20 miles S of Lauciano.

Buren, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a fortified castle, 22 miles W of Nimeguen.

Buren, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Alme, 10 miles S of Paderborn.

Buren, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Aar, six miles SW of Soleure.

Burford, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of saddles, dussels, and rugs; seated on the Windrush, 17 miles W by N of Oxford, and 72 W of London.

Burg, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, seated on the Old Yssel, 18 miles E of Nimeguen.

Burg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ihle, 12 miles NNE of Magdeburg.

Burg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with manufactures of gun-barrels and woollen stuffs; seated on the Wipper, 18 miles SE of Dusseldorf.

Burgas, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the W coast of the Black sea, 116 miles NNW of Constantinople. Lon. 27 26 E, lat. 42 31 N.

Burgau, a town of Suabia, with a castle which gives name to a marquisate, lately subject to Austria, but ceded to Bavaria in 1805. It is seated on the Mindel, six miles E of Guntzburg, and 22 WNW of Augsburg.

Burgdorf, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, seated on an eminence, on the river Emmen, eight miles NE of Bern.

Burgdorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in Luneburg, with a castle, on the river Awe, 15 miles S of Zell.

Burgh, a village in Cumberland, five miles WNW of Carlisle. Near it is a column, erected to denote the spot where Edward I died, when preparing for an expedition against Scotland.

Burghaun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on the river Haun, eight miles NNE of Fulda.

Burglengenfel, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, 16 miles NW of Ratisbon.

Burgos, a city of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. It has an antique castle, once the abode of the kings of Castile; and the cathedral is one of the most magnificent Gothic fabrics in Europe. The squares, public buildings, and fountains, are fine; but its trade and manufactures are inconsiderable, and the inhabitants do not exceed 10,000. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Arlanzon, 95 miles E by S of Leon, and 117 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 28 N.

Burgu, or *Berdon*, a territory of Zahara, in the desert of Lybia, to the S of Augila and E of Fezzan. The capital

is of the same name, 250 miles SSW of Augila, and 430 ESE of Mourzook. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Burgundy, a late province of France, 112 miles long and 75 broad; bounded on the E by Franche Compté, W by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, S by Lyonois, and N by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wines; and is now formed into the three departments of Côte d'Or, Saoné and Loire, and Yonne.

Burhanpour, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Candeish, and, at one period, of the Deccan also. It has a great trade in fine cotton for veils, shawls, &c. In the war with the Mahrattas in 1803 it surrendered to the British. It is situate in a delightful country, on the river Tapty, 225 miles E by N of Surat. Lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Burhanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the river Cossimbazar, 90 miles N of Calcutta.

Burlano, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, near the lake Castigleno, 10 miles SSE of Massa.

Burich; see *Buderich*.

Burka, a fortified seaport of Arabia, in the province of Amen, 45 miles WNW of Mascat.

Burken, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, 27 miles E of Heidelberg.

Burkhausen, a town of Bavaria, with an old fortified castle on a mountain. It is the seat of a regency, and stands on the river Salza, near its conflux with the Inn, 27 miles NNW of Salzburg.

Burlington, a town of England. See *Bridlington*.

Burlington, a city of New Jersey, capital of a county of the same name. It is a free port; seated on the Delaware, which is here a mile broad, and affords a safe and convenient harbour. It is 17 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 40 17 N.

Burlington, a town of Vermont, chief of Chittinden county. In 1791, a charter was granted for a richly endowed university to be established here. It is situate on Lake Champlain, 122 miles N of Bennington. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 44 25 N.

Burnham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It stands near the sea, on the river Burn, in which is a small harbour. Around it are five villages of the same name, with an addition; and that of Burnham Thorp is the birthplace of the celebrated admiral lord Nelson, whose father was the rector. Burnham is 29 miles NW of Norwich, and 117 NE of London.

Burnham, a town in Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 miles SE of Malden.

Burnley, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and some woollen and cotton manufactures. It stands in a woody vale, almost surrounded by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 35 miles SE of Lancaster, and 211 NNW of London.

Burnt Island, an island near the S coast of Newfoundland, 15 miles ESE of Cape Ray. Lon. 58 50 W, lat. 47 30 N.

Burnt Islands, a cluster of islands in the Indian ocean, WNW from Goa. Lon. 73 30 E, lat. 16 0 N.

Burntisland, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour, and a trade in ship-building. It is seated at the foot of lofty hills, nine miles N of Leith.

Burrampooter, or *Megna*, a river which rises in the mountains of Tibet, near the head of the Ganges. These two rivers, issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, direct their course toward opposite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles asunder; and afterward meet in one point near the sea, each having performed a winding course of about 1400 miles. From its source, the Burrampooter proceeds E through Tibet, where it is named Sapoo, or Zancin; that is, the River: after washing the border of the territory of Lassa, it proceeds SE to within 220 miles of Yunan, the westernmost province of China: it then turns suddenly to the W, and passing through Assam, assumes the name of Burrampooter. It enters Bengal on the NE, makes a circuit round the western point of the Garrow Mountains, and then, altering its course to S, meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the sea. During the last 60 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from four to five miles wide.

Bursa, or *Prusa*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, built by Prusias king of Bythinia. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire, before the taking of Constantinople; and it now contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It stands upon several little hills, at the bottom of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit-trees. So many

ſprings proceed from the mount, that every houſe has its own fountain; and at its foot are ſplendid hot baths. The moſques are elegant, as are the caravanſaries. The bezeſtine is a large ſtructure full of warehouſes and ſhops, containing all the commodities of the eaſt, beſide their own manufactures in ſilk. Here are the beſt workmen in all Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the tapeſtry of Italy and France. None but mooſelmins are permitted to dwell in the city; but the ſuburbs, which are much finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. Burſa is 68 miles S by E of Conſtantinople. Lon. 29 12 E, lat. 40 8 N.

Burslem, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It was lately a ſmall village, but now has extenſive potteries, and in 1801 contained 6578 inhabitants. It ſtands near the Trent and Merſey canal, two miles NNE of Newcaſtle, and 151 NNW of London.

Bursleton, a village in Hampſhire, five miles ESE of Southampton. It ſtands on the Hamble, three miles from its mouth, and ſeveral ſhips have been built here for the navy.

Burton, a town in Weſtmorland, with a market on Tueſday; ſeated in a valley near the Lancaſter canal, 12 miles S of Kendal, and 251 NNW of London.

Burton upon Strather, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Monday; ſeated on a hill, near the Trent, 32 miles N of Lincoln, and 165 N by W of London.

Burton upon Trent, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It has the remains of a large abbey; and over the Trent is a bridge of freeſtone, a quarter of a mile in length. Here are manufactures of hats, cotton, tammies, ſpades and other articles of iron; and it is famous for excellent ale. It is 12 miles NE of Lichfield, and 125 NNW of London.

Burwah, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal, on the borders of Oriſſa, 250 miles W by N of Calcutta. Lon. 84 33 E, lat. 23 6 N.

Bury, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Thurſday. Here are large manufactures of woollen and cotton; and ſome capital printing works near the town. In 1801 the inhabitants were 7072. It is ſeated on the Irwell, above the influx of the Roch, nine miles N by W of Mancheſter, and 195 NNW of London.

Bury St. Edmund, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here; and to his honour an abbey was founded, of which ſome noble ruins remain. Here are two pariſh-churches, which ſtand in one churchyard: in St. Mary's lies Mary queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. At this town the barons met, and entered into a league againſt king John. Henry VI called a parliament here in 1446, when Humphry duke of Glouceſter was impriſoned, and he died here, as ſuppoſed, by poiſon. The aſſizes for the county are held here; and it has a freeſchool founded by Edward VI. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 7655; and moſt of them are employed in trade and manufactures. It is ſeated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouſe, 25 miles NW of Ipſwich, and 71 NNE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Buryens, St. a village in Cornwall, five miles WSW of Penzance. It was once of great note, and had a college founded by king Athelſtan. The church is ſpacious, and contains many curious relics of antiquity. In its neighbourhood are 19 large ſtones ſtanding in a circle, 12 feet from each other, and in the centre is one much larger than the reſt.

Busaco, a ridge of mountains in Portugal, in Beira, extending N from the river Mondego; noted for a battle, in 1810, in which the French were defeated by the Britiſh and Portugueſe.

Bushier, a town of Perſia, in Farliſtan, ſurrounded by a wall, with a few baſtions. The Engliſh Eaſt-India Company have a factory here; and the trade with Shiras, by caravans, is conſiderable. It is ſituate on a narrow neck of land, in the gulf of Perſia, 110 miles WSW of Shiras. Lon. 51 0 E, lat. 29 20 N.

Bussarah, or *Busra*; ſee *Bassora*.

Bute, an iſland of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, ſeparated on the N from the peniniſula of Cowal in Argyleſhire by a narrow channel. It is 14 miles long and four broad; the N part hilly and barren, but the S fertile and well cultivated. The coaſt is rocky, and indented with ſeveral ſafe harbours, chiefly appropriated to the herring fiſhery. Rothſay is the capital.

Buteshire, a county of Scotland, conſiſting of the iſlands of Bute, Arran, Great and Little Combray, and Inchmarnoc, which lie in the frith of Clyde, between the counties of Ayr and Argyle. This ſhire ſends a member to

parliament alternately with Caithnesshire. See *Bute, &c.*

Butrinto, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see; seated on the canal of Corfu, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S of Chimæra. Lon. 20 9 E, lat. 39 49 N.

Buttermere, a lake in Cumberland, eight miles SW of Keswick. It is two miles long, and nearly half a mile broad. On the W side it is terminated by a mountain, called, from its ferruginous colour, the Red Pike; a strip of cultivated ground adorns the E shore; at the N end is the village of Buttermere; and a group of houses, called Gatesgarth, is seated on the S extremity, under an amphitheatre of mountainous rocks. Here Honister Crag is seen rising to a vast height, flanked by two conical mountains, Fleetwith on the E, and Scarf on the W side. Numerous mountain torrents form never-failing cataracts that thunder and foam down the rocks, and form the lake below. This lake is called the Upper Lake; and near a mile from it, to the NE is the Lower Lake, called also Cromack-water. The river Cocker flows through both these lakes to Cockermouth.

Butterworth, a large village in Lancashire, two miles E of Rochdale, which partakes in the trade and manufactures of that town.

Button Bay, the N part of Hudson bay, where sir Thomas Button attempted to discover a NW passage, but lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66 N lat.

Buttstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Loss, 16 miles W of Naumburg.

Butzbach, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, seated in a marshy but fertile plain, 10 miles S of Giessen.

Butzow, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, seated on the Warna, 17 miles SW of Rostock.

Buxadewar, a strong fort of the country of Bootan, at the entrance of the mountains from Bengal. It stands on the top of a rock, 20 miles N of Chichacotta.

Buxar, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the right bank of the Ganges, 72 miles W of Patna.

Buxtehude, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Este, 18 miles SE of Stade.

Buxton, a village in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. It has nine wells that rise near the source of the river Wye; and they are deemed one of the seven wonders of the Peak. Their waters, noted in the time of the Romans, are hot and sulphureous; and much company resort to them in the summer. The building for the bath was erected by George earl of Shrewsbury; and here Mary queen of Scots was for some time. The duke of Devonshire has erected a beautiful crescent, and under the houses are piazzas and shops. A mile hence is another of the wonders, called Pool's Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave of considerable height, and 696 feet long, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral. It contains many stalactitious concretions, and several curious representations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 32 miles NW of Derby, and 160 NNW of London.

Bychow, a town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 miles SSW of Wilna. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Byron Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. The natives are tall, well-proportioned, and clean; and their countenance expressive of a surprising mixture of intrepidity and cheerfulness. Lon. 173 46 E, lat. 1 18 S.

C.

Caaden, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Eger, nine miles SW of Commotau.

Caana; see *Kene*.

Cabeça de Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, 12 miles SW of Portalegro.

Cabenda, a seaport of Africa, in Congo, subject to Portugal, 100 miles SE of Loango. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 4 5 S.

Cabes, or *Gabes*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near a gulf of the same name, 170 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 33 40 N.

Cabinpoint, a town of Virginia, in Surry county, on Upper Chipoak creek, near James river, 26 miles ESE of Petersburg.

Cabra, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with six convents, and a college for the study of philosophy and divinity. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, near the source of a river of the same name, 25 miles SE of Cordova.

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Cabra, a town of the kingdom of Tombuctoo. It is a place of great trade, seated on the Niger, and serves as a port to the capital. The various products of the country are brought hither, to barter for the European and Barbary manufactures. It is 10 miles SE of Tombuctoo.

Cabrera, an island in the Mediterranean, seven miles S of Majorca. It has a large harbour, on the N side, defended by a castle. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 39 8 N.

Cabul, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Persia, N by the Hindoo-ko, E by Cashmere, and S by Candahar. It was anciently a province of Persia, afterward it was annexed to the Mogul empire till 1739, when it was restored to Persia by Nadir Shah. The country is highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with snow, hills of moderate height, rich plains, stately forests, and innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country.

Cabul, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the sultan of the Afghans, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-ko, on the river Attock. It carries on a considerable trade, and is considered as the gate of India toward Tartary. In 1739, Nadir Shah took it by storm, and plundered it of great treasures. It is 170 miles NE of Candahar. Lon. 68 35 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Cacaca, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock, 16 miles S of Melilla.

Cacella, a town of Portugal, on the SE coast of Algarva, six miles E by N of Tavira, and eight WSW of Castro Marim.

Caceres, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Sabrot, 22 miles SE of Alcantara.

Caceres, a town of the island of Luconia, capital of the province of Camarines, and a bishop's see. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 14 33 N.

Cachan, or *Cashan*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, which has a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and porcelain. Here are many Christians, and Gubres, or worshippers of fire. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N by W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 55 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Cachao, or *Kecho*, the capital of the kingdom of Tonquin. It contains 20,000 houses, whose walls are of mud, and the roofs covered with thatch; a few are built with brick, and roofed with pantiles. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king has three palaces here, such as they are; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. The house of the English factory is the best in the city; and the factories purchase silks and lackered ware, as in China. It is seated on the river Hoti, 80 miles from the gulf of Tonquin. Lon. 105 11 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Cacheo, a town of the kingdom of Cumbo, on the river Cacheo, or St. Domingo, 50 miles from its mouth. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 6 N.

Cachoeira, a town of Brasil, in the government of All Saints Bay. It is the mart for the northern gold mines, and stands on a small river, 42 miles NW of St. Salvador.

Cacongo, a town of the kingdom of Loango, seated near the mouth of a river; 40 miles SSE of Loango.

Cacorla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains, 40 miles ENE of Jaen.

Cadenac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE of Cahors.

Cadenel, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 28 miles SE of Avignon.

Cader Idris, a mountain of Wales, in Merionethshire, to the S of Dolgelly. The perpendicular height is estimated to be 2900 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit are the remains of a fortress; and it has several lakes, abounding with fish.

Cadiar, a town of Spain, in Granada, 28 miles SE of Granada.

Cadillac, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, with a castle, seated on the Garonne, 15 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

Cadiz, a fortified city of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour. It is seated at the N extremity of a peninsula, which is 10 miles long and scarcely three broad in any part; forming a harbour of more than the same length, between it and the mainland, from six to eight miles in breadth. The S side of the city is inaccessible by sea, being edged with craggy rocks; on the W side is fort St. Sebastian, and on the E fort St. Philip; and the passage into the harbour is commanded by two opposite forts, Matagorda on the continent near Porto Real, and St. Lorenzo on the peninsula;

which two forts are also called the Puntals. Cadiz was built by the Phœnicians, and was afterward a Roman town: and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. It is closely built; the streets are in general narrow, but kept remarkably clean, and the houses are high, with flat roofs. The situation prevents its further extension; and in 1799 it contained 75,000 inhabitants, who have every necessary of life in plenty, except water for drinking, which they are obliged to obtain from springs on the coast, near St Maria. The cathedral is an ancient structure, with magnificent decorations; and a new one was begun to be erected in 1722, but will still require many years to complete. Here is also a commodious observatory, a national theatre, and a large customhouse, but not an exchange. This port is the centre of the Spanish commerce to the W Indies and America. There are linen manufactures in the neighbourhood, but that of salt is the chief branch of industry. Cadiz was taken by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. It is 33 miles SSW of Seville, and 60 WNW of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 36 32 N.

Cadora, a town of Italy, capital of the district of Cadorino, and the birthplace of Titian, the painter. It is seated on the Piave, 15 miles N of Belluno. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Cadorino, a district of Italy, lately subject to Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli, S and W by the Bellunese, and N by the principality of Brixen. It is a mountainous country, and the chief town is Cadora.

Cadsand, or *Cassand*, an island of Holland, on the N coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt. The land is fertile, and the inhabitants make a large quantity of excellent cheese. The chief town is Cassandria.

Caen, a city of France, capital of the department of Calvados, with a celebrated university, and a castle with four towers, built by the English. The abbey of St. Stephen was founded by William the conqueror, who was buried in it. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It is 65 miles W by S of Rouen, and 125 W of Paris. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 49 11 N.

Caer. For some places that often begin thus, as Caerdiff, see under *Car*.

Caerhun, a village of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, on the river Conway, five miles S of Abereonway. A Roman hypocaust and other antiquities have been discovered here; and it is deemed to be the site of the ancient Conovium.

Caerleon, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursday. Many Roman antiquities have been found here; and it has the ruins of a castle. It is seated on the Usk, 19 miles SW of Monmouth, and 145 W by N of London.

Caerphilly, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday, and a woollen manufacture. The ruins of its celebrated castle more resemble that of a city than a single edifice. It is seated between the Taafe and Rumney, seven miles N of Cardiff, and 160 W of London.

Caerwent, a village in Monmouthshire, four miles SW of Chepstow. It is the Venta Silurum of the Romans, once crowded with palaces and temples; but now the buildings within its ruined walls are only a church and a few scattered houses, the rest of the area being laid out in fields and orchards, where a tessellated pavement and numerous other antiquities have been discovered.

Caerwys, a town of Wales, in Flintshire. It had a market, which has been discontinued since that at Holywell was established; and the assizes were held here before their removal to Mold. It is five miles W of Flint, and 212 NW of London.

Caffa, or *Theodosia*, the largest town of the Crimea, with an excellent road and harbour. It was taken, in 1266, by the Genoese, who made it one of the most flourishing towns in Asia. It was taken from them by the Venetians, in 1297, but soon recovered; however, in 1474, the Tartars, assisted by the Turks, finally expelled them. It was the last post in the Crimea of which the Genoese retained the sovereignty. Caffa was the Theodosia of the ancients; a name which has been restored to it by the Russians, who became possessed of the Crimea in 1791. It then contained about 20,000 inhabitants, was well garrisoned, and a place of great commerce; but it has since suffered great devastation from the Russians, who have plundered or demolished the minarets, mosques, baths, &c. and laid most of the houses in ruins. The trade consists in wax, furs, lamb-skins, leather, horses, and female slaves, most of the latter brought from Circassia. Caffa is seated on a bay of the Black sea, at the foot of some high mountains, 65 miles E by N of Sympheropol, and 130 SE of Precop. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

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Caffraria, a country of Africa extending along the Indian ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish river, in lat. 30 30 S; by this river it is divided from the country of the Hottentots, and the other boundaries are not ascertained. The Caffres are tall and well proportioned; and in general evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their skin is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing of both sexes is the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their loins; pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; they are adorned also with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. They are fond of dogs; and have great pride in their cattle, which pay the most perfect obedience to their voice. Their exercise is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing lances, and, in time of war, use shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn. They raise several vegetables, which are not indigenous to the country, as tobacco, watermelons, kidneybeans, and hemp. Their huts are higher and more commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile; but their oxen, and almost all their animals, are much smaller. Industry is the leading trait in the character of the Caffres, who are distinguished from their neighbours to the S by their fondness for agriculture. They have a high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power: they believe in a future state of rewards and punishment; but think that the world had no beginning, and will be everlasting. They have no sacred ceremonies, and consequently no priests; but they have a kind of conjurors whom they greatly revere. They are governed by an heriditary king, whose power is very limited; but, being permitted to take as many wives as he pleases, he has a larger portion of lands to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend and feed. The distance of the different hordes makes it necessary that they should have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king.

Cagli, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Apennines, 20 miles S of Urbino.

Cagliari, a fortified city and seaport of Sardinia, capital of the island, and an archbishop's see, with a university and a castle. Here are five churches, beside the cathedral, three of which are collegiate. It stands on the S part of the island, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, which forms a large and secure harbour. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Cagnete, *Canete*, or *Guarco*, a town of Peru, capital of a district of the same name, extending about 24 leagues along the seacoast. It is situate near the sea, 80 miles SE of Lima. Lon. 76 16 W, lat. 13 10 S.

Cahir, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, with a castle, situate on the Suir, 12 miles S of Cashel.

Cahir, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on an inlet of Dingle bay, 32 miles SW of Tralee.

Cahors, a city of France, capital of the department of Lot, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. The town has a manufacture of fine cloths and ratteens, and furnishes excellent wine. It was taken by assault, in 1580, by Henry IV, by means of petards, which were first employed here. In one of the suburbs are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. Cahors is 70 miles N of Toulouse, and 287 S of Paris. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 44 27 N.

Cajaneburg, a town of Sweden, capital of E Bothnia, situate on a lake where the river Pytia forms a tremendous cascade. It contains but few inhabitants, and is 350 miles NNE of Abo. Lon. 27 45 E, lat. 64 13 N.

Cajazzo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, situate on a hill, by the river Volturno, 22 miles NE of Naples.

Caicos, a cluster of islands in the W Indies, to the N of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal one. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

Cai-fong, a city of China, capital of the province of Ho-nan. It is situate on a plain, six miles from the river Hoan-ho, which is higher than the plain, and kept in by raised dikes that extend above 90 miles. When the city was besieged by the rebels, in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. Some of the ruins still remain, which show that its present state is far inferior to its former magnificence. Its jurisdiction comprehends four cities of the second class and thirty of the third. It is 315 miles SSW of Peking. Lon 114 28 E, lat. 34 53 N.

Caifa, a feaport of Syria, in Paleſtine, defended by walls and a citadel. It ſtands on the s ſide of the bay of Acre, eight miles sw of Acre.

Caiman, three ſmall iſlands of the W Indies, to the NW of Jamaica, between 81 and 86 w lon. The inhabitants of Jamaica come hither to catch tortoiſes.

Cairabad, a town of Hindooſtan, capital of a circar in the province of Oude, 44 miles N by W of Lucknow, and 96 NW of Fyzabad.

Cairn, a village of Scotland, in Wigtonſhire, with an excellent harbour, on the E ſide of Loch Ryan, nine miles N of Stranrawer.

Cairngorm, a mountain of Scotland, between the counties of Banff and Murray. It riſes in a conical form 1750 feet above the level of a ſmall lake near its baſe, which is the ſource of the Avon, and 4050 feet above the level of the ſea; its ſides clothed with firs, and its top generally covered with ſnow. It is famous for beautiful rock-cryſtals, much eſteemed by lapidaries.

Cairo, or *Grand Cairo*, a large city, capital of Egypt. It conſiſts of three towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Bulac. The population is eſtimated at 300,000. Old Cairo is reduced to a ſmall place, though the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the beys have country houſes here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is a mile from the river, and ſeven miles in circumference. The ſtreets are narrow; and the fineſt houſes are built round a court, in which they make the beſt appearance, having few or no windows next the ſtreet. The caſtle ſtands on a ſteep rock, and is ſurrounded by thick walls, on which are ſtrong towers. Joſeph's Well, made by a vizier of that name about the year 1100, is the moſt curious part of the caſtle: it is ſunk in the rock 280 feet deep and 40 in circumference, with a ſtaircaſe carried round; and a machine, turned by oxen, raiſes the water (which comes from the Nile) into a reſervoir, whence it is again raiſed by a ſimilar machine. There are many other reſervoirs for water; and numerous bazars, where each trade has its allotted quarter. There are ſeveral public bagnios, very handſome within, and uſed as places of refreſhment and diverſion, eſpecially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men have baths at home. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkiſh empire; and on Friday a moſque without the walls is frequented by them as a pilgrimage of pleaſure. The Caliſh, a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city, is 20 feet broad, and has houſes on each ſide of it. As ſoon as the water begins to riſe, they cloſe the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to ſhow the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great ſolemnity. There are not leſs than 300 moſques in Cairo, the loſty minarets of which preſent a very pictureſque appearance. It was a place of very great trade before the diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope; and is ſtill the centre of that of eaſtern Africa. The chief manufactures are ſugar, ſal ammoniac, glaſs lamps, ſaltpetre, gunpowder, red and yellow leather, and linen made of the fine Egyptian flax. This city was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798. It ſtands on the right bank of the Nile, 100 miles s of its mouth. Lon. 31 18 E, lat. 30 3 N.

Cairoan, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, and next to the city of Tunis for trade and number of inhabitants. It is ſituate near a ſandy deſert, where are found many veſtiges of former magnificence, and on the river Magrida, 60 miles s by E of Tunis. Lon. 10 26 E, lat. 36 5 N.

Caiſtor, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Monday. Near it are the remains of a monaſtery, and many Roman veſtiges. It is 12 miles sw of Grimſby, and 156 N of London.

Caithneſs-ſhire, the moſt northerly county of Scotland, 35 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Pentland frith, E and SE by the German ocean, and W by Sutherlandſhire. The s angle is occupied by mountains; and a vaſt ridge of hills forms the sw boundary, ending in a promontory called the Ord of Caithneſs, which runs out into the ſea. The reſt of the country may be deemed an immenſe moraſs, interſperſed with ſome fruitful ſpots, producing oats and barley, and others affording paſture for ſheep and black-cattle. Its other chief products are butter, cheeſe, yarn, ſkins, feathers, and kelp. It ſends a member to parliament alternately with Buteſhire. Engliſh is chiefly ſpoken on the coaſt, but in the highlands the Gaelic prevails. Wick is the capital.

Caket, a town of Perſia, near Mount Caucaſus. Its trade conſiſts chiefly in ſilk. Lon. 46 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Calabar, a town of the kingdom of Benin, capital of a country of the ſame

name. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 140 miles SSE of Benin. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 3 40 N.

Calabezo, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas, on a river of the same name, 120 miles S of Leon.

Calabria, a country of Naples, divided into the provinces of Calabria Citra and Calabria Ultra, or Hither and Further Calabria. The first is bounded on the S by Calabria Ultra, N by Basilicata, and W and E by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ultra is washed by the Mediterranean on the E, S, and W, and bounded by Calabria Citra on the N. Catanzaro is the capital. This country abounds in excellent fruit, corn, wine, oil, silk, cotton, and wool. In 1783, a great part of Calabria Ultra, as well as of Sicily, was destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record: beside the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40,000 people perished by this calamity.

Calahorra, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see; seated on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 miles E of Burgos. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 42 12 N.

Calais, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, with a citadel. It was taken by Edward III of England, in 1347, after a siege of more than 11 months, which has given rise to some historical as well as dramatic fiction. In 1557, it was retaken by the duke of Guise. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without receiving much injury. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet-boats, which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles ESE of Dover, and 152 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Calais, St. a town of France, in the department of Sarte, 24 miles ESE of Mans.

Calamata, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the river Spinarza, 36 miles WSW of Misitra.

Calamianes, a cluster of islands, the most westerly of the Philippines, and to the N of Borneo. They are 17 in number, and mountainous; but produce great quantities of wax, honey, and edible bird-nests. The principal island is Paragoa.

Calatagirone, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with handsome streets, palaces, and other public edifices. It is seated on a hill, 36 miles SW of Catania.

Calataxibeta, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with many fine buildings, and manufactures of coarse cloth and muslins. It is 44 miles WNW of Catania.

Calatayud, a city of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle on a rock. The chief commerce is in hemp, produced in the vicinity; and great quantities of soap are sent into Castile. It stands at the foot of a hill, on the river Xalon, at the influx of the Xiloca, 44 miles SW of Saragossa. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 41 28 N.

Calatrava, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadiana, 63 miles SSE of Toledo. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 39 4 N.

Calbe, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Saale, 16 miles S by E of Magdeburg.

Calben, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a castle, seven miles SW of Stendel.

Calberga, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, formerly a vast city, and the residence of the sovereigns of the Deccan. It is 85 miles W by N of Hydrabad, and 110 E of Visiapour. Lon. 77 20 E, lat. 17 25 N.

Calcar, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated near the Rhine, eight miles SE of Cleve.

Calchagua, a province of Chili, extending from the Andes to the ocean, 45 miles in breadth, between the rivers Cachapoal and Teno. It is fertile in grain, wine, and fruits, and produces much gold. The capital is St. Ferdinando.

Calcinato, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, where a victory was gained over the Austrians, by the French, in 1706. It is eight miles SE of Brescia.

Calcutta, a city of Hindoostan, and the emporium of Bengal, situate on the left bank of the Hoogly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 miles from its mouth, in the bay of Bengal. It rose on the site of the village of Govindpour, about 1700, and extends from the W point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almost to the village of Cossipoor, four miles and a half; the breadth, in many parts, inconsiderable. Generally speaking, the description of one Indian city is a description of all; being all built on one plan, with very narrow and crooked streets, interspersed with numerous reservoirs, ponds, and gardens. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built; some with brick, others with mud, and a greater proportion with bamboos and

mats: these different kinds of fabrics, intermixed with each other, form a motley appearance. Those of the latter kinds are invariably of one story, and covered with thatch; those of brick seldom exceed two floors, and have flat terraced roofs; but these are so thinly scattered, that fires, which often happen, do not, sometimes, meet with the obstruction of a brick house through a whole street. But Calcutta is, in part, an exception to this rule of building; for there, the quarter inhabited by the English is composed entirely of brick buildings, many of which have the appearance of palaces. The line of buildings that surround two sides of the esplanade of the fort is magnificent; and it adds greatly to the superb appearance, that the houses are detached from each other, and insulated in a great space. The buildings are all on a large scale, from the necessity of having a free circulation of air in a climate, the heat of which is extreme. The general approach to the houses is by a flight of steps, with great projecting porticos, or surrounded by colonades or arcades, which give them the appearance of Grecian temples. But the remainder of the city, and by much the greatest part, is built as before described. Calcutta has been wonderfully improved both in appearance and in the salubrity of the air; for the streets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up. It is supposed to contain at least 700,000 inhabitants. In this splendid city, the head of a mighty Christian empire, there is only one church of the establishment of the mother country, and that by no means conspicuous for size or ornament: it is also remarkable, that all British India does not afford one episcopal see, while that advantage has been granted to Canada. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners that may be observed here is curious: coaches, phaetons, chaises, with the palankeens and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs, form a sight more extraordinary than perhaps any other city can present. The hackery here mentioned is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and used generally for the female part of the family. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the largest ships that visit India. The exports are considerable in salt, sugar, rice, opium, silks, muslins, calicos, &c. Calcutta is the seat of the governor-general and council of Bengal, who have a control over the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen. Here is likewise a supreme court of judicature, in which justice is dispensed, according to the laws of England, by a chief justice and three puisne judges. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by the soubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, to the amount of 146 persons, into a small prison called the Black Hole, out of which only 23 came alive the next morning. It was retaken the next year; the victory of Plassey followed; and the inhuman soubah was deposed, and put to death by his successor. Immediately after this victory, the erection of Fort William commenced, which is superior to any fortress in India. In 1801, a noble college was founded here, in which are professors of English, Mohamedan, and Hindoo laws, history, &c. Calcutta is 1030 miles NNE of Madras. Lon. 88 29 E, lat. 22 35 N.

Caldas, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, famous for its hot baths, and seated amid mountains, almost covered with olives, 15 miles N of Barcelona.

Caldecot, a village in Monmouthshire, seated in a plain, five miles SW of Chepstow, and noted for the massive remains of its castle.

Calder, a river which rises on the W borders of Yorkshire, flows by Halifax to Wakefield, and eight miles below joins the Aire. It is navigable the greater part of its course.

Caldolzburg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a castle, 18 miles NE of Anspach.

Caledonia, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the NE coast of the isthmus of Darien, founded by some Scotch families in 1699, but has long been in the hands of the Spaniards. It is 150 miles SE of Porto Bello. Lon. 77 56 W, lat. 8 30 N.

Caledonia, New, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1774. It is 260 miles long, and 70 broad. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well made; their hair is black and much frizzled, but not woolly; their beards are crisp and thick; they besmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. Their houses are circular like a bee-hive; formed of small spars and reeds, covered with long coarse grass, and the floor laid with dry grass. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women chaster than those of the more eastern islands. They

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cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plentiful, bread-fruit is scarce, and cocoa-nut-trees are but thinly planted; but yams and taras are in great abundance. The cape at the s end, called Queen Charlotte Foreland, is in lon. 167 12 E, lat. 22 15 S.

Calenberg, a principality of Lower Saxony, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts, and the principal towns are Hanover and Gottingen. It takes its name from an ancient castle, now in ruins, seated on the Leine, 17 miles S of Hanover.

Calhuco, a town on the coast of Chili, inhabited by Spaniards, Mestees, and Indians, 180 miles S of Valdivia. Lon. 73 37 W, lat. 42 40 S.

Cali, a city of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, in a valley of the same name, on the river Cauca. The governor of the province generally resides here. It is 90 miles E of Bonaventura, and 200 W of St. Fe. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 3 15 N.

Calicut, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Malabar. It was the first Indian port visited by European shipping; being discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498. Here is a manufacture of plain cotton goods; and much salt is made by the natural evaporation of the sea water. The principal exports are cocoa and betel nuts, black pepper, ginger, and turmeric. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 110 miles SW of Seringapatam, and 130 SSE of Mangalore. Lon. 75 52 E, lat. 11 12 N.

California, a peninsula of N America, in the Pacific ocean; separated from the W coast of America by the Vermillion sea, or gulf of California, and extending NW from lat. 23 to 33 N. It was discovered by Cortes, in 1536; and is said to have been visited by sir Francis Drake, in 1578. The peninsula is equal to England in extent of territory, but the population is not so great as the town of Ipswich. A chain of mountains extends its whole length, of which the most elevated, the Cerro de la Gigapta, is from 4600 to 5000 feet, and appears to be of volcanic origin. The mountains are inhabited by a species of goat, called berendos, which leap, like the ibex, with the head downward, and, like the chamois, have the horns curved backward. The sky here is constantly serene, and of a deep blue, and rarely any cloud; but the earth, unfortunately, is not so beautiful. The soil is sandy and arid, vegetation is at a stand, and rain is very unfrequent. There are few springs, some of which issue from naked rocks; but where springs and earth happen to be together, the fertility of the soil is immense. In these points, of which the number is inconsiderable, the jesuits, toward the close of the 17th century, established their first missions. Maize vegetates vigorously, and the vine yields an excellent grape, of which the wine resembles that of the Canary islands; but the general nature of the soil will never be able to support a great population. The jesuits in a very few years built sixteen villages in the interior; and in 1750 the Spanish settlements were very considerable. Since the expulsion of the jesuits, in 1767, the government of the peninsula has been confided to the Dominican monks of the city of Mexico, who have been unsuccessful in their establishments. The villages of the missions are now reduced to sixteen, in which there are not above 5000 native cultivators; and the number of savages, dispersed in other parts, scarcely amounts to 4000. The pearl fishery on the coast is valuable; but it has no mines of a promising appearance. The principal place is Loreto.

Calitoor, a fortress of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 28 miles S of Columbo.

Calix, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 22 miles W of Tornea.

Callab, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, which has a considerable trade, and the greatest market for carpets in the country. It is 40 miles E of Oran.

Callander, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a considerable manufacture of muslin; seated on the river Teath, 30 miles WSW of Perth.

Callanore, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 50 miles E of Lahore.

Callao, a seaport of Peru, with the best harbour on the coast, and a large and safe roadstead defended by the islands Callao and St. Laurence. In the port every commodity is to be procured that vessels may be in need of. The town was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746. It is seated on a river of the same name, five miles W of Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. 76 58 W, lat. 12 2 S.

Calle, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, where the French

have a factory eſtabliſhed for a coral fiſhery, and trade for grain, wool, leather, and wax. It ſtands on a rock, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, 36 miles E of Bona.

Callen, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 miles SW of Kilkenny.

Callianee, a town of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad; the houſes built of roſe wood, and covered with thatch. It is ſeated near the Kaknah, 74 miles W of Beder, and 150 SSE of Aurungabad.

Callington, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wedneſday, and a manufacture of cloth; ſituate on the Lynher, 12 miles S of Launceſton, and 216 W by S of London.

Calloma, a town of Peru, celebrated for its ſilver mines, 70 miles N by E of Arequipa, and 170 S of Cuſco.

Calloo, a fortreſs of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the Scheldt, five miles W of Antwerp.

Calmar, a ſtrong ſeaport of Sweden, in Smoland, and a biſhop's ſee. It is celebrated as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were appointed to aſſemble for the election of a king, according to the Union of Calmar. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the ancient caſtle, now converted into a diſtillery. The chief exports are planks, alum, and hemp. It is ſeated near the Baltic, 190 miles SSW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 56 41 N.

Calmina, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Aſia, ſeven miles NW of Stanchio. Lon. 26 46 E, lat. 36 56 N.

Calne, a borough in Wiltſhire, with a market on Tueſday. The chief manufacture is cloth, and in the vicinity are many fulling and corn mills. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 25 miles E of Briſtol, and 88 W of London.

Caltura, a town on the W coaſt of Ceylon, with a fort. A great quantity of arrack is made here, and other manufactures carried on. It ſtands at the mouth of a large branch of the Muliwaddy, 28 miles S by E of Columbo. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 6 44 N.

Calvados, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is ſo called from a ridge of rocks of the ſame name, near the coaſt of what was heretofore called Normandy, extending 12 miles in length. Caen is the capital.

Calvi, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, eight miles N of Capua.

Calvi, a town of Corſica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the ſame name, with a ſtrong fortreſs and a good harbour. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1794. It is 38 miles WSW of Baſtia.

Calw, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a porcelain manufacture, and a great trade in ſtuffs. It is 20 miles SW of Stutgard.

Calzada, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, united to Calahorra. It is 45 miles W of Calahorra.

Cam, a river which riſes in Hertfordſhire, flows by Cambridge into the iſle of Ely, and there joins the Ouſe, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camana, a town of Peru, capital of a juriſdiction; ſituate on a river of the ſame name, near the Pacific ocean, 70 miles W of Arequipa.

Camaran, an iſland of Arabia, in the Red ſea, where there is a fiſhery for white coral and pearl oyſters. Lon. 42 22 E, lat. 15 6 N.

Camaret, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre. In an expedition againſt Breſt, in 1694, the Engliſh landed here, and loſt a great number of men. It ſtands on a bay of the ſame name, eight miles S of Breſt.

Camargue, an iſland, or cluſter of iſlands, of France, in the mouths of the Rhone, ſeparated by canals, and fortified. The whole contain 80 ſquare miles; the land is fertile, but the air is unwholeſome.

Cambat, the ſouthernmoſt province of Abyſſinia, inhabited by a people called Seb-a-adja, who are a mixture of pagans, Chriſtians, and Mohamedans. It is abundant in fruits.

Cambay, a conſiderable city of Hindooſtan, in the province of Guzerat. It ſtands on a gulf of the ſame name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Here are three bazars, and four public ciſterns, capable of ſupplying the whole town with water in times of the greateſt drought. Its products and manufactures are conſiderable; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and ſilk; and cornelian and agate ſtones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery. It is 50 miles S of Amedabad, of which it is the port. Lon. 72 34 E, lat. 22 17 N.

Camberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Naſſau, ituate on a hill, 17 miles E by S of Naſſau.

Cambodia, or *Camboja*, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the N by Laos, E by Cochinchina and Ciampa, S by the China ſea, and W by Siam. It is divided from

N to S by the river Mecon, or Cambodia, which annually overflows the country in the rainy season, between June and October. Its productions are much the same with those usually found between the tropics; and that peculiar substance styled gamboge, or rather Camboja gum, yielding a fine yellow tint. Though a country rich by nature, the inhabitants are few; and their religion is idolatry. The men are in general well made, with long hair, and a yellow complexion; their dress is a long and large robe: the dress of the women is shorter and closer; they are handsome, but immodest. They manufacture very fine cloth, and their needlework is much esteemed.

Cambodia, or *Levek*, the capital of the kingdom of Cambodia, seated on the river Mecon, or Cambodia, 230 miles from its mouth. Lon. 104 50 E, lat. 13 0 N.

Cambray, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Nord, with a citadel and fort. It was lately an archiepiscopal see, but is now only a bishopric. The chief manufactures are cambric, lace, soap, and leather. It is seated on the Scheldt, 102 miles NNE of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Cambresis, a late province of France, 25 miles in length; bounded on the N and E by Hainault, S by Picardy, and W by Artois. It is now included in the department of Nord.

Cambridge, the capital of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university. It is a borough, governed by a mayor, and has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The townhall and shirehouse are the only buildings of note that do not belong to the university. The county gaol is the gatehouse of an ancient castle, built by William the conqueror. In the market-place, which consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, is Hobson conduit, which is constantly running. Here are 14 parish churches, three dissenting meeting-houses, and a synagogue. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 10,087. The trade consists chiefly in oil, iron, and corn. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It contains 12 colleges, and four halls, which have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are, Peterhouse, Corpus Christi, or Benet, Gonville and Caius, Kings, Queens, Jesus, Christ, St. John, Magdalen, Trinity, Emanuel, and Sidney-Sussex. The halls are Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catherine. Of the colleges, Peterhouse is the most ancient, being founded in 1257. Kings college is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college justly place it in the first rank. The other structures belonging to the university are the senate-house, which, with St. Mary's church, the schools, the university library, and other buildings, form a noble square. Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Addenbrooke, from the name of the founder. In a field two miles NE of the town, and under the jurisdiction of the university, is held an annual fair, called Stourbridge or Sturbich Fair, which commences on the 7th of September, and continues a fortnight. Cambridge is seated on the river Cam, 17 miles S of Ely, and 51 N by E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

Cambridge, a town of Massachusets, in Middlesex county, with a handsome court-house, and a seminary, called Harward University. The town is connected by an elegant bridge with Boston, from which it is four miles W.

Cambridge, a fortified town of S Carolina, capital of the district of Ninety-six. Near this place the British troops were defeated by the Americans in 1781. It is 60 miles W by N of Columbia, and 160 NW of Charleston. Lon. 81 50 W, lat. 33 50 N.

Cambridge, a town of Maryland, chief of Dorchester county, situate on the Choptank, 13 miles from its mouth in Chesapeak bay, and 65 S of Elkton. Lon. 76 20 W, lat. 38 48 N.

Cambridgeshire, a county of England, 50 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the NW by Lincolnshire, NE by Norfolk, E by Suffolk, S by Essex and Hertfordshire, and W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It contains 500,000 acres; is divided into 15 hundreds, and 64 parishes; has a city, a university, and eight market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 89,346. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The southern and eastern parts are pleasant and healthy; but the northern part, called the isle of Ely, is low and fenny, from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England, which do not flow into the Thames or the Trent, run into these fens; and in the latter part of the year, they are sometimes overflowed by water, or appear covered with fogs. See *Bedford Level*.

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Cambrilla, or *Cambrilles*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, surrounded by a wall, and seated near the sea, 14 miles W by S of Tarragona.

Camden, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Fairfield, Richland, Clarendon, Claremont, Kershaw, Salem, and Lancaster. It produces corn, tobacco, and cotton.

Camden, a town of S Carolina, in Kershaw county, capital of Camden district. It was the scene of two battles in the American war; one in 1780, between lord Cornwallis and general Gates, and the other in 1781, between lord Rawdon and general Greene. It stands on the river Wateree, or Catawba, by means of which the inhabitants carry on a trade with the back country. It is 35 miles NE of Columbia. Lon. 80 54 W, lat. 34 12 N.

Camden, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the W side of Penobscot bay, 36 miles ENE of Wiscasset. Lon. 69 20 W, lat. 44 10 N.

Camel, a river in Cornwall, which rises two miles N of Camelford, flows E almost to Bodmin, and then NW to Padstow, where it enters the Bristol channel. Its banks were the scene of some bloody battles between the Britons and Saxons.

Camelford, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Camel, 14 miles W of Launceston, and 228 W by S of London.

Camerino, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Chiento, 37 miles SW of Ancona. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N.

Camin, a seaport of Further Pomerania, and once a bishop's see, which was secularized at the peace of Westphalia; but it still has a fine cathedral and a chapter. Its navigation and commerce are very extensive, and it has a great trade in beer. It stands on the Diwenow, or E mouth of the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 25 miles N of Stettin. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 53 54 N.

Caminha, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Minho, 12 miles N of Viana.

Campagna, or *Campania*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 40 miles SE of Naples.

Campagna di Roma, anciently Latium, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, extending 60 miles SE along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of Naples. Formerly the best peopled and best cultivated spot in the world, few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. Rome is the capital.

Campbelton, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Argyleshire, situate on a bay, toward the S extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre. It has a considerable trade in the distillation of whisky, beside being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W coast. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 7093. It is 65 miles SSW of Inverary. Lon. 5 32 W, lat. 53 28 N.

Campden, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, 22 miles NE of Gloucester, and 90 WNW of London.

Campeachy, a town of New Spain, in Jucatan, on the W coast of the bay of Campeachy, defended by strong forts. The port is large, but shallow; and the chief exports are logwood and wax. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the buccaneers in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685. It is 98 miles SW of Merida. Lon. 90 31 W, lat. 19 51 N.

Campen, a town of Holland, in Overyssel, with a citadel, and a port almost choked up. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuider Zee, eight miles WNW of Zwoll.

Campo Basso, a town of Naples, in the Molise. In 1805 it suffered greatly by an earthquake, and most of the inhabitants were destroyed. It has a considerable trade in articles of cutlery, and is 12 miles S of Molise.

Campo Formio, a town of Italy, in Friuli, where a treaty of peace was concluded between the Austrians and French in 1797. It is two miles SW of Udina.

Campo Mayor, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It surrendered to the French in 1811. It is 14 miles N by E of Elvas.

Campo St. Pietro, a town and castle of Italy, in the Paduano, on the river Menson, 12 miles N of Padua.

Campoli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 23 miles N by E of Aquila.

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Camperdon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 miles N of Barcelona. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 44 0 N.

Campsie, a village of Scotland, on the S confines of Stirlingshire, nine miles N of Glasgow. It has some extensive print-fields, and other manufactures.

Canaan, a town of Connecticut, in Lichfield county, situate on the Housatonic, 30 miles NW of Hartford.

Canaan, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Kennebeck, 60 miles N of Wiscasset.

Canada, a large country of N America, bounded on the N by New Britain, E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, S by New Brunswick and the United States, and W by unknown lands. It was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, in 1497; and was settled by the French in 1608. The summer here is very hot, and winter continues for six months very severe; but the sudden transitions from heat to cold, so common in the United States, are not known in Canada, and the seasons are more regular. The uncultivated parts are a continued wood, in which are many kinds of trees unknown in Europe; but the land that is cleared is fertile, and the progress of vegetation so rapid, that wheat sowed in May is reaped in August. Of all the animals, the beaver is the most useful and curious. Canada turpentine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualities. This country abounds with coal, and near Quebec is a fine lead mine. The different tribes of Indians, or original natives, in Canada, are almost innumerable; but they have been observed to decrease in population where the Europeans are most numerous, owing chiefly to their immoderate use of spiritous liquors. Canada was conquered by the English in 1759, and confirmed to them by the French at the peace of 1763. In 1791, this country was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, of which York and Quebec are the chief towns.

Canajohary, a town of New York, in Montgomery county. Its vicinity abounds with apple-trees, from which is made cider of an excellent quality. It stands on a creek of the same name, on Mohawk river, 25 miles NE of Cooperstown, and 56 WNW of Albany.

Canal, Duke of Bridgewater's, in England, the first grand work of the kind in the kingdom, begun in 1758. It commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester, where, at the foot of a mountain composed of coal, a basin is cut, containing a great body of water, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal runs under a hill from this basin, near three quarters of a mile, to the coal works. At Barton bridge, three miles from the basin, is an aqueduct, which, for upward of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the navigable river Irwell. There are three arches over this river; the middle one so wide and lofty that the largest barges can pass through with masts and sails standing. At Longford bridge, the canal turns to the right, and crossing the Mersey, passes near Attringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, and Kaulton, into the tide way of the Mersey, at Runcom Gap, where barges can come into the canal from Liverpool at low water. This navigation is more than 29 miles in length.

Canal, Grand, or *Imperial*, in China, a stupendous work, which extends from N to S upward of 400 miles, from the river Eu-ho, a little N of Tong-tchang, in Chang-tong, to Hanch-tchou, in Tche-kiang. In this course it cuts at right angles several rivers from the W, the smaller streams of which terminating in it afford a constant supply of water; and the three great rivers, the Eu-ho to the north, the Hohan-ho about the middle, and the Kian-ku toward the south, intersecting the canal, carry the superfluous water to the sea. Many difficulties must have arisen in accommodating the general level of the canal to the several levels of the feeding streams; for it has been found necessary in many places, to cut to the depth of 60 or 70 feet below the surface; and in others, to raise mounds of earth upon lakes, swamps, and marshy grounds, of such a length and magnitude, that nothing short of the absolute command over multitudes could have accomplished an undertaking, whose immensity is only exceeded by the great wall. These gigantic embankments are carried through lakes of several miles in diameter, between which the water is kept to a height considerably above that of the lake; and in such situations this enormous aqueduct sometimes glides along at the rate of three miles an hour. Few parts of it are level: in some places it has little or no current; in others it sets to the N and S alternately at the rate of one, two, or three miles an hour. The balancing of the level is effected by flood-gates thrown

acrofs at certain diftances to elevate or depref s the height of the water a few inches, as appears neceffary, and by fluices on the fides of the embankments, through which the fuperfluous water is let out into the lakes and fwamps. The flood-gates are fimply planks fliding in grooves that are cut into the fides of two ftone piers, which in thefe places contract the canal to the width of about 30 feet; and at each is a guard-houfe, with foldiers to draw up and let down the planks as occafion requires. From the Hohan-ho to the Kian-ku the country abounds in lakes and marfhy ground, and the canal is carried in fome parts 20 feet above the level of the country, 200 feet in width. There is not a lock, nor, except the flood-gates, a fingle interruption to the whole navigation.

Canal, Grand Junction, in England, a work that joins feveral other canals in the centre of the country, which thence form a communication between the rivers Thames, Severn, Merfey, and Trent, and, confequently, an inland navigation to the four principal feaports, London, Briftol, Liverpool, and Hull. This canal commences at Braunfton, on the w borders of Northamptonfhire, paffes by Daventry to Stony Stratford in Buckinghamfhire, thence on the confines of Bedfordfhire, w of Leighton Buzzard, to Tring, Berkhamfted, and Rickmanfworth, in Hertfordfhire, and through Middlefex by Uxbridge to Brentford, where it enters the Thames, 12 miles by that river above London. Its length is upward of 90 miles.

Canal, Grand Trunk, in England, a work that forms a communication between the rivers Merfey and Trent, and, in courfe, between the Irifh fea and the German ocean. Its length is 92 miles, from the duke of Bridgewater's canal at Prefton on the Hill, in Chefhire, to Wildon-ferry, in Derbyfhire, where it communicates with the Trent. The canal is carried over the river Dove, in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and over the Trent by an aqueduct of fix arches. At Prefton on the Hill, it paffes under ground 1241 yards; at Barton and in the neighbourhood it has two fubterraneous paffages; and at Harecaftle-hill, in Staffordfhire, it is conveyed under ground 2880 yards. From the neighbourhood of Stafford, a branch is made from this canal, to run near Wolverhampton, and to join the Severn near Bewdley: from this again other branches crofs Warwickfhire to Braunfton, where commences the Grand Junction canal to the Thames at Brentford.

Canal, Great, in Scotland, a work that forms a junction between the Forth and Clyde. Its length is 35 miles, from the influx of the Carron, at Grangemouth, to the junction with the Clyde, fix miles above Dumbarton. In the courfe of this navigation, the veffels are raifed to the height of 155 feet above the level of the fea, and paffing afterward upon the fummit of the country, for 18 miles, they then defcend into the river Clyde, and thence have free accefs to the Atlantic ocean. This canal is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, and two great roads, by 38 aqueducts of hewn ftone. In fome places it paffes through moffy ground, and in others through folid rock. The road from Edinburg to Glafgow paffes under it near Falkirk, and over it, by means of a drawbridge, fix miles from Glafgow. In the courfe of this inland navigation are many ftriking fcenes; particularly the romantic fituation of the ftupendous aqueduct over the Kelvin, near Glafgow, 420 feet in length, carrying a great artificial river over a natural one, where large veffels fail at the height of 65 feet above the bed of the river below. The utility of this communication between the German and Atlantic oceans, to the commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, in their trade to Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic, muft be ftrikingly evident; as it fhortens the nautical diftance in fome inftances 800, and in others 1000 miles.

Canal Royal, or *Canal* of *Languedoc*, in France, a work that effects an inland communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic. From the port of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it croffes the lake of Thau; and, below Toulouife, is conveyed by three fluices into the Garonne. At St. Ferreol, near Revel, between two rocky hills, is a grand bafin, above 1000 feet in diameter, into which the rivulet Laudot is received; and hence three large cocks of caft brafs open and difcharge the water, which then goes under the name of the river Laudot, and continues its courfe to the canal called Rigole de la Plaine. Thence it is conveyed to another refervoir near Naurouife, out of which it is conveyed by fluices, both to the Mediterranean and Atlantic, as the canal requires it; this being the higheft point between the two feas. Near Beziers are eight fluices, which form a regular and grand cafcade, 936 feet long and 66

feet high, by which vessels cross the river Orb, and continue their voyage on the canal. Above it, between Beziers and Capestan, is the Mal-Pas, where the canal is conveyed, for the length of 720 feet, under a mountain. At Adge is a round sluice, with three openings, three different depths of the water meeting here; and the gates are so contrived, that vessels may pass through by opening which sluice the master pleases. The canal has 37 aqueducts, and its length from Toulouse to Beziers, where it joins the river Orb, is 152 miles.

Canandaqua, a town of New York, chief of Ontario county, situate on the W end of a lake of the same name, at its outlet into Conandaque creek, which runs E into Seneca river. The lake is 20 miles long and three broad. The town stands on a pleasant slope from the lake, 90 miles ESE of Niagara, and 130 W by N of Cooperstown.

Cananore, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, defended by a fortress, with other works after the European fashion. It is the head quarters of the province, has several very good houses, and a flourishing trade. It stands on a small bay, one of the best on the coast, 56 miles NNW of Calicut. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 11 53 N.

Canara, a province on the W coast of Hindoostan, lately subject to the regent of Mysore, on whose defeat and death, in 1799, it came into the hands of the British. It is 180 miles in length, between the Concan and Malabar, and from 30 to 80 in breadth. The soil is fertile; and it produces abundance of rice, betel-nuts, and wild nutmegs. The principal port is Mangalore.

Canaria, or *Grand Canary*, the principal of the Canary islands, 40 miles long and 20 broad. The water is plentiful and good, and it has abundance of trees, herbs, and delicious fruits. Here are two wheat harvests, in February and May; and the corn makes bread as white as snow. The chief town is Canary.

Canaries, or *Canary Islands*, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, are thirteen in number, lying in the N Atlantic ocean, near the continent of Africa. Seven of them are considerable, namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Canaria, Forteventura, and Lancerota; the other six are very small, Graciosa, Rocca, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce corn, sugar-canes, and excellent wine.

Canary, or *Palmas*, the capital of the island of Canaria, and a bishop's see, with a castle on a hill. It is the residence of the governor and sovereign council of the Canaries, and a tribunal of the inquisition. A great quantity of sugar is made here; and the wine called Sack has hence been often termed Canary. It is three miles in circumference. Lon. 15 42 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Cançale, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, seated on a bay of its name, and celebrated for oysters. The English landed here in 1758, and proceeded by land to burn the ships at St. Malo. It is nine miles E of St. Malo, and 40 NNW of Rennes.

Candahar, a country of Asia, between the river Indus and Persia, bounded on the N by Cabul, E by Lahore, SE by Moultan, and W by Persia. The dominions of the sultan of this country extend westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Tershish; including Cabul, Peishore, Ghiani, Gaui, Segestan, and Chorasan; a tract not less than 650 miles in length, its breadth unknown; and, on the E side of the Indus, he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts N of the city of Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the Country of the Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the name Abdalli) who was stript of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ceded by the great mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the E of that river. See *Afghanistan*.

Candahar, a city and the capital of the country of the same name. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has a considerable trade. While the Persian and Mogul empires were each entire, it was the frontier fortress toward Persia. It is seated on the river Harmend, which divides it in two parts, 145 miles SSW of Cabul. Lon. 67 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Candeish, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Mahrattas; bounded on the N by Malwa, E by Berar, S by Dowlatabad, and W by Baglana. The soil is fertile, though mountainous, and produces abundance of cotton. Burhanpour is the capital.

Candes, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Indre and Loire, at the conflux of the Vienne with the Loire, 30 miles WSW of Tours.

Candia, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. It is 180 miles long and 50 broad, and pervaded by a chain of mountains. The soil is fertile; and it abounds in fine cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, game, corn, wine, oil, silk, and honey. It was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians, in 1692, without effect. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island.

Candia, the capital of the island of the same name, and the see of a Greek archbishop. Though populous formerly, little of it remains beside the walls and the market-place; and the harbour is now fit for nothing but boats. It is seated on the N side of the island, 500 miles SSW of Constantinople. Lon. 25 18 E, lat. 35 19 N.

Candlemas Isles, two islands in the Southern ocean, near Sandwich Land. Lon. 27 13 W, lat. 57 10 S.

Candy, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a fourth of the island. It occupies the middle part of the island, and nowhere extends to the seacoast, except about ten miles on the eastern shore. The country is mountainous; very woody on the frontiers, and difficult of access. The central part consists of mountains cultivated to their summits, interspersed with villages, rivulets, and cattle; well trodden footpaths in all directions; fruitful vallies, with groves of areka, jacca, cocoa-nut, limes, oranges, &c. with fine villages, and fields of paddy and other grain, well watered by the streams pouring down from the mountains. In many parts of the interior, volcanos have burst forth at different times; and the hills seem to possess the principle of those eruptions. Iron and other ores are to be met with; but the Candians, for years past, have paid no attention to discovering or working any of the veins. The air is subject to heavy fogs and dews at night, succeeded by excessively hot and sultry weather by day; rain and thunder are also frequent and violent. The inhabitants use fire-arms, and bows and arrows for weapons of offence. The king is absolute; and he is clothed in all the state and splendour of other Asiatic princes; but with the peculiar distinction of a crown, which he flatters himself no other monarch is entitled to wear. See *Ceylon*.

Candy, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts. It is more regularly built than most Indian towns. The principal street is about two miles long, and very broad; and though the houses in general have but one story, they appear to have two, from the number of steps running up sidewise and close to the wall of the house, so that the door is at least the height of a story from the street. This manner of building is to avoid the mischiefs which the elephant-fights, celebrated in this great street for his majesty's amusement, would otherwise do to the houses. Many lesser streets branch out on both sides the main street, but of no great length. The king's palace terminates the upper end of the great street; it is a square of immense extent, built of a kind of cement, perfectly white, with stone gateways. Candy was entered by the British troops in Feb. 1803, the king and principal inhabitants having previously fled; but from the perfidy of the Candians, and the unhealthiness of the climate to Europeans, they capitulated to evacuate it in June, but on the third day after were all massacred. The town is seated near the centre of the island, on the top of a steep hill, 90 miles E by N of Columbo. Lon. 80 52 E, lat. 7 15 N.

Canea, a strong town of the island of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with olive trees, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle and laurel roses. It was taken by the Turks, in 1645, after a defence of two months, in which the victors lost 25,000 men. It is seated on the N coast of the island, 63 miles W by N of Candia. Lon. 24 7 E, lat. 35 27 N.

Canete; see *Cagnete*.

Caneto, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is seated on the Oglio, 20 miles W of Mantua.

Canga, a town of the kingdom of Congo, on the river Zaire, 280 miles NE of St. Salvador. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 2 10 S.

Cangiano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 40 miles E by S of Salerno.

Cangoxima, a strong seaport of Japan, on the most southern verge of the isle of Ximo, with a commodious harbour. At the entrance of the haven is a lighthouse, on a lofty rock; and at the foot

of the rock is a convenient road for shipping. Here are large and sumptuous magazines, belonging to the emperor, some of which are proof against fire. Lon. 132 15 E, lat. 32 10 N.

Caniaderago, a narrow lake of New York, in Otsego county, six miles W of Lake Otsego, and nine miles long. A stream called Oaks Creek issues from it, and flows into the Susquehanna, five miles below Otsego. The best cheese in the state is made on this creek.

Canina, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Valona.

Canischa, a strong town of Lower Hungary. It was taken, in 1600, by the Turks, who held it till 1690, when it was taken by the Austrians, after a blockade of two years, and ceded to the emperor by the peace of Carlowitz. It is 85 miles SSW of Raab. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Canna, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, SW of the isle of Skye. It is four miles long and one broad; the high parts producing excellent pasture for cattle, and the low is tolerably fertile. Here are many basaltic columns. On the SE side of Canna is Sand island, separated by a narrow channel, and between them is a well frequented harbour. Lon. 6 38 W, lat. 57 13 N.

Cano; see *Ghana*.

Canobia, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the lake Maggiore, 35 miles NNW of Milan.

Canoge, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. It is said to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander; and that in the 6th century it contained 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut was sold. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town, and seated on the Calini, near its conflux with the Ganges, 110 miles E by S of Agra. Lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

Canonsburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, on the W branch of Chartier creek, four miles above Morganza, and 15 SSW of Pittsburg.

Canosa, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, which stands on part of the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canosa and the river Ofanto are still some traces of the ancient town of Cannæ, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans, wherein the latter lost 45,000 men. Canosa is four miles W by N of Trani.

Canoul, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, capital of a circar of the same name, 110 miles SSW of Hydrabad. Lon. 78 7 E, lat. 15 48 N.

Canourgue, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, with a trade in cattle and woollen stuffs; seated near the Lot, 13 miles SW of Mende.

Canso, a seaport of Nova Scotia, on a strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near the town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 60 55 W, lat. 45 20 N.

Canstadt, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a manufacture of printed cottons. In the neighbourhood are some medicinal springs. It is seated on the Neckar, three miles NE of Stutgard.

Cantal, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. It is so called from a mountain, near the centre of the department, whose summit is always covered with snow. The capital is St. Flour.

Cantazaro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the sea, 26 miles SW of St. Severino.

Canterbury, a city in Kent, capital of the county, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all England. It was the Durovernum of the Romans, and founded before the Christian era. The cathedral, a large structure, was once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, a turbulent priest, who was murdered here in 1170, and afterward made a saint. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV and Edward the black prince. The city has likewise 14 parish churches; the remains of many Roman antiquities; an ancient castle, with walls and a deep ditch; and a grammar-school founded by Henry VIII. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor; possesses a share of the silk and cotton manufactures; and is noted for excellent brawn. The adjacent country produces abundance of hops. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 9,000 It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and is seated on the river Stour, 55 miles ESE of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Canth, a town of Silesia, on the river Weistritz 15 miles SW of Breslau.

Cantillana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquiver, 35 miles NNE of Seville.

Cantin, Cape, a promontory of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Morocco. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 32 49 N.

Canton; a city and seaport of China, capital of the province of Quang-tong, seated on one of the finest rivers in the empire. It consists of three towns, di-

vided by high walls, but so conjoined as to form almost a regular square. The streets are long and straight, paved with flag-stones, and adorned with triumphal arches. The houses are only a ground floor, built of earth, and covered with tiles. The better class of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk barefooted and bareheaded. They have manufactures of their own, especially of silk stuffs; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no wagons. At the end of every street is a barrier, which is shut every evening, as well as the gates of the city. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many reside and have no other habitation. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be 1,500,000. The immense quantity of money which foreign vessels bring to this city, draws hither a crowd of merchants from all the provinces; that its warehouses contain the rarest productions of the soil, and the most valuable of the Chinese manufactures. It is 1100 miles S of Peking. Lon. 113 2 E, lat. 23 8 N.

Cantyre, a peninsula of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 35 miles long and seven broad, connected on the N by an isthmus, scarce a mile broad, to the mountainous district of Knapdale. To the S the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre, on which is a lighthouse. The soil, in general, is fertile; and the only town of consequence is Campbelton.

Cany, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, situate in a country which produces great quantities of corn and flax, 26 miles NW of Rouen.

Caorlo, a small island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Friuli. It has a town of the same name, 20 miles SW of Aquileia. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Capacio, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 20 miles SE of Salerno.

Cape Breton. See *Breton, Cape*; and other Capes, in like manner, see under their respective names.

Capelle, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 10 miles NE of Guiese.

Capestan, a town of France, in the department of Herault, near the river Aude and the canal of Languedoc, six miles W of Beziers.

Capistano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 20 miles NE of Squillace.

Capitanata, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, E by Terra di Bari, S by Basilicata and Principato Ultra, and W by Molise and Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees; has a sandy soil, and a hot air; but the land near the rivers is fertile in pastures. Lucera is the capital.

Capo Fino, a barren rock in the territory of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a port of the same name, 13 miles ESE of Genoa. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Capo d'Istria, a town of Italy, capital of Istria, and a bishop's see. It stands on a small island in the gulf of Trieste, connected with the continent by a causeway, which is defended by a castle. The principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is eight miles S of Trieste. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Cappel, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, on the E coast, 16 miles NE of Sleswick.

Cappoquin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, with a castle; seated on the Blackwater, 13 miles WNW of Dungarvon, and 18 SSW of Clonmel.

Capraja, an isle in the Mediterranean, to the NE of Corsica, 15 miles in circumference. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, defended by a castle. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 43 5 N.

Capri, an island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the gulf of Naples, nearly opposite Sorento. It is five miles long and two broad, with steep shores, accessible only in two places; and was the retreat of emperor Tiberius, who here spent the last ten years of his life in luxurious debauchery. A vast quantity of quails come here every year; and the tenth of what are caught, forms a great part of the revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails.

Capri, the capital of the island of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. It is 27 miles SSW of Naples. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 40 32 N.

Capua, a strong city of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. No city in Italy, except Rome, contains a greater number of ancient inscriptions. In 1803 it suffered much by an earthquake, and a number of cavalry were buried under the ruins of their barracks. It stands at the foot

of a mountain, on the river Volturno, 20 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 7 N.

Cara, a river of Russia, which issues from the N extremity of the Ural mountains, and flows into the gulf of Karskoi, in the Arctic ocean; forming the boundary between Europe and Asia, for the space of about 140 miles.

Caracatay, a large country of Asia, extending from the great wall of China to the country of the Monguls; bounded on the W by the Imaus, and on the E by the sea and China.

Caracas, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, E by Cumana, S by New Granada, and W by Venezuelo. The best cocoa-nuts, next to those of Guatimala, are produced in the rich plains of this province. The other products are cotton, coffee, indigo, sugar, and tobacco. Leon, or Caracas, is the capital.

Caramania, a province of Asiatic Turkey, to the E of Natolia. It comprehends the ancient Pamphilia, and a great part of Cilicia, Pisidia, and Cappodocia. It contains several lakes, which abound with fish, and furnish great quantities of salt. Cogni is the capital.

Caramanta, a district of Terra Firma, included in the S part of the province of Carthagena; bounded on the W by Darien, S by Popayan, and E by New Granada. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are waters whence the natives get salt. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Cauca, 240 miles NNE of Popayan. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 5 18 N.

Carangas, a town of Peru, capital of a district which contains valuable silver mines, and feeds a great number of cattle. It is 45 miles W of Potosi.

Carara, a town of Italy, in the principality of Massa, celebrated for its quarries of marble of various colours. It is five miles NNE of Massa.

Carasui, a lake of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 55 miles in circumference, containing several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black sea.

Caravaca, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated among mountains, 46 miles WNW of Murcia.

Caravaya, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It is 160 miles SE of Cusco. Lon. 69 36 W, lat. 14 40 S.

Carcassone, a city of France, capital of the department of Aude, and a bishop's see. It is divided into the upper and lower town by the Aude, over which is a stone bridge. In the upper town, called the city, are a strong castle and the cathedral. The lower town is square, regularly built, and kept very neat, by means of an aqueduct, which brings the water of the Aude to different fountains. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 35 miles W of Narbonne, and 50 SE of Toulouse. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Carculla, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, chiefly inhabited by shopkeepers. In an open temple here is the image of a naked man, 38 feet in height by 10 in thickness, made of one piece of granite. Much rice, ginger, turmeric, and betel-nut is raised in the vicinity. It is seated between two lakes, or tanks, which give source to two rivers, 26 miles N by E of Mangalore.

Cardiff, a borough of Wales, capital of Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Taff, and has a considerable trade with Bristol, for vessels of small burden may come to the bridge. Its castle was an elegant Gothic structure, but has lately undergone a motley repair. The town was formerly encompassed by a wall, and vestiges of its four gates yet remain. The steward or constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, who is called mayor. Near the town are some iron-works, and a canal, extending 25 miles, to the great iron-works at Merthyr Tudfyl. In the castle died Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the conqueror, after having been blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry I. Cardiff is 42 miles S of Brecknock, and 160 W of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Cardigan, a borough of Wales, the county-town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Saturday. The walls and castle are gone to ruin. It is governed by a mayor, and situate on the Tyvy, near a bay to which it gives name, 38 miles NE of St. David, and 240 WNW of London. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Cardiganshire, a county of Wales, 42 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, E by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, S by Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, and W by Cardigan bay. It contains 500,000 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 37 parishes; and has six market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 42,956; and it sends two members to parliament. To the S and W are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and E parts

are a continued ridge of mountains: yet, in the worst parts, there are pastures in which are bred flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. Near the rivers are great numbers of otters; and in the valleys are several lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked several times to great advantage. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, Rydal, and Iltwith.

Cardona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is a mountain of solid rock salt, of which are made vases, snuff-boxes, and trinkets; and there are vineyards that produce excellent wine. It is seated on the Cardonero, 36 miles NNW of Barcelona.

Carelia, or *Russian Finland*; see *Wiburg*.

Carentan, a town of France, in the department of Manche, with an ancient castle, eight miles from the sea, and 21 W of Bayeux.

Cares, or *Kareis*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on Mount Athos, 17 miles SE of Salonica.

Carew, a village of Wales, four miles E by N of Pembroke, noted for the noble and extensive remains of its castle, situate on a gentle swell above an arm of Milford haven.

Carfagnano; see *Castel Nuovo di Carfagnano*.

Carhaix, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, on the river Yer, 19 miles S of Morlaix.

Carham, a village in Northumberland, five miles E of Kelso. Near it was a battle between the English and Danes, in which 11 bishops and two English counts were among the slain; another between the English and Scots, in 1018, in which the latter were victorious; and in 1376, Sir John Lilburne was defeated near this place, and taken prisoner by the Scots.

Cariati, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the gulf of Taranto, 25 miles N of St. Severino.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the Atlantic ocean lying between the islands of Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N, and the continent of Terra Firma on the S.

Caribbee Islands, the most eastern islands of the W Indies, divided into Windward and Leeward islands. See *Indies, West*.

Carical, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where the French had a settlement, which was taken by the British in 1760. It stands at the mouth of a branch of the Cavery, eight miles S of Tranguebar.

Carignan, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It was formerly called Ivoix, and belonged to Luxemburg; but was ceded to Louis XIV, who changed the name. It is seated on the Chiers, eight miles ESE of Sedan.

Carignan, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, with a castle, seated on the river Po, 12 miles S by W of Turin.

Cariman Java, a cluster of islands to the N of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshment, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 12 E, lat. 5 56 S.

Carinacou, the chief of the Granadilla islands, in the W Indies, 16 miles NNE of Granada. It produces much cotton, and has a good harbour. Lon. 61 22 W, lat. 12 28 N.

Carinola, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Massico, 25 miles NW of Naples.

Carinthia, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Austria, E by Stiria, S by Carniola and Friuli, and W by Tyrol and Salzburg. It is mountainous and woody, but yields good pasturage, and abounds in excellent iron and lead. Clagenfurt is the capital.

Carisbrook, a village in Hampshire, one mile S of Newport, in the isle of Wight, remarkable for its castle and church, which are both very ancient. The church had once a convent of monks annexed, part of which is now a farm-house, still retaining the name of the priory. The castle stands on an eminence, and was the prison of Charles I, in 1647, before he was delivered to the parliament forces. It is now the seat of the governor of the isle of Wight, and has a strong garrison.

Caristo, or *Castel Rosso*, an episcopal town of Greece, at the S extremity of the island of Negropont. Lon. 24 35 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Carlentini; see *Lentini*.

Carlingford, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, with a castle on a rock. It is noted for excellent oysters, and seated on Carlingford bay, 21 miles N of Drogheda. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Carlinwark, a village of Scotland, at the N corner of a lake of its name, seven miles NE of Kirkcudbright, with a considerable manufacture of cotton.

Carlisle, a city and the capital of

Cumberland, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is walled round, and situate above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden, Petteril, and Caude, which here unite their streams. The gates of this city are called the English, Irish, and Scotch; and it has a castle at the NW angle, by which the Picts wall passes. The cathedral is a stately structure, formerly very spacious, but the nave was destroyed in the civil wars; beside this there are two other churches, and several meeting-houses. It is governed by a mayor, and in 1801 contained 10,221 inhabitants. Carlisle has considerable manufactures of coarse linens, cottons, calicos, muslins, whips, and fishhooks. In 1645 it surrendered, through famine, to the parliamentary forces, after a blockade of eight months. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It is 60 miles S of Edinburg, and 301 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 54 46 N.

Carlisle, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Cumberland county, with a college, and four edifices for public worship. It is situate near a creek of the Susquehanna, 100 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 40 10 N.

Carlobago, a town of Morlachia, at the foot of a craggy rock, near the channel that separates the island of Pago from the continent. The commerce consists chiefly of wood. It is 46 miles SE of Buccari. Lon. 15 13 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Carlos, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, on the river St. Juan, 65 miles E by S of the town St. Juan. Lon. 83 45 W, lat. 11 0 N.

Carlos, St. a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas, 85 miles SW of Leon.

Carlos, St. a town on the N side of the island of Cuba, 62 miles E of Havanna.

Carlotta, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, built in 1769 for German and Italian emigrants, 15 miles S of Cordova.

Carlow, or *Catherlough*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 28 miles long and eight broad; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, W by Queens county and Kilkenny, and N by Kildare. It is divided into 50 parishes, contains about 44,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The chief rivers are the Barrow and Slaney.

Carlow, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It sends one member to parliament. The castle is a fine ruin, overhanging the river, and its ancient name was Catherlagh. It is seated on the Barrow, 20 miles NE of Kilkenny, and 42 SSW of Dublin. Lon. 7 14 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Carlowitz, a town of Sclavonia, where a peace was concluded between the Turks and Germans in 1669. It is seated on the Danube, 38 miles NW of Belgrade.

Carlsbad, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, celebrated for its hot baths, discovered by emperor Charles IV, as he was hunting. It is seated on the Topel, near its conflux with the Egra, 24 miles ENE of Egra.

Carlsburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Geeste, at the mouth of the Weser, 30 miles N by W of Bremen. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Carlsburg, a city of Transylvania. See *Weissenburg*.

Carlscrona, or *Carlscroon*, a city and seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen. It was founded in 1680 by Charles XI, who removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place, on account of its centrical situation, and the superiority of its harbour, the entrance of which is defended by two strong forts. The greatest part of the town is built of wood, and stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic. The suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the basin where the fleet is moored; and are fortified, toward the land, by a stone wall. Here are excellent docks for the repairing and building of ships, founderies for cannon, and manufactures of gunpowder, ropes, sails, &c. The inhabitants are estimated at 15,000, but were more numerous before the great fire, in 1790, which consumed above two-thirds of the town. It is 220 miles SSW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 56 7 N.

Carlshaven, a town of Sweden, in Blekingen, with a woollen manufacture, a forge for copper, and a timber yard, 22 miles W of Carlscrona.

Carlsruhe, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden, where the prince has a palace, two miles NW of Dourlach.

Carlstadt, the capital of Croatia, with a fortress; seated on the Kulpa, at the influx of the Corona, 180 miles S by W of Vienna. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 45 33 N.

Carlstadt, a town of Sweden, capital of Wermeland, and a bishop's see. It

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ſtands on the N ſide of the lake Wenner, and on the iſland of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara. The houſes are built of wood and painted; the epiſcopal palace is alſo of wood, and has an extenſive front. The inhabitants carry on a trade in copper, iron, and wood acroſs the lake. It is 175 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 59 21 N.

Carlstadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, ſeated on the Maine, 13 miles N by W of Wurtzburg.

Carluke, a village of Scotland, near the river Clyde, five miles NW of Lanerk. It has a cotton manufacture, and is famous for apples and pears.

Carmagnola, a fortified town of Piedmont, with a citadel, ſeated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S of Turin.

Carmarthen, a borough of Wales, capital of Carmarthenſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on the Towy, near its entrance into Carmarthen bay, and ſmall veſſels may come up to the bridge. It was fortified with a wall and a caſtle now in ruins; and what remains of the latter is converted into a county gaol. Cloſe to the N of the town are the remains of a Roman pretorium: and on the E ſide near the river are the extenſive remains of a monaſtic building. Carmarthen is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, and in 1801 contained 5548 inhabitants. There are iron and tin mines in the neighbourhood. It is 24 miles SE of Cardigan, and 220 W by S of London. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 52 12 N.

Carmarthenshire, a county of Wales, 35 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Cardiganſhire, E by Brecknockſhire and Glamorganſhire, S by the Briſtol channel, and W by Pembrokeſhire. It contains 228,000 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 145 pariſhes; and has ſix market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 67,317; and it ſends two members to parliament. It is fruitful in corn and graſs, has plenty of wood, coal, lead, and lime, and is not ſo mountainous as the other counties of Wales. The principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taff.

Carmel, a mountain of Syria, in Paleſtine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monaſtery of Carmelites. It is 50 miles N of Jeruſalem.

Carmona, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri, ſeven miles NW of Goritz.

Carmona, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with many remains of ancient walls, inſcriptions, &c. The gate toward Seville is one of the moſt extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain; and its caſtle, now in ruins, was formerly of immenſe extent. It is ſeated on a high hill, 36 miles NE of Seville.

Carnarvon, a borough and ſeaport of Wales, capital of Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on a ſtrait of the ſea, called Menai, near its entrance into Carnarvon bay, and carries on a conſiderable trade with Ireland, and the principal Engliſh ports; to which places, and alſo to America, many thouſand tons of the beſt blue ſlates yet diſcovered are annually exported. Here is a celebrated caſtle, built by Edward I, in which his ſon, Edward II, the firſt prince of Wales, was born. Carnarvon is governed by the conſtable of the caſtle, who is always mayor. Here are ſalt water baths, and elegant hot and cold baths, which are much frequented during the ſeaſon. It is ſeven miles SW of Bangor, and 244 NW of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Carnarvonshire, a county of Wales, 50 miles long and 13 broad; bounded on a ſmall part of the S by Merionethſhire, on the E by Denbighſhire, and on all other parts by the ſea, being ſeparated from Angleſea by the ſtrait Menai. It contains 310,000 acres; is divided into ſeven hundreds, and 68 pariſhes; has one city and five market-towns; and ſends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 41,521. The principal rivers are the Conway and Seint. This county being the moſt rugged diſtrict of N Wales, may be truly called the Britiſh Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon; and the proſpects around are rude and ſavage in the higheſt degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimenſions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. Cattle, ſheep, and goats, are almoſt its ſole rural riches. Theſe are fed, during the ſummer, very high on the mountains, tended by their owners; and many rare vegetables, met with only on the moſt elevated ſpots, grow here. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of theſe mountains, as well as lead; and quantities of ſtone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the dreary region of which the rich vale of Conway below forms a pleaſing contraſt. The chief manufacture is woollen cloth.

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Carnatic, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor Circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 120, and commonly 75 miles wide. The annual revenue of its sovereign, the nabob of Arcot, is 1,500,000l. out of which he pays a subsidy of 160,000l. to the English E India Company, toward the expense of their military establishment. The British possessions here are confined chiefly to the district called the Jaghire. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous, and contains an incredible number of fortresses: public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the N parts of India. The principal rivers are the Pennar, Paliar, and Cavery. In 1787, the E India Company took the administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues, into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

Carnawl, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Delhi. Here, in 1739, Kouli Khan gained a victory over the army of the great mogul; and in 1761, the Seiks, under Abdalla, defeated the Mahrattas. It is 80 miles NW of Delhi.

Carnesville, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Franklin county, 109 miles NW of Augusta, and 115 NNW of Louisville.

Carniola, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, E by Sclavonia and Croatia, S by Morlachia and Istria, and W by Friuli. It is diversified with mountainous parts, having mines of iron and mercury; and others fertile and well cultivated, producing corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital.

Corolath, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, seated on the Oder, 14 miles NW of Glogau.

Carolina, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, the chief of a new colony of the same name, in the Sierra Morena. It stands on a hill, towering above the whole settlement, 20 miles NE of Anduxar.

Carolina, North, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, E by the Atlantic, S by S Carolina, and W by Tenessee. It is 400 miles long and 140 broad, and divided into eight districts; namely, Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Fayette, Hillsborough, Halifax, Morgan, and Salisbury; and these are sub-divided into 58 counties. The chief rivers are the Chowan, Roanoake, Tar, Neus, and Cape Fear. Beside the vegetable products common to America, there are ground peas, which run on the surface of the earth, and are covered by hand with a light mould, and the pods grow under ground; they are eaten raw or roasted, and taste much like a hazlenut. Cotton also is universally cultivated here. The most remarkable of its trees is the pitch pine, which affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber. Among the medicinal herbs and roots, this country abounds with the ginseng, Virginia and Seneca snakeroot, and lionsheart, a soverign remedy for the bite of a serpent. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 563,516. The largest town is Newburn, but the capital is Raleigh.

Carolina, South, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by N Carolina, SE by the Atlantic, and SW and W by Georgia. It is 300 miles long and 125 broad, and divided into nine districts; namely, Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Ninety-six, Washington, Pinckney, Cambden, Orangeburg, and Cheraw; and these are subdivided into 35 counties. The principal rivers are the Santee, Savanna, Edisto, and Pedee. This country abounds with precious ores, and there are likewise found pellucid stones of different hues. Beside maize, wheat, rice, &c. for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco, and some cotton, indigo, wheat, and rice are raised for exportation. There are also a variety of medicinal herbs and roots. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 414,935. Charleston and Columbia are the chief towns.

Caroline Islands, a range of islands in the N Pacific ocean, discovered in 1686 by the Spaniards, in the reign of Charles II. They lie to the E of the Philippines, between 138 and 154 E lon. and 8 and 11 N lat. They are about 30 in number, and populous; the natives resembling those of the Philippines. The most considerable island is Hogoleu, about 90 miles long and 40 broad; the next is Yap, at the W extremity of this chain, but not above a third part of that size. They have been little visited by recent navigators.

Caroor; see *Caruru*.

Carpathian Mountains, a grand chain which divides Hungary and Transylvania from Poland, extending about 500 miles.

Carpentaria, a large bay on the N coast

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of New Holland, discovered, in 1618, by a Dutch captain named Carpenter. That part of the country which borders on the E side of the bay is also called Carpentaria.

Carpentras, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse. It was formerly the capital of Venaissin, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Auson, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles NE of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a fortified castle and a good trade. It stands on a canal to the Secchia, eight miles N of Modena.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, where a victory was gained by the Austrians over the French, in 1701. It is seated on the Adige, 24 miles SE of Verona.

Carraza, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the E side of the harbour of Cadiz. Here are docks for building ships, magazines of naval stores, and a college for the marines. It is nine miles ESE of Cadiz.

Carrick on Shannon, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of Leitrim. It is a small place, with little trade or manufacture, seated on the Shannon, 88 miles WNW of Dublin. Lon. 8 32 W, lat. 53 58 N.

Carrick on Suir, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, famous for its woollen cloth, called ratteen. It is seated on the Suir, 22 miles SE of Cashel.

Carrickfergus, a seaport of Ireland, a county of itself, and the chief town of the county of Antrim, with a castle. It sends one member to parliament, and is seated on a bay of its name, in the Irish channel, 85 miles N by E of Dublin. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Carrickmacross, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 19 miles ESE of Monaghan.

Carrion, a town of Spain, in Leon, with ten parish churches, ten convents, and two hospitals; seated on the river Carrion, 18 miles N of Palentia, and 40 W of Burgos.

Carron, a river of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, which rises on the S side of the Campsey hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlily; and near its mouth commences the Great Canal from the Forth to the Clyde.

Carron, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, on the river Carron, two miles from Falkirk, celebrated for the greatest iron-works in Europe. These works employ about 1600 men; and, on an average, use weekly 800 tons of coal, 400 tons of ironstone, and 100 tons of limestone. All sorts of iron goods are made here, from the most trifling article to the largest cannon; and the short piece of ordnance, called a carronade, hence received its name. The trade in coke and lime is also considerable. These works were erected in 1761, and are carried on by a chartered company.

Cart, two rivers of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White. The Black Cart issues from the lake Lochwinnoch; the White Cart descends from the NE angle of the county; and they both flow into the Gryfe, a few miles before its conflux with the Clyde.

Cartago, a city of New Spain, capital of Costo Rico, and a bishop's see. Here are some rich merchants. It stands on a river of the same name, 70 miles from its mouth in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 84 10 W, lat. 10 15 N.

Cartama, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadala Medina, eight miles NW of Malaga.

Carteret Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, seen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is six leagues long from E to W. Lon. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S.

Cartersville, a town of Virginia, in Powhatan county, seated on James river, 40 miles WNW of Richmond.

Carthage, Cape, a promontory on the E coast of the kingdom of Tunis, near which stood the famous city of Carthage, razed by the Romans, and some of the ruins are to be seen on the coast. It is 10 miles NE of Tunis. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Carthagena, a strong city and seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Asdrubal, a Carthagenian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It is the see of a bishop, and a great mart for merchandise. It has the best harbour in Spain; also the most considerable docks and magazines. The principal crops of barilla are produced in its vicinity; and a fine red earth, called almagra, used in polishing mirrors, and preparing tobacco for snuff. Carthagena was taken by sir John Leake in 1706, but the duke of Brunswick retook it. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 27 miles S of Murcia. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 37 37 N.

Carthagena, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the W by the isthmus of Darien, N by the Caribbean sea, E by St. Martha, and S by Popayan. It is a mountainous country, but has many well-watered and fertile vallies; yet,

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being thinly peopled, it is ill cultivated. It produces a variety of valuable drugs, and some precious stones, particularly emeralds.

Carthagena, a seaport of Terra Firma, capital of the province of the same name, and one of the most populous, opulent, and beautiful cities in S America. Its harbour is the safest and best fortified in the Spanish American dominions. It was the port in which the galleons first begun to trade, on their arrival from Europe; and to which they returned to prepare for their voyage homeward. This circumstance raised its importance, which now must be affected by the change in the Spanish system of trade with America. The city is nearly surrounded by the sea; on the E it communicates by means of a wooden bridge with a large suburb, built on an island, which communicates with the continent by another bridge. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the forts, was obliged to abandon the siege. Lon. 75 43 W, lat. 10 25 N.

Cartmel, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has a spacious old church, with a curious tower, being a square within a square, the upper part set diagonally within the lower. It is seated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, 14 miles N by W of Lancaster, and 254 NNW of London.

Caruru, or *Caroor*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbetore, with a neat fort, in which is a large temple. Much sugar-cane is raised in the vicinity. It is seated on the Amarawati, eight miles above its conflux with the Cavery, and 37 NE of Daraporam.

Carwar, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Canara, and a British settlement. It is seated near the mouth of the Aliga, 50 miles SSE of Goa. Lon. 74 14 E, lat. 14 52 N.

Carysfort, or *Macreddin*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. Here is a freeschool founded by Charles I. It is 14 miles SW of Wicklow, and 34 S of Dublin.

Casac, or *Cazac*, a country in the dominions of Persia, on the frontiers of Armenia, governed by princes of its own, nominally subject to Persia. The inhabitants are descended from the Cossacs, and represented as a rude and barbarous people. Casac, or Cazac Lora, is the name of the capital.

Casagrande, a town of New Spain, in the N part of Sonora. Here are the ruins of an Aztec city; in the midst of which is an immense edifice, supposed to have been built by the ancient Mexicans for a fortress, consisting of three floors, with a terrace above them; and the entrance is at the second floor, that a scaling-ladder was necessary. It is situate in a vast plain, on the left bank of the Gila, 230 miles NW of Arispe. Lon. 111 0 W, lat. 33 35 N.

Casal, a town of Piedmont, lately the capital of Montferrat, and a bishop's see. Its castle, citadel, and all its fortifications have been demolished. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Casal Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the river Po, 20 miles ESE of Cremona.

Casal Nuova, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. An earthquake happened here in 1783, by which upward of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives. It stands near the sea, 11 miles N by W of Oppido.

Casbin, or *Caswin*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. Nadir Shah built a palace here, inclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference; and the town is surrounded by another four miles in circuit. It carries on a great trade, and is seated in a sandy plain, 280 miles N by W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 10 E, lat. 36 8 N.

Cascante, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the borders of Aragon, six miles N of Tarazona, and eight S of Tudela.

Cascais, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 miles W of Lisbon.

Caschau; see *Cassovia*.

Casco Bay, a bay of Massachusets, in the district of Maine, between Cape Elisabeth and Cape Small Point. It is 25 miles wide, and interspersed with small islands. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 40 N.

Caserta, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Here is a magnificent royal palace; and a grand modern aqueduct, which furnishes a great part of the city of Naples with water. Most of the buildings were greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1803. It is 15 miles N of Naples.

Cashan; see *Cachan*.

Cashel, a city of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and an archbishop's see. It had formerly a wall; and part of two gates are still remaining. The ancient cathedral, now in ruins, is supposed to

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have been the first stone edifice in Ireland. A synod was held here by Henry I, in 1158, by which the kingdom of Ireland was confirmed to him. The modern cathedral, which serves also for a parish church, is a large and handsome edifice. The city is well inhabited for its size, but has no trade. It sends one member to parliament, and is 86 miles SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Cashgur, or *Little Bokharia*, a country of Usbec Tartary, which commences on the N and NE of Cashmere, in Hindoostan (from which it is separated by the Himmaleh mountains) and extends to 40 N lat. Great part of it is a sandy desert; the other parts are populous and fertile. Here are mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not work, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The musk-animals are found in this country. It likewise produces diamonds and several other precious stones. Ireken is the capital.

Cashgur, a city of Usbec Tartary, formerly the capital of the country of the same name. It has a good trade with the neighbouring countries, and stands at the foot of the Himmaleh mountains, 11 miles S of Ireken. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Cashmere, a province of Hindoostan, subject to the king of Candahar, or sultan of the Afghans; bounded on the W by the Indus, N by Mount Himmaleh, and E and S by Lahore. It is an elevated valley, 90 miles long and 50 broad, surrounded by steep mountains, which tower above the regions of snow. The periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, so that only light showers fall here: but these are sufficiently abundant to feed some hundreds of cascades, which are precipitated into the valley. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. Numerous streams, from all quarters of the valley, bring their tribute to the Chelum, a large navigable river; and many small lakes are spread over the surface, some of which contain floating islands. But the country is subject to earthquakes; and, to guard against the most terrible effects, all the houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which the finest are made is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Tibet. Here are bred a species of sheep, called Hundoo, which are employed in carrying burdens. The Cashmereans are stout and well made; but their features often coarse and broad: even the women are of a deep brown complexion; but they are gay and lively, and fond of parties of pleasure on their beautiful lakes. They have a language of their own, said to be anterior to that of the Sanscrit; and a religion too, it is thought different from that of the Hindoos. The superstition of the inhabitants has multiplied the places of worship of Mahadeo, Breschan, and Brama. All Cashmere is holy land, and miraculous fountains abound.

Cashmere, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province or valley of Cashmere. Here are many fountains, reservoirs, and temples. The streets are narrow, and dirty. The houses, many of them two and three stories high, are slightly built of brick and mortar, with a large intermixture of timber; and on the roofs is laid a covering of fine earth, which is planted with a variety of flowers. This city is without walls, and seated on both sides of the Chelum, 285 miles E by S of Cabul. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 33 49 N.

Caspe, a town of Spain, in Aragon, where Ferdinand IV was elected king of Aragon. It stands at the conflux of the Guadaloupe and Ebro, 35 miles S of Balbastro, and 44 SE of Saragossa.

Caspian Sea, a great lake of Asia; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucs, E by a tribe of the Turcomans, S by Persia, and W by Georgia and Circassia. It is 680 miles in length, from Gurief to Medshetisar, and in no part more than 260 in breadth. On account of frequent shoals, it is not navigable for vessels drawing more than 10 feet water, though in some parts a line of 560 fathoms will not reach the bottom. It has strong currents, and the water is salt. The fishery is a nursery for sailors. The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the right of fishing on the coast 47 miles on each side of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Astracan have an exclusive privilege on the remaining shores belonging to Russia. The roes of the sturgeon and beluga supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, form a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire. Porpoises and seals are also caught in great numbers.

Cassandria, a town of Holland, on the SW side of the island of Cadsand, at the mouth of the Zwin, three miles N of Sluys.

Cassano, a town of Italy, in the Mi-

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lanese, with a castle. Here prince Eugene, in 1705, was checked in attempting to force the passage of the Adda; and in 1799 the French were defeated by the Austrians. It is seated on the Adda, 15 miles NE of Milan.

Cassano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 24 miles NW of Rossano, and 50 ESE of Policastro.

Cassay, or *Meckley*, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal, N by Assam, E and SE by Birmah, and SW by Araean. The inhabitants are called Muggaloos, a tribe of rude mountaineers little known. It is now subject to the Birmans. Munnypour is the capital.

Cassel, a city of Germany, capital of Lower Hesse. It is divided into the Old Town, Lower New Town, and Upper New Town; the former two are chiefly built in the ancient style, but the last is very regular and handsome. The inhabitants are estimated at 25,000, and they have manufactures of linen, cloth, hats, porcelain, &c. Here is a college, founded by the landgrave in 1709 The castle, or palace, the gardens, the arsenal, the foundery, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. It was taken by the French in 1760, and restored at the peace in 1763. It is seated on the Fulda, 40 miles SE of Paderborn. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Cassel, a strong town in Germany, situate on the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in 1792, and retaken by the Prussians in 1793. In 1808, it was transferred to France.

Cassel, a town of France, in the department of Nord, with a fortified castle; seated on a mountain, 10 miles NE of St. Omer.

Cassina, an extensive empire in Negroland, to the W of Bornou. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are less violent; and its monkies and parrots (but seldom seen in Bornou) are numerous, and of various species. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire.

Cassina, the capital of the empire of the same name. The chief trade is in sena, gold-dust, slaves, cotton cloth, goat skins, ox and buffalo hides, and civet. It is 750 miles WSW of Bornou. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 15 40 N.

Cassis, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, with a small port on the Mediterranean, nine miles SSE of Marseilles.

Cassovia, or *Caschau*, a strong town of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Horat, 85 miles E by N of Schemnitz. Lon. 20 55 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Castagnola, a town of Piedmont, on the river Po, eight miles S of Turin.

Castamena, or *Kastamoni*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly a large city, but now much reduced in size and magnificence. It is 240 miles E of Constantinople. Lon. 34 22 E, lat. 44 42 N.

Castel Aragonese, a fortified seaport of Sardinia, and a bishop's see. It was the first place taken in this island, at the end of the thirteenth century, by the Aragonese, whence its name; but in 1767, the king ordered it to be called Castel Sardo. It stands on the NW coast, 20 miles NE of Sassari. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Castel Baldo, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, on the river Adige, 40 miles SW of Padua.

Castel Branco, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle and two churches. In 1762, it was taken by the Spaniards. It is 62 miles SE of Coimbra. Lon. 7 22 W, lat. 39 52 N.

Castel Folit, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an eminence near the river Fulvia, 15 miles W of Gerona.

Castel Franco, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, 12 miles W of Treviso.

Castel Gondolfo, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the lake Albano. Near this place is the villa Barbarini, where are the ruins of an immense palace, built by emperor Domitian. It is 10 miles S by E of Rome.

Castel Jaloux, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, with a considerable trade in wine, honey, and cattle; seated on the Avance, 20 miles E by S of Bazas, and 32 W by N of Agen.

Castel a Mare, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, on a bay on the N coast, 23 miles W by S of Palermo.

Castel a Mare della Brucca, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, near the seacoast, 18 miles W by N of Policastro.

Castel a Mare di Stabia, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, where the ships of the royal navy are built. It stands on the site of the ancient Stabia, at the foot of a woody mountain on the bay of Naples, 15 miles SSE of Naples.

Castel Nuovo, a town of Dalmatia, on the gulf of Cataro, 12 miles N by W of Cataro.

Castel Nuovo, a town of Sicily, in

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Val di Mazara, seated on a hill, 34 miles s by E of Palermo.

Castel Nuovo di Carfagnana, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fort; seated in the valley of Carfagnana, on the river Serchio, 18 miles N of Lucca, and 37 SSW of Modena.

Castel de la Plana, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the seacoast; 46 miles NNE of Valencia.

Castel Rodrigo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 miles N of Pinhel.

Castel Rosso, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Caramania, 90 miles E of Rhodes. It is two miles long, and has a secure road and harbour. Lon. 29 21 E, lat. 36 7 N.

Castel Sarasin, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 30 miles WNW of Toulouse.

Castel Vetere, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 33 miles S of Squillace.

Castel Vetrano, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara. Here is a palace, in which is a considerable collection of old armour. It is eight miles E by N of Mazara.

Castel de Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles NE of Portalegre.

Castelaun, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the county of Sponheim. It is 23 miles SSW of Coblentz.

Castellane, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps. Near it is a salt spring, from which the water issues in such abundance as to turn a mill at the very source. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 20 miles SE of Digne.

Castellanetta, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 19 miles WNW of Taranto.

Castellaro, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, six miles NE of Mantua.

Castellon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of a river in the gulf of Roses, eight miles W by S of Roses.

Castelnaudary, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on an eminence, at the foot of which is the grand basin of the Canal Royal. It is 15 miles W of Carcassone.

Caster, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Erst, nine miles E of Juliers.

Castigleno, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, on a lake of the same name, which communicates with the sea, and produces much salt. It is 12 miles S by E of Massa.

Castiglione, a fortified town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the Austrians in 1701; and the French defeated them near it in 1706, and again in 1796. It is 20 miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 45 23 N.

Castile, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old and New Castile; the former having been recovered from the Moors some time before the latter.

Castile, Old, a province of Spain, 190 miles long and 110 broad; bounded on the S by New Castile, E by Aragon and Navarre, N by Biscay and Asturias, and W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

Castile, New, or *Toledo*, a province of Spain, 200 miles long and 180 broad; bounded on the N by Old Castile, E by Aragon and Valencia, S by Murcia and Andalusia, and W by Estremadura. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N, Mancha to the S, and Sierra to the E. Madrid is the capital.

Castillon, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E of Bourdeaux.

Castine, a seaport of the district of Maine, chief town of Hancock county, situate on Penobscot bay, 65 miles WSW of Machias. Lon. 69 0 W, lat. 44 26 N.

Castle Cary, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 113 W by S of London.

Castle Rising, a borough in Norfolk, governed by a mayor. The market is now disused, its harbour choked up, and the castle, whence it has its name, is in ruins. It is seven miles NE of Lynn, and 103 NNE of London.

Castlebar, a town of Ireland, the most considerable in the county of Mayo. The assizes are held here. It has a great linen trade, and is 32 miles NW of Tuam. Lon. 9 44 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Castlecomer, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, near which are extensive coal-mines. It is 10 miles N of Kilkenny.

Castledermot, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, formerly a walled town, and the residence of the Irish kings who bore the name of Dermot. It is seven miles SE of Athy.

Castlehaven, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a castle, situate on a bay to which it gives name, eight miles NE of Baltimore.

Castleknock, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin. Here was

formerly a strong castle and an abbey; the former is in ruins, and the latter is now the parish church. It is five miles NW of Dublin.

Castlelyons, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with considerable remains of a monastery; situate near the river Bride, 20 miles NNE of Cork.

Castlemain, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, situate on the river Mang, which flows into Castlemain harbour, being the head of Dingle bay. It is six miles S of Tralee, and 28 E of Dingle.

Castlemartyr, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 20 miles E of Cork.

Castlepollard, a town of Ireland, in W Meath, 11 miles N of Mullingar.

Castlereagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, 17 miles NW of Roscommon.

Castleton, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, five miles N of Tideswell. It is situate at the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a castle, ascribed to William Peverel, natural son of the conqueror. Three of the seven wonders of the peak are in its neighbourhood; the Devil's Cave, Mam Tor, and Elden Hole. The first is a cavern in the rock abovementioned, whose arched entrance is 42 feet high and 120 wide, which becomes narrower as it proceeds, and the roof descends to within two feet of the surface of a brook; this being passed over, another large cavern succeeds, with several high openings in the roof, which descends again to a second brook; after which is a third cavern called Roger Rain's House, because of the perpetual dropping: the length of the whole cavern is 617 yards. Mam Tor, a mile W of the village, is a mountain, 1300 feet above the level of the valley, on the top and sides of which is a camp, supposed to be Roman: it overtops the whole Peak country; and the vulgar story is that this hill is continually crumbling, without being diminished. Elden Hole, a mile S of Mam Tor, is a perpendicular gulf or chasm in a limestone rock, the depth of which is unfathomable, its sides being so very shelving and irregular: it has been plumbed from 192 to 295 yards, 40 of which seemed to be in water.

Castletown, the capital of the isle of Man, near the S coast, with a rocky and shallow harbour, which checks its commerce, and renders it inferior to Douglas in most respects. In the centre of the town, on a high rock, is Castle Rushen, a magnificent pile, built of freestone in 960, by Guttred, a prince of the Danish line, who lies buried in the edifice. It is occupied by the governor of the island, and on one side of it are the chancery offices, and good barracks. Near the town is a fine quarry of black marble, whence the steps to St. Paul's church, in London, were taken. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Castlewillan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on a small lake, to which it gives name, 18 miles ENE of Newry.

Castres, a city of France, capital of the department of Tarn, and lately an episcopal see. In the reign of Lewis XIII it was a kind of protestant republic; but in 1629, its fortifications were demolished. It is the birthplace of Rapin Thoyras and M. Dacier, has a good trade, and contains 100,000 inhabitants. In the vicinity turkois stones have been found. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Agout, 36 miles E of Toulouse, and 73 SSE of Cahors. Lon. 2 14 E, lat. 43 36 N.

Castri, a town of European Turkey, on the SE coast of the Morea. It stands on part of the site of the ancient Hermione, whose ruins are found on a long neck of land stretching from the town into the sea. The town is entirely modern, and 45 miles SSE of Corinth.

Castries, Bay of, a bay on the NE coast of Chinese Tartary, in the strait of Saghalien, visited by Perouse. Lon. 142 1 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Castro, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a duchy of its name. It is 56 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Castro, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, six miles SSW of Otranto.

Castro, the capital of the island of Chiloe, with a castle. The houses are built of wood; and the inhabitants, who are not numerous, usually live upon their own possessions. The city stands on the E coast, on an arm of the sea, 220 miles S of Valdivia. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 42 40 S.

Castro, the ancient Mytilene, a seaport and capital of the island of Metelin, with two harbours, one of which will admit large vessels. There are two castles, one ancient the other modern, in each of which is a Turkish governor and commander. Considerable vestiges still remain of its former grandeur and magnificence. The chief trade is shipbuilding. It is 30 miles SW of Adramiti. Lon. 26 39 E, lat. 39 14 N.

Castro de Urdiales, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a castle and an arsenal, on the seacoast, 22 miles NW of Bilboa.

Castro Giovanni, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona. It was the ancient Enna, famous for the worship of Ceres and Proserpine. It is 40 miles W of Catana.

Castro Marim, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarve, seated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 15 miles ENE of Tavira, and 62 S by E of Beja. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Castro Reale, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 15 miles W of Messina.

Castro Verde, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Corbes, 18 miles SSW of Beja.

Castro Virgna, a town of Peru, in the province of Guamanga, noted for good tobacco and fine wool. It is 125 miles SE of Lima. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 12 50 S.

Castrop, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, seven miles W of Dortmund.

Castropol, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 14 miles NE of Mondonedo.

Cat Island; see *Guanahami*.

Catabaw, a town of S Carolina, belonging to the Catabaws, the only Indian nation in that state. It is seated on the river Catabaw, or Wataree, on the boundary line between N and S Carolina, 18 miles S of Charlotte.

Catalonia, a province of Spain, 140 miles long and 110 broad; bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, E and S by the Mediterranean, and W by Aragon and Valencia. It is full of mountains, covered with forest and fruit trees; abounds in wine, corn, and pulse; has quarries of marble, and mines of lead, iron, and coal. Barcelona is the capital.

Catania, a city of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and a bishop's see, with a university. The cathedral is the largest in Sicily; and the principal streets are wide, and well paved with lava. Here is a magnificent convent, and a beautiful museum of natural history and antiques; also large remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and many monuments of ancient splendour. By an eruption of Etna, in 1669, it was almost totally destroyed; and, in 1693, it was entirely swallowed up by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. Here is a flourishing manufacture of silk, and a trade in amber, soda, wine, and oil. It is seated on a gulf of its name, at the mouth of the Indicelle, 60 miles SW of Messina. Lon. 15 17 E, lat. 37 28 N.

Catanzaro, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Ultra, and the see of a bishop. The chief manufacture is silks of various kinds, and these, with corn and oil, are the principal articles of trade. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Squillace, 42 miles SE of Cosenza. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 39 0 N.

Cataro, a town of Dalmatia, with a castle, seated on a gulf of its name, which forms two extensive and secure harbours. The town is built at the extremity of the inner basin, surrounded by rocks, and strongly fortified. It is 24 miles S of Scutari. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 42 12 N.

Catawessy, or *Hughesburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, situate at the mouth of Catawessy creek, on the E branch of the Susquehanna, 25 miles ENE of Sunbury, and 100 NW of Philadelphia.

Cateau; see *Chateau Chambrésis*.

Categat, a gulf of the German ocean, between Sweden and Denmark, through which the Baltic sea is entered by three straits, called the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt.

Catharinburg, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Tobolsk. The chief gold mines of Siberia are in its vicinity, and above 100 founderies, chiefly for copper and iron. It is seated near the source of the Iset, 310 miles WSW of Tobolsk. Lon. 61 25 E, lat. 56 45 N.

Catharinenslaf, a government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces; namely, Catharinenslaf, which includes New Russia and the late government of Asoph; and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

Catharinenslaf, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It was built by Catharine II, and is seated near the conflux of the Kiltzin and Samara, 178 miles NE of Cherson. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 47 23 N.

Catharine, St. an island on the coast of the S part of Brasil, 30 miles long, but not more than six broad. The channel between the island and the continent forms a good harbour, and is defended by several forts. The chief place is the town of St. Catharine. Lon. 47 48 W, lat. 27 35 S.

Catherlough; see *Carlow*.

Catmandu, the capital of the country of Napaul, and once the capital of an independent kingdom. It has numerous wooden temples, and several grand ones constructed of brick. The streets are very narrow, and dirty. The houses are of two, three, and four stories, but

of a mean appearance; even the rajah's palace claiming no particular notice. The population of the city is estimated at 50,000, exclusive of its dependent villages. It stands on the E side of the Bishnmutty, immediately above its conflux with the Bogmutty, 175 miles N of Patna, and 445 E of Delhi. Lon. 85 16 E, lat. 28 10 N.

Catoche, Cape, the NE promontory of Jucatan, where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 22 10 N.

Catrine, a village of Scotland, 14 miles E of Ayr, on the river Ayr. Here is a flourishing cotton manufacture.

Cattack, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Orissa, and a post of consequence, being on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars. It is surrounded by walls, and stands on an island in the Mahanada, 220 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 31 N.

Cattaio, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, five miles S of Padua.

Catteric, a village in N Yorkshire, with a bridge over the river Swale, five miles SE of Richmond. It was the famous Cattaractonium of the Romans, and has the foundations of walls, and great banks still remaining.

Catwyck, a village of S Holland, on the German ocean, near which the river Rhine is lost in the sands. It is six miles N by W of Leyden.

Catzenellenbogen, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county. The river Maine and late electorate of Mentz divide the county into Upper and Lower; the former has Darmstadt for its capital, and the latter St. Goar. The town has an iron-mine near it, and is 10 miles NE of St. Goar.

Cava, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, at the foot of Mount Matelian, three miles W of Salerno.

Cavaillon, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse; lately an episcopal see, and subject to the pope. It is seated on the Durance, 20 miles SE of Avignon.

Cavaleri, an island in the Archipelago, between the SW point of the island of Negropont and the continent of Greece. Lon. 24 17 E, lat. 38 7 N.

Cavan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the W by Leitrim, N by Fermanagh and Monaghan, E by the latter county and Louth, and S by Longford, W Meath, and E Meath. It sends two members to parliament, is divided into 30 parishes, and contains about 81,570 inhabitants. The linen manufacture is carried on here to a great extent.

Cavan, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan. Here is a free-school founded by Charles I. It is 68 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54 52 N.

Caub, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a citadel; seated on the Rhine, two miles N by E of Bacharach.

Caucasia, a government of Asiatic Russia, divided into the two provinces of Astracan and Caucasia. The province of Caucasia comprises the Cuban, and all that district to the E and S, now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia.

Caucasus, a chain of mountains, the highest in Asia, extending from the mouth of the Cuban, in the Black sea, to the mouth of the Kur, in the Caspian. Their tops are always covered with snow; and the lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The Caucasian mountains are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language: namely, the Turcomans, the Abkhas, the Circassians, the Ossi, the Kisti, the Lesgius, and the Georgians.

Caudebec, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, surrounded by walls, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 miles NW of Rouen.

Caudhully, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbetore. It is the first place of any note above the Gauts, and a principal thoroughfare between the country below and that above those mountains. The inhabitants are chiefly traders. It is 60 miles SE of Seringapatam.

Caveripatnam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on the Pennar, 80 miles WSW of Arcot.

Cavery, a considerable river of Hindoostan, which rises among the western Gauts, flows by Seringapatam, Bhawanikudal, and Tritchinopoly, and enters the bay of Bengal, by a wide delta of mouths, which embraces the province of Tanjore.

Cavete, a seaport on the W coast of the island of Luconia. See *Manilla*.

Caugmary, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 30 miles NW of Dacca, and 146 NE of Calcutta.

Caviana, an island of S America, at

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the mouth of the river Amazon, 120 miles in circumference, and of a triangular form, with its base to the ocean, and the south side under the equinoctial line, in lon. 50 20 W.

Caune, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 20 miles ENE of Castres.

Cauteres, a village of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, noted for its mineral water, 18 miles SW of Bagneres.

Cawood, a village in E Yorkshire, on the river Ouse, 12 miles S of York. Here are the ruins of a very ancient castle, a manufacture for hop-bagging, and a good ferry over the river.

Caxamarca, a town of Peru, capital of a territory of its name. Here the Spanish general Pizarro, in 1532, perfidiously seized the inca, Atahualpha, and the next year, after a mock trial, caused him to be publicly executed. It is 70 miles NE of Truxillo. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 7 32 S.

Caxton, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles W by S of Cambridge, and 49 N of London.

Cayahoga, a river of the state of Ohio, which runs N into Lake Erie, in lon. 82 20 W, and has an Indian town of the same name on its banks. It is deep enough to receive large sloops from the lake; and is navigable for boats to its source, whence there is only a portage of one mile to the Tuscarawa branch of the Muskingum, which is also navigable, and runs S into the Ohio, at Marietta.

Cayamba, a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 30 miles NE of Quito.

Cayenne, a rich town and island on the coast of Guiana, bounded on the W by the colony of Surinam. The island is about 50 miles in circumference, separated from the continent by a very narrow channel. The surface is low and marshy, and covered with forests. Cayenne pepper, sugar, coffee, and the singularly elastic gum called Caoutchous, are the principal commodities. The French settled here in 1625, but left it in 1654, and it was successively in the possession of the English, French, and Dutch; but the latter were expelled by the French in 1677. In 1809, it was attacked by the English and Portuguese, and surrendered to the latter. Lon. 53 15 W, lat. 4 56 N.

Cayley, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, near the mouth of the Cataypera, 105 miles NE of Para. Lon. 48 12 W, lat. 0 56 S.

Cayuga, a lake of New York, in Onandago county, 35 miles long and two broad. It lies nine miles E of Seneca lake, and empties, at its N end, into Seneca river.

Cayuga, a town of New York, in Onandago county, on the E side of a lake of the same name, 60 miles SSW of Oswego. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 42 30 N.

Cazimir, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on the Vistula, 80 miles E of Zarnaw. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Cedar Creek, a water of James river, in Virginia, in the county of Rockbridge; remarkable for its natural bridge, on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure at the bridge is 250 feet deep, 45 wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top. The bridge gives name to the county, and affords a commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance.

Cedar Point, a seaport of Maryland, in Charles county. The exports are chiefly tobacco and maize. It is seated on the Potomac, 12 miles below Port Tobacco, and 40 S by E of Washington.

Cedogna, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, at the foot of the Apennines, 20 miles NNE of Conza.

Cefalonia, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, opposite the gulf of Lepanto. It is 40 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad, fertile in oil and muscadine wine. It forms a part of the republic of Seven Islands. The capital is of the same name, on the SE coast. Lon. 20 56 E, lat. 38 12 N.

Cefalu, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see, with a castle; seated on a promontory, 40 miles E by S of Palermo. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Celano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near a lake of the same name, 30 miles in circumference. It is 15 miles S of Aquila.

Celebes, or *Macassar*, an island in the Indian ocean, to the E of Borneo. It is 560 miles from N to S, but divided into various portions by large bays, so that the breadth is commonly not above 60 miles. The E side of the island is sometimes called Celebes, and the W Macassar; but in general the

former name is given to the whole island. It lies under the line; but the heat is moderated by the N winds, and the rains, which constantly fall five days before and after the full moon, and during the two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The products are maize, rice, sago, cocoa-nuts, pompions, black pepper, callivances or beans, melons, plantains, mangoes, oranges, lemons, pines, &c. There are also numerous poisonous trees and plants; and with the juice of the notorious upas, the natives often poison their lances and arrows. It is well stocked with horses, buffalos, cattle, deer, sheep, goats, hogs, cats, and monkies. Cotton grows in great abundance. In the middle of the island are mountains, almost inaccessible, in which are quarries of excellent stone and marble, and mines of gold, copper, and tin. The natives are Mohamedans, consisting of several nations or tribes, and the best soldiers in these parts. They are short and thick set, have a flattish face, but not thick lips, and their colour is of a reddish yellow: their manners are not graceful; and they are revengeful and jealous. The Dutch have some settlements on the coasts, of which the chief is Macassar; and, in 1810, the English obtained possession of Gorontano, and Manado.

Cell, or *Marien Celle*, a town of Stiria, with a celebrated abbey, seated on the Saltza, 17 miles NNE of Bruck.

Ceneda, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, 18 miles N of Treviso.

Cenis, a mountain of the Maritime Alps, in Savoy, which is a noted passage to Turin.

Centreville, a town of Maryland, chief of Queen Ann county, 18 miles S of Chester, and 95 SSW of Philadelphia.

Ceram, an island, one of the Moluccas, 180 miles long and 50 broad. It is mountainous and woody; and the sago tree forms a considerable article of export. It is subject to the sultan of Bachian. Along the coast the Dutch have had influence and power to destroy the clove-trees. Lon. 127 to 130 E, lat. 3 S.

Cerdagna, a country on the Pyrenees, partly in Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and partly in France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mount Louis of the French.

Cere, St. a town of France, in the department of Lot, 37 miles NE of Cahors, and 75 SSE of Limoges.

Cerenza, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated on a rock, 10 miles N by W of Severino.

Ceret, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. Here the commissioners of France and Spain met, in 1660, to settle the limits of the two kingdoms. In 1794, the French defeated the Spaniards near this town. It is 14 miles WSW of Perpignan.

Cerignola, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, celebrated by Horace for its excellent bread. Near this town is the ancient Salapia, the ruins of which are still called Salpe. It is 20 miles S of Manfredonia.

Cerigo, an island in the Mediterranean sea, to the S of the Morea, formerly known by the name of Cythera. It is 45 miles in circumference, full of mountains, and forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. It has a town of the same name, with a castle on a sharp rock, and a small harbour. Lon. 22 44 E, lat. 36 14 N.

Cerilly, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seven miles W of Moulins, and 11 S of Bourges.

Cerines, a seaport of Cyprus, and a Greek bishop's see, with a castle on an immense rock. The chief exports are barley, silk, cotton, oil, and carob beans. It is 20 miles NW of Nicosia. Lon. 32 55 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Cerne Abbey, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is surrounded by high chalk hills, and on the side of one of them is cut the figure of a man, 180 feet in height, holding a club in his right hand, and extending the other. Here was formerly a stately abbey, and part of its remains is now converted into a house and barn. It is seated on the river Cerne, seven miles NNW of Dorchester, and 120 W by S of London.

Cernetz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a mineral spring; seated on the river Inn, 24 miles SE of Coire.

Cerrito, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a cathedral and collegiate church, five miles NNE of Telesa.

Certosa, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a celebrated Carthusian monastery, five miles N of Pavia.

Cervera, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a celebrated university, 34 miles N by W of Tarragona.—Another, on the borders of France and the Mediterranean, eight miles N of Roses.

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Cervia, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated near the gulf of Venice, whence canals are cut to admit sea water, from which much salt is made. It is 10 miles SE of Ravenna.

Cervinara, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 12 miles SW of Benevento.

Cesena, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated on the Savio, 18 miles S by E of Ravenna.

Cesenatico, a seaport of Italy, in Romagna. In 1800, the inhabitants having arrested a messenger with dispatches, the English set fire to the moles of the harbour, and destroyed 16 vessels. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 16 miles SE of Ravenna.

Cessieux, a town of France, in the department of Isere, 27 miles ESE of Lyon.

Cette, a seaport of France, in the department of Herault, seated at the place where the canal of Languedoc terminates in the Mediterranean sea, 18 miles SSW of Montpellier. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Ceva, a town of Piedmont, with a fort. It was taken by the French in 1796, and retaken by the Piedmontese peasants in 1799. It stands on the Tanaro, eight miles SE of Mondovi.

Cevennes, a late territory of France, in the province of Languedoc. It is a mountainous country, and now forms the department of Gard.

Ceuta, a fortified seaport of the kingdom of Fez, and a bishop's see. It belongs to Spain, and on the land side is capable of resisting every attack, unless aided by some naval force. In 1810, a British force was admitted into the garrison to protect it from the French. It stands at the extremity of a peninsula, on the strait of Gibraltar, 20 miles SSE of Gibraltar, and 22 NNE of Tetuan. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Ceylon, an island in the Indian ocean, separated from the SE point of Hindoostan, by Palk strait and the gulf of Manaar. It is 280 miles in length and 140 in its greatest breadth, nearly resembling a ham in shape, the narrow part to the N; and hence the peninsula of Jafnapatam was called Hamsheel by the Dutch. The flat tracts on the coast, covered with rich fields of rice, are bounded by groves of cocoa-nut trees, and the prospect usually terminated by woods, which cover the sides of mountains. The E coast is bald and rocky, and the N part is every where indented with inlets of the sea. The interior parts abound with steep and lofty mountains, covered with thick forests, and full of almost impenetrable jungles; but there are fertile vallies. The woods and mountains completely surround the dominions of the king of Candy, and are a natural barrier against his foreign enemies. The most lofty range of mountains divide the island nearly into two parts, and terminate completely the effects of the monsoons, which set in periodically from opposite sides of them. The seasons are more regulated by the monsoons than the course of the sun; for the coolest season is during the summer solstice, while the western monsoon prevails. Spring commences in October, and the hottest season is from January to the beginning of April. The climate, on the coast, is more temperate than on the continent of Hindoostan; but in the interior of the country the heat is many degrees greater, and often extremely sultry and unhealthy. The most considerable mountain is called Hamalell, or Adam's Peak, and is of a pyramidical form, near the middle of the island. On its top is a large flat stone, with an impression on it in the shape of a man's foot, but considerably longer. The Cingalese have a tradition that Budha, the great author of their religion, left the print of his foot on this stone when he ascended into heaven. Most of the rivers in the island take their rise in the middle range of mountains, and the two largest are the Malivagonga and the Mulivaddy. The rivers, although smooth at their outlets into the sea, are seldom navigable to any great distance, for on entering the mountains they become rocky and rapid. Beside the rivers, with which the island abounds, there are many lakes and canals communicating with them. In some places there are rich mines, whence are procured rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value; also iron, copper, and black lead. It is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and in the kingdom of Candy is plenty of very large cardamons. The pepper here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. Two species of the bread-fruit tree are indigenous to this island; one of which is used by the Cingalese as bread, and, in times of scarcity, instead of rice. One of the most remarkable trees in Ceylon is the tallipot, which grows straight and tall, and is as big as the mast of a ship: the leaves are so large as to cover 15 men; when dried, they are round, and fold up like a fan. The natives wear a piece of the leaf on their head when they

travel, to shade them from the sun, and they are so tough that they are not easily torn. Every soldier carries one, and it serves for his tent. Of the animal tribes, this island is famous for its elephants, which are more esteemed than any others in the Indies; and it abounds with buffalos, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkies, tigers, and bears. It has a great variety of birds, some of which are not to be met with in other places; also very dangerous serpents, some of them said to be of a prodigious size, and ants which do a great deal of mischief. The aborigines of Ceylon consist of two classes of people, the Cingalese and the Vaddahs. The latter are still in the rudest stage of social life; they live embosomed in the woods, or in the hollows of the mountains; hunting their sole employment, and providing for the day their only care. Some of them acknowledge the authority of the king of Candy; and exchange with the Cingalese elephants teeth and deer flesh, for arrows, cloth, &c. but this practice is not general, for two-thirds of them hold no communication with the Cingalese, and have an utter antipathy to strangers. They worship a particular god; and their religious doctrine seems to consist of some indistinct notions of the fundamental principles of the Braminical faith. In some places they have erected temples; but for the most part they perform worship at an altar constructed of bamboos, under the shade of a banyan-tree. The Cingalese are the subjects of the king of Candy, and appear to have been, beyond time of memory, a race of Hindoos, instructed in all the arts of civil life, nearly in as high a degree as the nations of the neighbouring continent. They are pagans; and, though they acknowledge a supreme God, they worship only the inferior deities, among which they reckon the sun and moon. In their temples are images, well executed, though their figures are monstrous; some are of silver, copper, &c. The different sorts of gods have various priests, who have all some privileges. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimnies, and their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper basins, and two or three stools; none but the king being allowed to sit in a chair. Their food is generally rice, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea-pot, through the spout, never touching it with their lips. There are some inscriptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are not understood by any of the present inhabitants. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who settled on this island; but the Dutch soon drove them away, and established themselves on all the principal places along the coast. In 1796, Columbo, the Dutch capital, surrendered to the English, who continue possessed of all the settlements on the coasts, the principal of which are Columbo and Trincomale. See *Candy*.

Chablais, a fertile province of Savoy, bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, E by Vallais, S by Faucigny, and W by the Genevois. Thonon is the capital.

Chablis, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, celebrated for its excellent white wine. It is 12 miles E by N of Auxerre.

Chacao, the only seaport of the island of Chiloe, from which the whole commerce of this and the adjacent islands is carried on. The harbour has good anchorage, but the entrance is very difficult. It stands on the N coast, nearly in the middle of the channel that separates the island from Chili, 170 miles S of Valdivia. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 42 0 S.

Chacapoyas, a town of Peru, in the province of Truxillo, capital of a district lying E of the Andes. It is seated on a river, 160 miles NNE of Truxillo. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 6 20 S.

Chagaing, a city of Birmah, with a small fort. It is the principal emporium for cotton, which is brought from all parts of the country, and embarked here for the China market. Here also is the only manufacture of marble idols, whence the whole Birman empire is supplied; none being allowed to be made in any other place. It is situate opposite Ava, the deserted capital, on the N side of the Irrawaddy, which here turns N and parts it from Ummerapoora, the present capital.

Chagre, a town and fort of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of its name, to the SW of Porto Bello. The fort was taken by admiral Vernon in 1740. Lon. 80 17 W, lat. 9 10 N.

Chais Dieu, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, 12 miles E of Brioude.

Chalco, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, on the E bank of a lake of the same name, 23 miles SE of Mexico.

Chaleur Bay, a vast inlet on the W side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, penetrating a great many leagues between Lower Canada and New Brunswick. It receives several rivers, the principal of which is the Ristigouche, at its head. Along the coasts are numerous inhabitants, whose occupation is fishing and ship-building.

Chalford, a village in Gloucestershire, two miles SE of Stroud. It stands on the Stroud canal, and has a considerable manufacture of broad cloth.

Challans, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, 21 miles N of Sables d'Olonne.

Chalons sur Marne, a city of France, capital of the department of Marne, and lately an episcopal see. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs. Here is an academy of the sciences, arts, and belles-lettres. Chalons is seated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nan, 95 miles E of Paris. Lon. 4 21 E, lat. 48 57 N.

Chalons sur Saone, a city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, with a citadel, and lately an episcopal see. It is the staple of iron for Lyon and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. Here are various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. The city contains the old town, the new town, and the suburb of St. Lawrence. In the first is the court of justice, and the cathedral. Chalons is seated on the Saone, 33 miles E by S of Autun. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 46 47 N.

Chalus, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle. Richard I of England, while preparing to besiege this place, received a wound in his shoulder, by an arrow, which proved mortal. It is 15 miles WSW of Limoges.

Cham, a town of Bavaria, seated on the river Cham, at its conflux with the Regen, 27 miles NE of Ratisbon.

Chambersburg, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Franklin county, with two presbyterian churches, situate in a hilly country, 30 miles SW of Carlisle. Lon. 77 41 W, lat. 39 56 N.

Chambery, the capital of Savoy, with a castle, and a ducal palace. It is fortified by walls and ditches, and watered by many streams, which run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It has large and handsome suburbs; and in the neighbourhood are some baths, much frequented in summer. In 1742 the Spaniards made themselves masters of this capital, but it was restored by the peace of 1748. It was taken in 1792 by the French, who were dispossessed of it in 1799, but regained it in 1800. It is seated at the conflux of the Lesse and Orbane, 27 miles NE of Grenoble, and 85 NW of Turin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 33 N.

Chambly, a fort of Lower Canada, on the river Chambly, or Sorel, issuing from Lake Champlain. It was taken by the Americans in 1775, and retaken by the English in 1776 It is 15 miles E of Montreal; and a little higher on the same river is the fort of St. John, which is a frontier garrison.

Chamond, St. a town of France, in the department of Rhone, with a castle on the river Giez, 17 miles S of Lyon.

Champagne, a late province of France, 162 miles long and 112 broad; bounded on the N by Hainault and Luxemburg, E by Lorrain and Franche Comté, S by Burgundy, and W by the Isle of France and Soissonnois. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

Champlain, a lake of N America, which divides the N part of the state of New York from that of Vermont. It is 90 miles long, and 18 in its broadest part; the mean width is about six miles, and its depth is sufficient for the largest vessel. It contains many islands, the principal of which, called North Hero, is 24 miles long, and from two to four wide. It receives the waters of Lake George from the SSW, and sends its own waters a N course, through Chambly river, into the St. Lawrence. The land on its borders, and on the banks of its rivers, is good. In 1777, a naval engagement was fought on this lake between the British under general Carlton, and the Americans under general Arnold, in which the latter were totally defeated.

Champlain, a town of New York, in Clinton county, situate on Lake Champlain, near its N extremity, 80 miles N of Crown Point.

Champlemy, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, near the source of the Nievre, 25 miles NNE of Nevers.

Chanda, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, seated on a branch of the Godavery, 78 miles S of Nagpour. Lon. 79 54 E, lat. 20 2 N.

Chanderee, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the Malwa country, near the river Betwba. It is the

residence of a rajah, and 170 miles s of Agra. Lon. 78 43 E, lat. 24 48 N.

Chandernagore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It was the principal French settlement in the E Indies, and had a strong fort, which was destroyed by the English in 1757; and in 1793, they again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is seated on the w side of the Hoogly, 15 miles N of Calcutta.

Chandor, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana, taken by the English in 1804. It is 90 miles WNW of Aurungabad. Lon. 74 38 E, lat. 20 8 N.

Chandraguti, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fort on a high peaked hill. The vicinity produces sandal wood of a good quality. It is seated near the Varada, on the confines of the country, 42 miles N of Nagara.

Chang-hai, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of cotton cloth. It is 18 miles E of Song-kiang.

Chanmanning, a city of Tibet, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 130 miles W of Lassa. Lon. 89 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Chanonry; see *Fortrose*.

Chan-si, one of the smallest provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is full of mountains, some of which are uninhabited, and have a wild and frightful appearance; but the rest are cultivated with care, and cut into terraces from top to bottom. It contains five cities of the first class, and 85 of the second and third. The capital is Tai-yuen.

Chantilly, a town of France, in the department of Oise. Here is a great pottery; also a fine forest and magnificent hunting-seat, which lately beloned to the prince of Condé. It is 17 miles N by E of Paris.

Chan-tong, a province of China, on the eastern coast. It contains six cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third; beside which there are along the coast several forts and villages of considerable note on account of their commerce, and a number of small islands, the greater part of which have very convenient harbours. This province has large manufactures of silk, and a kind of stuffs peculiar to this part of China. It is traversed by the imperial canal. The capital is Tsi-nan.

Chao-hing, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang, which has eight cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction It is 730 miles s by E of Peking. Lon. 120 38 E, lat. 30 10 N.

Chao-tcheo, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, situate between two navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monastery of the bronzes in its neighbourhood. It is 440 miles N of Canton. Lon. 113 10 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Chapala, a lake of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara, 60 miles long and 16 broad. Its outlet is the river St. Jago. On the N side is a village of the same name, 45 miles SE of Guadalajara.

Chaparang, or *Dsaprang*, a city of Tibet, seated on the southern head of the Ganges, 90 miles westward from the lake Mansaroar, whence that branch is supposed to take its rise. It is 160 miles NNE of Sirinagur. Lon. 79 22 E, lat. 33 10 N.

Chapel Hill, a town of N Carolina, in Orange county, with a university established by the state; seated on an eminence, 20 miles NW of Raleigh.

Chapel in le Frith, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the confines of the Peak, 17 miles SE of Manchester, and 167 NNW of London.

Charabon, a seaport on the N coast of Java, in a country that produces much rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, cotton, &c. which the Dutch purchase at a low rate. It is 130 miles ESE of Batavia. Lon. 109 4 E, lat. 6 50 S.

Charasm, a fertile country of Usbec Tartary, bounded on the N by Turkestan, E by Bokharia, S by Chorasan, and W by the Caspian sea. It is divided among several Tartarian princes, of whom one takes the title of khan, with a degree of pre-eminence over the rest. Khiva is the capital, and the usual residence of the khan in winter, but during the summer, he generally encamps on the banks of the river Amu.

Charborough, a village in Dorsetshire, six miles SSE of Blandford. In the grounds of a gentleman's seat here, is the house where the plan of the glorious revolution of 1688 was concerted.

Charcas, an audience of Peru, including several provinces, in which are the finest silver mines in the world. Plata is the capital. See *Potosi*.

Chard, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Monday. It stands preeminent over all the country between the two seas; and has a copious stream, which might be easily conducted in a direction opposite that which it now takes. It is 12 miles SSE of Taunton, and 139 W by S of London.

Charente, a department of France,

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including the late province of Angoumois. It is named from a river, which rises in Limosin, and runs by Angoulesme and Saintes into the bay of Biscay. Angoulesme is the capital.

Charente, Lower, a department of France, consisting of the two late provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

Charenton, a town of France, in the department of Paris, once famous for its protestant church. It stands on the river Seine, four miles S of Paris.

Charite, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, with manufactures of woollen and hardware. Here is a priory of Benedictine Cluniftes, which once, in a season of scarcity, subsisted the whole town by its bounty; and hence it derives its name. It is seated on the Loire, 15 miles N by W of Nevers.

Charkow; see *Kharkof*.

Charlemont, a borough and garrison town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, on the river Blackwater, six miles S of Dungannon.

Charlemont, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes; seated on a craggy mountain, by the river Meuse, 20 miles NE of Rocroy.

Charleroy, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 miles W of Namur.

Charles, Cape, a promontory of Virginia, on the N side of Chesapeak bay. Lon. 75 50 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Charles, Cape, a promontory on the SW part of the strait entering into Hudson bay. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 62 10 N.

Charles, St. a town of Louisiana, on the left bank of the Missouri, near its conflux with the Mississippi, 34 miles W by N of St. Louis.

Charleston, a district of S Carolina, which lies between Santee and Combahee rivers. The city of Charleston is the capital.

Charleston, a city and seaport of S Carolina, deemed the capital of the state, though the seat of government is at Columbia. It is a place of good trade; and has an exchange, an armoury, and 13 edifices for public worship. It stands on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town. It is 100 miles SSE of Columbia. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 32 42 N.

Charleston, a town of Maryland, in Cecil county, near the head of Chesapeak bay, six miles E by S of Havre de Grace, and 60 SW of Philadelphia.

Charleston, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Cheshire county, situate on the Connecticut, 84 miles WNW of Portsmouth, and 105 NW of Boston.

Charleston, a town of Massachusets, chief of Middlesex county, situate under the celebrated Breeds Hill, and connected on the S, by Charles River Bridge, with Boston.

Charleston, a town of the state of Rhode Island, in Washington county, 19 miles NW of Newport.

Charleston, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, much frequented by invalids for the benefit of goats whey. It is seated near the Dee, 28 miles W by S of Aberdeen.

Charleville, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 34 miles N by W of Cork, and 39 WSW of Cashel.

Charleville, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the Meuse, opposite Mezieres, 25 miles WNW of Sedan.

Charlotte, a town of N Carolina, chief of Mecklenburg county, situate on Steel creek, 44 miles SSW of Salisbury. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 35 12 N.

Charlottenburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a royal palace, and magnificent gardens. It was built by Sophia Charlotte, the first queen of Prussia, on the river Spree, four miles W of Berlin.

Charlottesville, a town of Virginia, chief of Albemarle county, situate near the head of the Rivanna, 80 miles WSW of Richmond, and 82 WSW of Fredericsburg.

Charlotte-town, the capital of the isle of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, situate on the W coast, on the river Hillsburg. Lon. 62 50 W, lat. 46 5 N.

Charlotte-town, the capital of Dominica, formerly called Roseau. In 1806 it was nearly destroyed by a hurricane. It stands on a point of land, on the SW side of the island, which forms two bays; and is 21 miles SE of Prince Rupert bay. Lon. 61 28 W, lat. 15 18 N.

Charmes, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, eight miles E of Mirecourt.

Charolles, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, with a ruinous castle; seated on the Reconce, 24 miles WNW of Macon.

Charost, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on the Arnon, six miles NE of Issoudun.

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Charroux, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 25 miles S of Poitiers.

Chartres, a city of France, capital of the department of Eure and Loir, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of the celebrated Vauban, 45 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Charybdis, a famous whirlpool, in the strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the theme of ancient poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the great earthquake in 1783.

Chatahouchee, a rapid river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the Apalachian mountains, and runs S for 300 miles to E Florida, where it is joined by the Flint, and then their united stream takes the name of Apalachicola.

Chataigneraye, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 12 miles N of Fontenay le Compte.

Chateau Briant, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, with an old castle, 24 miles S of Rennes.

Chateau Cambresis, a town of France, in the department of Nord, with a palace belonging to the bishop of Cambray. A treaty was concluded here, in 1559, between Henry II of France and Philip II of Spain. It is seated on the Seille, 14 miles SE of Cambray.

Chateau Chinon, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, with a considerable manufacture of cloth; seated near the source of the Yonne, 36 miles E by N of Nevers.

Chateau Dauphin, a strong castle of Piedmont, near the source of the Po, 16 miles W by N of Saluzzo.

Chateau du Loir, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, famous for a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loir, 22 miles SSE of Mans.

Chateau Gontier, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, with a castle, a mineral spring, and a trade in linens. It is seated on the Mayenne, 22 miles NW of Angers.

Chateau Landon, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with an Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, 30 miles S of Melun.

Chateau Meillant, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with an ancient castle, 31 miles S of Bourges.

Chateau Portien, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, six miles W of Rethel.

Chateau Regnaud, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 16 miles NE of Tours.

Chateau Salins, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with extensive salt-works, 16 miles NE of Nancy.

Chateau Thierry, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle on an eminence. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Fontaine, and seated on the river Marne, 57 miles ESE of Paris. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Chateau Vilain, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 16 miles W of Chaumont.

Chateaudun, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, with a castle built by the famous count of Dunois; seated on an eminence, near the Loir, 30 miles N of Blois.

Chateaulin, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a considerable trade in slates; seated on the Auzon, 12 miles N of Quimper.

Chateauneuf, a town of France, in the department of Cher, 16 miles S of Bourges.

Chateauneuf, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 16 miles NW of Chartres.

Chateauneuf, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Sarte, 14 miles N of Angers.

Chateauroux, a town of France, capital of the department of Indre, with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 35 miles SW of Bourges, and 148 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Chatel, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, eight miles N of Epinal.

Chatel Chalon, a town of France, in the department of Jura, 25 miles ENE of Lons le Saunier.

Chatellerault, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false diamonds; seated on the Vienne, 22 miles NE of Poitiers.

Chatenoy, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, six miles SE of Neufchateau.

Chatham, a town in Kent, adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the

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royal navy; and its large dock-yard, containing immenſe magazines furniſhed with all ſorts of naval ſtores, is deemed the firſt arſenal in the world. Here are alſo an ordnance wharf, a victualling-office, and two hoſpitals for decayed mariners and ſhipwrights. In 1667, the Dutch ſailed up to this town, and burnt ſeveral men of war: but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerneſs and other forts, and additional fortifications are made at Chatham. It has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of eaſe, and a ſhip uſed as a church by the ſailors. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 10,505. It is 31 miles ESE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Chatham, a town of Maſſachuſets, in Barnſtable county, ſituate on the exterior extremity of the elbow of Cape Cod. It has about 40 veſſels employed in the fiſhery, and is 70 miles SE of Boſton. Lon. 70 5 W, lat. 41 44 N.

Chatham, a town of Connecticut, in Middleſex county, on the river Connecticut, oppoſite the city of Middleton.

Chatham, a town of S Carolina, chief of Cheſterfield county, ſituate in a rich country, at the head of the Pedee, 90 miles NE of Columbia, and 110 N by W of Georgetown.

Chatillon les Dombes, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 12 miles W of Bourg.

Chatillon sur Indre, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 12 miles SSE of Loches.

Chatillon sur Marne, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 17 miles S of Rheims.

Chatillon sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, divided into two by the river Seine. It has iron-works in its neighbourhood, and is 40 miles NW of Dijon. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Chatonnay, a town of France, in the department of Iſere, 15 miles E of Vienne, and 22 SE of Lyon.

Chatrakal, a fort and diſtrict of Myſore. See *Chitteldroog*.

Chatre, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a woollen manufacture; ſeated on the Indre, 22 miles SSE of Chateauroux.

Chatsworth, a village in the peak of Derbyſhire, near the river Derwent, ſix miles W of Cheſterfield. Here is a magnificent ſeat of the dukes of Devonſhire, which, for its fine ſituation, park, gardens, fountains, &c. is juſtly deemed one of the wonders of the peak. In its firſt age it was the priſon of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years.

Chatterpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the county of Allahabad, capital of the circar of Bundelcund. It is 130 miles WSW of Allahabad. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Chatzan, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Moultan, 90 miles W of Moultan.

Chaves, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, with two ſuburbs, and two forts. Between the town and the ſuburb Magdalena is a Roman ſtone bridge. It ſtands near the confines of Spain, on the river Tamega, 26 miles W of Braganza.

Chaumont, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Marne. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloth, and a trade in deer and goat ſkins. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 56 miles E by S of Troyes. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe, 16 miles SSW of Beauvais.

Chauny, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne, on the river Oiſe, 20 miles E of Noyon.

Chaux de Fond, a village of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neuchatel. The inhabitants, about 3000, make numerous watches and clocks; and the women are employed in the lace manufacture. It is ſeated in a fertile valley, nine miles NNW of Neuchatel.

Cheadle, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a large tape manufacture, and in the vicinity are ſeveral copper and braſs works. Four miles SE are the ruins of Croxden abbey. It is ſeated in the moſt fertile part of the moorland, 12 miles NNE of Stafford, and 146 NW of London.

Chebucto, a bay and harbour on the SSE coaſt of Nova Scotia. Near the head of the bay is the city of Halifax.

Chedabucto, a bay on the E part of Nova Scotia, which receives Salmon river from the W, remarkable for one of the greateſt fiſheries in the world.

Chedder, a village in Somerſetſhire, ſeated under Mendip hills, two miles SE of Axbridge. It is famous for excellent cheeſe; and its cliffs conſtitute one of the fineſt pieces of rock ſcenery in England.

Cheduba, an iſland in the bay of Bengal, on the coaſt of Birmah, 45 miles long and 10 broad. It yields abundance of rice, and the moſt weſtern point is in lon. 93 35 E, lat. 18 56 N.

Cheego Muddi, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Cutch, at the mouth

of the Caggar, 23 miles SW of Boogeboogge.

Cheitore, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Oudipour. It was the capital of the rana, or chief prince, of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatness; and was a fortress and city of great extent, situate on a mountain: but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681. It is 46 miles NNE of Oudipour, and 88 SSW of Agimere.

Chelm, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its name, and a bishop's see. In 1794, the Poles were defeated by the Prussians near this town. It is 100 miles ESE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 29 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Chelmer, a river in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater.

Chelmsford, the county-town of Essex, with a market on Friday. Here is a stately church, a magnificent shire-house, an excellent conduit, and a freeschool founded by Edward VI. It is situate at the conflux of the Can with the Chelmer, 29 miles ENE of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Chelmsford, a town of Massachusets, in Middlesex county, situate on the s side of the Merimac, over which is a curious bridge, at Patucket Falls, which connects this town with Dracut. It is 28 miles NNW of Boston.

Chelsea, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, one mile W of Westminster. Here is a magnificent hospital for the invalids of the army, begun by Charles II; and an excellent physic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries, given to them, in 1721, by sir Hans Sloane.

Cheltenham, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. Here is a mineral spring, celebrated for its salubrity; and two miles E of the town is another of the same kind. It is nine miles NE of Gloucester, and 94 W by N of London.

Chelum, or *Behat*, a river of Asia, the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It rises above Cashmere, flows through the province of that name, into that of Lahore, and joins the Chunaub, 16 miles below Kooshaub. This river is the Hydaspes of Alexander.

Chely, St. a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 18 miles N by W of Mende, and 30 SW of Puy.

Chemnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, surrounded by walls and ditches. It has four suburbs, and a castle about a mile from the town. Great quantities of cottons and other fine stuffs are made here; and the bleaching business is considerable. It is situate on a river of the same name, 38 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Chenango, a town of New York, in Tioga county, where the judicial courts are held in May. It is situate near the river Chenango, which flows into the Susquehanna, 32 miles NE of Union, and 60 SW of Cooperstown.

Chenapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, near which is a handsome stone fort. It has manufactures of sugar, glass, and excellent music-wire, and a great trade in the produce of the palm-gardens in its vicinity. It is 40 miles ENE of Seringapatam.

Chencour, or *Chemkon*, a town of Armenia, on the frontiers of Georgia, with a beautiful castle, grand caravanseras, and several mosques, 160 miles NE of Erivan.

Chen-si, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall, which terminates here, and is but rudely constructed of turf or hardened clay. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western, and contains eight cities of the first rank, and 160 of the second and third. It is fertile, commercial, and rich, but subject to long droughts; and clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in the fields: these insects the Chinese eat boiled. In Chen-si are rich gold mines, which are not allowed to be opened. Sin-gan is the capital.

Chen-yang, or *Moug-den*, a city of Eastern Tartary, capital of a province of the same name, otherwise called *Leao-long*. The walls are 10 miles in circumference; and it is ornamented with several public edifices, and provided with arsenals and storehouses. It is 350 miles ENE of Peking. Lon. 124 5 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Chepello, an island in the bay of Panama, three miles from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit.

Chepstow, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its conflux with the Severn, and vessels of 700 tons come up to the bridge. It was surrounded by a wall, traces of which are observable; and on a perpendicular rock are the remains of a large castle. Here was also a priory, part of which is converted into a church. The tide rises here from 30 to

60 feet, and in 1768 it flowed 70 feet, to the great damage of the bridge. The principal exports are timber, bark, iron, and cider. It is 18 miles N of Briſtol, and 135 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 52 N.

Cher, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. It receives its name from a river which riſes in Auvergne, and flows into the Loire, below Tours. Bourges is the capital.

Cherasco, a fortified town of Piedmont, capital of a fertile territory of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated on a mountain, at the conflux of the Stura with the Tanaro, 24 miles SE of Turin. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Cheraw, a diſtrict of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Darlington, Cheſterfield, and Marlborough. The capital is Greenville.

Cherburg, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Manche, with an Auguſtine abbey. Here was a ſeafight between the Engliſh and French in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upward of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The Engliſh landed here in 1758, took the town, with the ſhips in the baſin, demoliſhed the fortifications, and ruined the works for improving the harbour. Theſe works were reſumed on a ſtupendous ſcale, by Lewis XVI; but their progreſs was interrupted by the revolution. Cherburg is 60 miles NW of Caen. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 49 39 N.

Cheribon; ſee *Charabon*.

Cheroniso, a town of European Turkey, on the NE coaſt of the iſland of Negropont, 25 miles E of Negropont.

Cheroy, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, 10 miles W of Sens.

Cherry Valley, a town of New York, in Oſwego county, at the head of a creek of its name, 18 miles S of Canajohary, and 45 W by N of Albany.

Cherso, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, between the coaſts of Iſtria and Croatia. On the S it is ſeparated from Oſero by a very narrow channel, and the two iſlands are united by a bridge. The ſoil is ſtony; but it abounds in cattle, wine, oil, and honey. It has a town of the ſame name, with a good harbour. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Cherson, the capital of New Ruſſia, in the government of Catharinenſlaf, erected by Catharine II, on the N bank of the Dnieper, 10 miles below the influx of the Ingulec. Here is a dock, from which ſeveral men of war and merchant ſhips have been launched; but owing to ſome ſand banks in the river, the naval eſtabliſhment has been transferred hence to Nicolayef. The church and many of the houſes are built of ſtone; but the town is ſinking into decay. In 1787, the empreſs made a triumphant journey to this capital, and here met emperor Joſeph II. At this place, in 1790, the philanthropic Howard fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity; he was interred near the adjacent village of Dauphigny, and a monument erected to his memory by the Ruſſian admiral. Cherſon is 50 miles E of Oczakof. Lon. 31 26 E, lat. 46 37 N.

Chertsey, a town in Surry, with a market on Wedneſday. Here was formerly an abbey, of which only a part of the walls now remain; it was the firſt burial place of Henry VI, who was afterward removed to Windſor. It is ſeated near the Thames, over which is a handſome bridge, 20 miles W by S of London.

Chesapeak, the largeſt and ſafeſt bay in the United States. Its entrance is between Cape Charles in Maryland and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide. It extends 270 miles to the N, is from 10 to 40 miles broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; containing ſeveral iſlands and many commodious harbours. It receives the Suſquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

Chesham, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, and manufactures of lace and wooden ware. It ſtands in a vale, 27 miles NW of London.

Cheshire, a county palatinate of England, bounded on the N by Lancaſhire, NE by Yorkſhire, E by Derbyſhire, SE by Staffordſhire, S by Shropſhire, W by Denbighſhire and Flintſhire, and NW by the Iriſh ſea, into which projects a peninſula, 13 miles long and ſix broad, formed by the mouths of the Merſey and the Dee. This county extends 33 miles from N to S, and 42 from E to W, without including the peninſula juſt mentioned on the W, or a narrow tract of land, which ſtretches, between Lancaſhire and Derbyſhire, to Yorkſhire, on the NE. It contains 676,000 acres; is divided into ſeven hundreds, and 86 pariſhes; has one city and 12 market-towns, and ſends four members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 191,751. The principal rivers are the Merſey, Weever, and Dee; and

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it has ſeveral ſmall lakes. It is rich in paſture and corn land; but there are ſeveral heaths, upon which horſes and ſheep feed, among which are the extenſive foreſts of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; the higheſt hills in it are about Frodſham; and its extenſive paſtures feed a great number of cows, from whoſe milk is made excellent cheeſe, of which vaſt quantities are ſent to London, Briſtol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. This county is likewiſe famous for its ſalt ſprings at Namptwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Winsford; and, at Northwich, there are vaſt pits of ſolid ſalt rock.

Chester, a city and the capital of Cheſhire, and a biſhop's ſee, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and the walls are nearly two miles in circumference, in which are four gates, toward the four cardinal points. It has a ſtrong caſtle (in which is the ſhire-hall) and nine churches, beſide the cathedral. The main ſtreets have a ſort of covered portico running out from houſe to houſe, which are called rows, and afford a ſheltered walk for the foot paſſengers. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 15,052. It has a conſtant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places for taking ſhipping for Dublin. Cheſter has a ſmall ſhare of foreign trade, a manufacture of gloves, a conſiderable traffic of ſhop goods into N Wales, and two annual fairs the moſt noted in England, eſpecially for the ſale of Iriſh linen. It is ſeated near the Dee, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 38 miles SW of Manchester, and 180 NW of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Chester, a town of Pennſylvania, capital of Delaware county, ſeated on the Delaware, 15 miles SW of Philadelphia.

Chester, a town of Maryland, capital of Kent county, with a college, incorporated in 1782. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 15 miles from its mouth in Cheſapeak bay, and 80 SW of Philadelphia. See *Annapolis*.

Chester, a town of S Carolina, chief of Cheſter county, ſeated on Broad river, 60 miles NW of Columbia.

Chester, a town of New Hampſhire, in Rockingham county, ſituate on a lake, which ſends its waters into the Merrimac, 16 miles W of Exeter, and 34 W by S of Portſmouth.

Chester, West, a town of Pennſylvania, chief of Cheſter county, 25 miles W by S of Philadelphia.

Chester, West, a town of New York, chief of a county of the ſame name, 15 miles NE of New York.

Chester le Street, a village in the county of Durham, on the W ſide of the river Wear, ſix miles N of Durham. The church is collegiate, and was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, till removed, with the body of St. Cuthbert, to Durham. Roman coins are ſtill found here.

Chesterfield, a town in Derbyſhire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a church with a remarkable curved ſpire, and a freeſchool founded by queen Eliſabeth. Here are manufactures of ſtockings, carpets, and brown earthen ware; alſo iron founderies, the ore and coal for the ſupply of which are dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are ſent hence, by a canal to the Trent, which it joins below Gainſborough. Cheſterfield is ſeated on a hill, between the rivulets Ibber and Rother, 24 miles N of Derby, and 150 NNW of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Chesterfield, a town of New Hampſhire, in Cheſhire county, on the E bank of the Connecticut, 25 miles S of Charleſton, and 72 W by S of Exeter.

Cheviot Hills, a ridge of mountains in England, which run from N to S through Northumberland and Cumberland, famous for its free chace, formerly much uſed by the Engliſh and Scots gentry. Theſe hills are now chiefly wild and open ſheep-walks; goats alſo are fed among them, and ſome of the fineſt cattle in the kingdom, in parts of the Scotch border. Near theſe many an obſtinate battle has been fought between the Engliſh and Scots, before the two kingdoms were united; among which may be numbered the encounter, near Otterburn, between the earls Percy and Douglas, celebrated in the ancient ballad of Chevy Chace.

Chiametlan, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara, and the capital of a maritime province of the ſame name, which is fertile, and contains many ſilver mines. On the coaſt are a cluſter of ſmall iſlands. The town is ſeated on a river of its name, 150 miles NW of Guadalajara. Lon. 105 45 W, lat. 22 40 N.

Chiapa, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala; bounded on the N by Tabaſco, E by Jucatan and Vera Paz, S by Guatemala and Sonuſco, and W by Guaxaca. It has no mines

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of silver or gold, but abounds in wood, aromatic gums, balsams, cocoa, corn, &c. and its horses are in high estimation.

Chiapa, a city of New Spain, capital of the province of Chiapa, and a bishop's see. It has several monasteries and an elegant cathedral. The chief trade is in cocoa, cotton, and cochineal. It is 200 miles E of Guaxaca, and 215 NW of Guatemala. Lon. 93 45 W, lat. 16 44 N.

Chiaramonte, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, seated on the top of a mountain. 32 miles W of Syracuse.

Chiarenza, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the river Sillus, near the Mediterranean, opposite Zante, and 95 miles W by S of Corinth. Lon. 21 28 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Chiari, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, where the Austrians defeated the French in 1701. It is 15 miles NNE of Crema.

Chiavenna, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Grisons. It is a trading place, especially in wine and delicate fruits, being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. The churches are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. Here are the ruins of a once celebrated fortress, on the summit of a rock, and close to the town is a rock of asbestos. It is seated between high ridges of mountains, near a small lake of its name, 38 miles S of Coire. Lon. 9 27 E, lat. 46 15 N.

Chichacatta, a fortified town of Bootan, on the S frontier, frequently taken and relinquished by the British India troops, in the war with the Booteeas in 1772. It is 84 miles S by E of Tassasudon. Lon. 89 35 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Chichester, a city and the capital of Sussex, and a county of itself, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a bishop's see, and has seven churches beside the cathedral. The city is walled round, and had formerly four gates. It exports corn, malt, &c. has some foreign commerce, and a manufacture of needles. The haven affords fine lobsters. It is seated in a plain, on the river Levant, near its entrance into an arm of the English channel, 61 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Chiclana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, much frequented by the merchants of Cadiz in the spring months. The hills in its vicinity abound with mineral springs. Near this place, on the heights of Barrosa, the English and Portuguese gained a signal victory over the French in 1811. It is 16 miles SSE of Cadiz.

Chielefa, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, near the gulf of Coron, 14 miles W of Colocythia.

Chiemsee, a lake of Bavaria, 35 miles in circumference. In the midst of it are two islands; on one of them is a convent of Benedictine nuns, and on the other an Augustine monastery. It lies 22 miles WNW of Salzburg.

Chieri, a town of Piedmont, surrounded by an ancient wall, in which are six gates. It has four grand squares, many churches and religious houses, and considerable manufactures of cloth and silk. It is seven miles E of Turin.

Chieti; see *Civita di Chieti*.

Chigwell, a village in Essex, 10 miles NE of London. It is noted for a free-school, founded by archbishop Harsnett, who had been vicar of this place, and lies buried in the church.

Chihuahua, a city of New Spain, in New Biscay, and the residence of a captain-general. The inhabitants are estimated at 11,600, and the principal church is a superb edifice, with decorations immensely rich. In the vicinity are considerable mines. It is 310 miles N by W of Durango. Lon. 104 28 W, lat. 28 50 N.

Chili, a large country of S America, extending on the coast of the Pacific ocean, from lat. 25 to 42 S, from the desert of Atacama to the island of Chiloe. Its length is 1190 miles, but it varies in breadth from 140 to 340 miles to its eastern boundary, which is the great range of mountains called the Andes. This country was discovered by Diego d'Almagro in 1525. The mountainous part of it is possessed by the Puelches, Araucos, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, who are still formidable neighbours to the Spaniards. That part of Chili, therefore, which may be properly deemed a Spanish province, is a narrow district, extending along the coast, from the 25th to the 37th degree of latitude, about 840 miles. The Indian country to the S of this, from the river Biobio to the island of Chiloe, is inhabited by three distinct nations, the Auracaneans, the Cunches, and the Huilliches; but the Spaniards here possess the town and district of Valdivia. The Spanish part is divided into 13 provinces, which, commencing on the side of Peru, are Copcapo, Coquimbo, Quillota, Aconcagua, Melipilla, St. Jago, Rancagua, Calchagua, Maule, Itata, Chillan, Puchacay, and Huilquilemu; but they are imperfectly de-

signated, and some of them six or seven times larger than others. Chili, though bordering on the torrid zone, never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the E by the Andes, and refreshed from the W by cooling sea-breezes. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili, as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits imported from Europe attain to full maturity; and the animals not only multiply, but improve. The horned cattle are of larger size than those of Spain; and its horses excel in beauty and spirit the famous Andalusian race, from which they sprung. Nature, too, has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, and lead; also with salt springs, and mineral waters. Yet, in all this extent of country there are not above 80,000 white inhabitants, and 240,000 blacks and people of a mixed race. This country is not infested by any kind of insect except the chiguas or pricker, nor any poisonous reptile; and although in the woods and fields some snakes are to be found, their bite is not dangerous; nor does any savage or ferocious beast excite terror in its plains. The chief rivers are the Maule, Biobio, Cauten, Tolten, Valdivia, Chaivin, Riobueno, and Sinfondo, which, with many others, rise in the Andes and flow W into the ocean. St. Jago is the capital.

Chilka, a lake in the Deccan of Hindoostan, which bounds the five Circars on the N. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a very narrow but deep opening, and is shallow within. It is 40 miles long and 14 broad, with a narrow slip of ground between it and the sea. It contains many inhabited islands. On the NW it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery river, and shuts up the Circars toward the continent.

Chillan, the capital of an inland province of the same name, in Chili. The whole district is a plain, favorable to the raising of sheep, whose wool is highly esteemed; and grain and fruits are also produced in abundance. The city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751, and the next year transferred to a more convenient site. It is well peopled, and stands on the river Chillan, 80 miles NE of Conception. Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 35 56 S.

Chilleiros, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 13 miles NW of Lisbon.

Chillicothe, the capital of the state of Ohio, though at present only a small place; seated on the right bank of the Scioto, 130 miles NE of Frankfort, and 180 SW of Pittsburg. Lon. 83 8 W, lat. 39 14 N.

Chillon, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, near the lake of Geneva. On a rock in the lake is an ancient castle, which has lately been used as a state prison. It is five miles ESE of Vevay.

Chiloe, an island at the S extremity of Chili, 140 miles long and 30 broad. It produces all necessary refreshments and provisions, except wine; and much ambergrise and honey is found here. Asses die in a short time after they are brought hither, that there is not a mule to be found. The animals in greatest abundance are sheep and hogs, in which the inhabitants carry on a great trade; domestic fowls, as well as wild, are also produced in great numbers. The only port is Chacao, and the principal town is Castro.

Chilpansingo, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, seated in a fertile country, 55 miles NNE of Acapulco.

Chiltern, a chain of chalky hills in England, passing from E to W through the middle of Buckinghamshire, and covered, in various parts, with woods. This district belongs to the crown, and for time immemorial has had the nominal office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, by the acceptance of which a commoner vacates his seat in parliament.

Chimay, a town of France, in the department of Nord. Near it are mines of iron, with foundries and forges. It is seated on the Blanche, 20 miles ENE of Cambray.

Chimera, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with a fort, seated on a rock, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 24 miles S of Velona.

China, an extensive country in Asia, between 98 and 123 E lon. and 21 and 42 N lat. It is 1330 miles from N to S, and 1030 from E to W; bounded on the E by the Yellow and the China sea, S by the latter sea and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Lao, and Birmah, W by Tibet, and N by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall. This stupendous wall exceeds every thing of

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human art and induſtry that is read of in hiſtory; and is ſaid to have been built about the year 1160, to prevent the frequent incurſions of the Mongulo. It extends along a hilly ſurface 1500 miles in length; the breadth, in many parts, is upward of 15 feet at the top; and it is flanked with towers at the diſtance of 300 feet: the materials of which the whole is compoſed are ſo cloſe and ſolid, that it is yet almoſt entire. China is divided into 15 provinces, which are Pe-tche-li, Kiang-nan, Kiang-ſi, Fo-kien, Tche-kiang, Hou-quang, Ho-nan, Chan-tong, Chan-ſi, Chen-ſi, Se-tchuen, Quang-tong, Quang-ſi, Yun-nan, and Koei-tcheou. Theſe provinces contain 4,02 walled cities, divided into two claſſes, the civil claſs containing 2045, and the military 2357. The civil claſs is again divided into three other claſſes; the firſt are called *fou*, the ſecond *tcheou*, and the third *ſhien*. According to the ſtatement of the population of China, delivered to lord Macartney, in 1793, by a Chineſe mandarin, the number of inhabitants was not leſs than 333,000,000; but from the calculations in Neuhoff's travels the population is about 230,000,000. The climate and ſoil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from, the s; ſevere cold being felt at Peking, while the ſouthern provinces are expoſed to exceſſive heat. Here are ſeveral large lakes; the principal of them are the Po-yang, in Kiang-ſi, 250 miles in circumference; the Tong ting, in Hou-quang, above 200 miles in circumference; the Tai, part of which extends into Kiang-nan; the Hong-tſe, and the Kao-yeou, in the province of Kiang-nan. The chief rivers are the Kian-ku and the Hoan-ho; beſide which there are an infinitude of great and ſmall rivers, and fine canals, one of which, called the *Grand Canal*, ſurpaſſes any thing of the kind in the world. By this canal, and ſome rivers, there is a communication by water between Peking and Canton, the two extremes of the empire, except the interruption of a day's journey, by a mountain in the province of Kiang-ſi. This inland navigation, upward of 1400 miles, is effected from Peking by paſſing down the Pei-ho to the influx of the Eu-ho, then up that river to the entrance of the grand canal, and along that canal to the Kian-ku: then up that river into the Po-yang lake, and thence up the river that runs through Kiang-ſi; then over the mountain before mentioned, and down the river of Canton. The manufactures of China embrace almoſt every article of induſtry; but the moſt noted are porcelain, ſilk, cotton, and paper. The internal commerce of the country is immenſe, but the external trade is unimportant; the chief export is that of tea, which is ſent to England. In ſeveral of the provinces, the land yields two crops a year; yet though the huſbandman cultivates it with ſuch care as not to loſe the ſmalleſt portion of ground, the country has been often deſolated by famine. One great cauſe of the ſcarcity of grain is the prodigious conſumption occaſioned by the compoſition of wines, and of a ſpiritous liquor called rack. The numerous mountains of China (which are chiefly in the N and W parts) contain mines of iron, tutenag, copper, quickſilver, gold, and ſilver: but thoſe of gold and ſilver are little worked, that the people may attend to the more uſeful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal, lapis lazuli, jaſper, rock cryſtals, granite, and a kind of ſonorous ſtones of which muſical inſtruments are compoſed, are abundant; and here is potters earth of ſuch various and ſuperior kinds, that the fine porcelain of China is unrivalled. Beſide the fruits peculiar to the country, it produces the greater part of thoſe of Europe; but (except the grapes and pomegranates) they are much inferior. Oranges were firſt brought us from China. Here are alſo lemons, citrons, the tſe-tſe, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the li-tchi, of the ſize of a date, its ſtone covered with a ſoft juicy pulp, of an exquiſite taſte, but dangerous when eaten to exceſs; the long-yen, or dragonſeye, its pulp white, tart, and juicy, not ſo agreeable to the taſte, but more wholeſome than the li-tchi. The Chineſe excel in the art of managing kitchengardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the pitſi, or water cheſtnut, the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholeſome, and of a very delicate taſte. Among the trees peculiar to China is the tallow-tree, the fruit of which is white, of the ſize of a ſmall walnut, and the pulp has the properties of tallow; the wax tree, producing a kind of white wax almoſt equal to that made by bees; the tſi-chu, or varniſh-tree, which produces the admirable Chineſe varniſh; the tie-ly-mou, or iron wood, the wood of which is ſo hard and heavy, that it ſinks in water, and the an-

chors of the Chinese ships are made of it; the camphire-tree; the bamboo reeds, which grow to the height and size of a large tree, and beside being used as natural pipes to convey water, are employed for numberless other purposes; the tea-plant, &c. with cotton, betel, and tobacco: the flowering shrubs, flowers, herbs, and medicinal plants, are too numerous to be recited. In the mountains and forests are wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the muskdeer, is peculiar to this country. Of its birds, the most beautiful in China, and perhaps, in the world, is the kin-hi, or golden fowl. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make a pompous appearance when they go abroad; and yet their houses are mean and low, consisting only of a ground floor. Their towns are so much alike, that those who know one are acquainted with all. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, is much cultivated in this country. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. Their religion is paganism. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. Burials are not permitted in cities or towns, and their sepulchres are commonly on barren hills and mountains. They pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay to each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely good-natured; and yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world. The government is absolute, and the emperor has the privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and professes to govern them with paternal affection. The Chinese empire is very ancient; they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood, but it is generally allowed to have commenced 2500 years before the birth of Christ. It now includes Tibet, the greatest part of Tartary, Corea, and numerous islands on the S and E coasts of China, the principal of which are Lieu-kieu, Formosa, and Hainan. The annual revenues of the crown, according to sir George Staunton, are said to be 66,000,000l. sterling; and the army in the pay of China, including Tartars, amount to 1,000,000 infantry and 800,000 cavalry. Peking is the capital.

Chinca, a seaport of Peru, seated on a river, in a valley of its name, 90 miles S of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13 10 S.

Chinchilla, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated on an eminence, 37 miles W of Almanza, and 67 NSW of Murcia.

Chinchi; see *Quin-nong*.

Chinon, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a strong castle, in which Henry II of England expired. Chinon is the birthplace of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is seated on the Vienne, 28 miles WSW of Tours.

Chinrayapatana, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fort well built of stone, 37 miles N by W of Seringapatam.

Chinsura, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, with a fortress; seated on the Hoogly, 17 miles N of Calcutta.

Chiny, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Semoy, 40 miles W by N of Luxemburg.

Chio; see *Scio*.

Chiourlic, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of a Greek bishop, seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles WNW of Constantinople.

Chiozzo, a town and island of Italy, in the gulf of Venice. Much salt is made here. The town is built on piles, and has a harbour, defended by a fort, 18 miles S of Venice.

Chipiona, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situate on a rock near the sea, five miles WSW of St. Lucar de Barameda.

Chippenham, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of fine woollen cloth. It is seated on the Avon, over which is a bridge, 21 miles E of Bristol, and 93 W of London.

Chirequi, a town of New Spain, in Veragua, on a river of the same name, 12 miles N of its mouth, in the Pacific ocean, and 130 W of St. Jago. Lon. 83 28 W, lat. 8 30 N.

Chirk, a village of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the top of a hill, near Wrexham. It had formerly two castles, one of which is a complete ruin, and the other, from its walls and towers, seems to have been a magnificent structure.

Chisme, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey,

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in Natolia, on the ſtrait that parts the continent from the iſle of Scio. It was anciently called Cyſus, was celebrated for the great victory which the Romans gained here over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 BC; and has been diſtinguiſhed by the deſtruction of the Turkiſh fleet by the Ruſſians in 1770. It is 40 miles W of Smyrna. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 38 24 N.

Chiswick, a village in Middleſex, on the Thames, five miles W by S of London. Here is a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonſhire; and in the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth.

Chitpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat, celebrated for its manufacture of chintzes, 60 miles NNE of Amedabad.

Chitro, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi. Here the mother, wife, and ſon of Alexander were murdered by Caſſander. It is 36 miles SSE of Edeſſa.

Chitteldroog, or *Chatrakal*, a ſtrong fort and town of Hindooſtan, capital of the NE diſtrict of Myſore. The plain of Chitteldroog is ten miles long and four broad, ſurrounded by rocky hills, on one of which ſtands the fort. The town formerly occupied a great portion of the plain, and is ſtill a conſiderable place, but now confined entirely within the walls which are near the foot of the rock. Hyder, who obtained poſſeſſion of this place by treachery, ſtrengthened the walls; and other works have been ſince added as to render it totally impregnable againſt any neighbouring power. Since the final defeat of Tippoo, in 1799, it belongs to the rajah of Myſore; and the Engliſh keep a garriſon here. It is 48 miles NW of Sera, and 117 N by W of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 26 E, lat. 14 6 N.

Chittigong, a province of Aſia, lying between the bay of Bengal and Aracan. It was conquered from Aracan by Aurungzebe, in 1666, and now belongs to the Engliſh E India Company. Iſlamabad is the chief town.

Chittoor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 28 miles NW of Arcot, and 70 W of Madras.

Chivas, or *Chivazzo*, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the river Po, 12 miles NNE of Turin.

Chiusa, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, on the river Adige, in a narrow paſs, 14 miles NNW of Verona.

Chiusi, a town of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, on the river Chiano, 35 miles SE of Sienna.

Chiutaja, or *Kutajah*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, capital of Natolia Proper. Here are ſeveral moſques, and three Armenian churches: and in the vicinity are ſome warm baths. It ſtands at the foot of a mountain, near the river Purſak, 75 miles SE of Burſa. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 39 16 N.

Chmielnik, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on an iſland formed by the river Bog, 80 miles NE of Kaminieck. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 49 44 N.

Choczim, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, ſurrounded by walls. It was taken by the Ruſſians and Auſtrians in 1788, but reſtored at the ſubſequent peace. It is ſeated on the Dnieſter, 110 miles NNW of Jaſſy. Lon. 26 25 W, lat. 48 46 N.

Choiseul, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 12 miles NE of Langres.

Cholet, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a caſtle, 27 miles SSW of Angers.

Cholm, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Piſkov, on the river Lovat, 180 miles S of Peterſburg. Lon. 31 14 E, lat. 57 5 N.

Chonad, an epiſcopal town of Hungary, ſeated on the Maros, 25 miles E of Segedin.

Cholula, a town of New Spain, in Tlaſcala. In the time of Cortez it was a large city, famed for its jewellers and potters, and the multitude of its temples. Here is a great pyramid, the ſides of whoſe baſe are 1423 feet each, and exactly in the direction of the meridians and parallels; it conſiſts of four ſtages, and its preſent perpendicular elevation is only 177 feet; the platform has a ſurface of 43,208 ſquare feet, and in the midſt is a church, ſurrounded with cypreſs, in which maſs is ſaid every morning by an Indian prieſt, whoſe habitual abode is the ſummit of this extraordinary monument: from a perforation made in the N ſide, its exterior appears to be conſtructed of alternate ſtrata of brick and clay. The length of its baſe far exceeds that of all the edifices of the kind yet found, and is almoſt the double of the greateſt pyramid in Egypt. Cholula contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is ſeated amid beautiful plantations of agave, 17 miles W of Puebla de los Angeles.

Chorasan, or *Korasan*, a province of Perſia; bounded on the N by Charaſm and the country of the Uſbec Tartars, E by Bukharia and Candahar, S by Segeſtan, and W by Mezanderan and the Caſpian ſea. It is about 450 miles in length and 420 in breadth. The capital is Maſched.

Chorges, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Upper Alps, 10 miles E of Gap.

Chorley, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and considerable manufactures of cotton. In the neighbourhood are quarries of ashler, flag, and millstone; and mines of coal, lead, and alum. It is seated near the Liverpool and Leeds and the Lancaster canals, six miles SSE of Preston, and 208 NW of London.

Choule, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, whith a harbour for small vessels, which is fortified. It belongs to Portugal, and is 24 miles S of Bombay.

Christburg, a town of W Prussia, with a castle on a hill, situate on the Sorge, 15 miles SE of Marienburg.

Christchurch, a borough in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, and a considerable trade in knit silk stockings and watch strings. Here are the remains of a castle and a priory; and the church is a large and interesting structure. It is seated on the Avon, opposite the influx of the Stour, 25 miles S of Salisbury, and 100 SW of London.

Christiana, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county. It stands on a navigable creek of its name, and is the greatest carrying place between the navigable waters of the Delaware and Chesapeak, which are here only 13 miles asunder. It is four miles SW of Newcastle.

Christianburg, a town of Virginia, chief of Montgomery county, situate on the W side of the Allegany mountains, near a branch of the Kannaway, 170 miles WSW of Richmond. Lon. 80 50 W, lat. 37 5 N.

Christianburg, a fort of Guinea, on the Gold coast, subject to the Danes. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 4 10 N.

Christianfeld, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, built by a society of Moravians, under the protection of Christian VII. All articles manufactured here are of excellent quality. It is eight miles N of Hadersleben.

Christiania, the capital of Norway, and an episcopal see, in the government of Aggerhuys; situate at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the bay of Biorning, which forms the N extremity of the gulf of Christiania. It is divided into the city, the suburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Fierdingen, the fortress of Aggerhuys, and the old town of Opsloe. The city was rebuilt in its present situation by Christian IV, after a plan designed by himself. The streets are carried at right angles to each other, and uniformly 40 feet broad. It covers a considerable extent of ground, but has not more than 10,000 inhabitants. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the W side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. Opsloe was the site of the old city, burnt in 1624: it contains the episcopal palace. Christiania has an excellent harbour, and its principal exports are tar, soap, iron, copper, deals, and alum. It is 30 miles from the open sea, and 290 N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 59 50 N.

Christianople, a strong seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 13 miles NE of Carlscrona. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 56 26 N.

Christiansand, a seaport of Norway, in the government of Bergen, and capital of a province of the same name, which is famous for iron mines. It is seated at the mouth of the Torrisdale, opposite the isle of Fleckeren, 110 miles ESE of Stavanger, and 120 SSW of Christiania. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 58 25 N.

Christianstadt, a fortified town of Sweden, in Blekingen, built by Christian IV of Denmark, when the country was in the power of that crown. The chief trade is in alum, pitch, and tar; and it has manufactures of gloves, cloth, and silken stuffs. The town is seated in a marshy plain, on the river Helge-a, which is navigable only for small craft, 57 miles W by S of Carlscrona. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 56 25 N.

Christiansund, a town of Norway, in the island of Fossen, with a commodious harbour and wharf. The chief trade is in timber. It is 36 miles NW of Drontheim.

Christiana, St. the principal of the islands called Marquesas. See *Marquesas*.

Christineham, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, at the E end of the lake Wenner, 30 miles SE of Carlstadt.

Christinestadt, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, at the mouth of a river, on the gulf of Bothnia, 155 miles N by W of Abo. Lon. 21 28 E, lat. 62 40 N.

Christmas Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, so named by Cook, who first landed here on Christmas-day 1777. It is 45 miles in circumference, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water; but has abundance of fine turtle. Lon. 157 30 W, lat. 1 59 N.

Christmas Sound, a bay on the S coast of Terra del Fuego, so named by Cook, who passed here the 25th of

December 1774. The country is barren, and the refreshments to be got here are chiefly wild fowl. Lon. 70 3 W, lat. 55 22 S.

Christophe de Laguna, St. the capital of the island of Teneriff. Here the courts of justice are held, and the governor has a palace, but he commonly resides at St. Cruz. It stands on an eminence, in an extensive fertile plain, and has several fountains supplied with water from the neighbouring heights by an aqueduct. The lake from which it has been supposed to take its name is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lon. 16 18 W, lat. 28 29 N.

Christopher, St. or *St. Kitts*, one of the Leeward islands in the W Indies, 60 miles W of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is 15 miles long and four broad, with high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the SW parts hot sulphurous springs at the foot of them. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

Chrudim, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which is remarkable for a great number of fishponds, and an excellent breed of horses. It stands on the river Chrudimka, 46 miles ESE of Prague. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 49 53 N.

Chucuito, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Paz, on the W side of Lake Titicaca, called also the Lake of Chucuito, 130 miles NW of Paz. Lon. 70 26 W, lat. 16 20 S.

Chudleigh, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. The neighbourhood is famous for cider, and for a stupendous rock of bluish limestone, called Chudleigh marble, in which is a large cavern. This town was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1807, and is now rebuilding. It is seated near the Teign, nine miles SW of Exeter, and 185 W by S of London.

Chuganseriai, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cabul, on a river of the same name, 80 miles E of Cabul. Lon. 70 8 E, lat. 34 55 N.

Chukotskija, a province of Siberia, and the most easterly of the dominions of Russia. It extends from 156 to 197 E lon. and from 63 to 73 N lat.

Chumleigh, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Taw, 21 miles NW of Exeter, and 194 W by S of London.

Chunar, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, built on a rock, fortified all round by a wall and towers. It was unsuccessfully attempted by the English in 1764; but in 1773 it was ceded to them by the nabob of Oude. It is seated on the right bank of the Ganges, 15 miles S of Benares, and 140 W by S of Patna. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 10 N.

Chunaub, a river of Asia, the chief of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It rises in the Tibetian mountains, runs through Cashmere and Lahore, and joins the Indus 20 miles below Moultan. This river is the Acesines of Alexander.

Chun-te, a city of China, in Pe-tche-li, with nine cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. It is 200 miles NNW of Peking. Lon. 114 20 E, lat. 37 5 N.

Chuprah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges, 28 miles WNW of Patna.

Chuprah, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish, on the Gool, 60 miles W of Burhanpour.

Chuquisaca; see *Plata*.

Chur; see *Coire*.

Churn, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, near the village of Cobberley, four miles S of Cheltenham, from a hill whence issues seven springs, in the compass of thirty feet, called Seven Wells, and Thames Head. It flows S by Cirencester into Wiltshire, and there meets the Isis from the W, two miles above Crickiade, where their united stream forms the river Thames.

Church Stretton, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, 14 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 158 WNW of London.

Chusan, an island on the E coast of China, with a town called Ting-hai, and a much frequented harbour. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 30 0 N.

Chusistan; see *Kusistan*.

Ciampa, or *Tsiampa*, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by Cochinchina, SE by the China sea, W and NW by Cambodia; from which last it is separated by mountains, inhabited by a savage people. The surface is more elevated than Cambodia, but not so fertile; having tracts of sand intersected with rocks. The productions are cotton, indigo, and silk; and the inhabitants are much employed in fishing. Feneri is the capital.

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Cicacole, a town of Hindooſtan, capital of one of the Northern Circars. Is is 150 miles NE of Rajamundry, and 308 ENE of Hydrabad. Lon. 84 8 E, lat. 18 16 N.

Ciclut, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W bank of the Narenta. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694, and is ſix miles SW of Narenta. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Cilley, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle of the ſame name. It has a conſiderable trade in merchandiſe going to and from Vienna and Trieſt; and is ſeated on the Saan, where it receives the Koding and becomes navigable, 58 miles S by W of Gratz. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 46 21 N.

Cimbriſham, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Schonen, 24 miles S of Chriſtianſtadt. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Cinaloa, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara; bounded on the N by Sonora, E by New Biſcay, S by Culiacan, and W by the gulf of California. It produces abundance of maize, legumes, fruits, and cotton, and abounds in rich mines.

Cinaloa, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of its name. The inhabitants are eſtimated at 9500. It ſtands on the river Cinaloa, 35 miles from its mouth in the gulf of California, and 100 NW of Culiacan. Lon. 106 38 W, lat. 25 58 N.

Cincinnati, a town of the ſtate of Ohio, capital of Hamilton county. It ſtands on the river Ohio; and two miles higher up, oppoſite the influx of Licking river, is Fort Waſhington. Cincinnati has two edifices for public worſhip, and is the emporium of the trade of the ſtate. In the vicinity many relics of great antiquity have been found. It is 82 miles NNE of Frankfort, and 160 W by S of Marietta. Lon. 84 42 W, lat. 39 6 N.

Cineſi, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, in the neighbourhood of which excellent manna is collected. It is 20 miles W of Palermo.

Cincy, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 17 miles SE of Namur, and 37 SW of Liege.

Cinque Mars, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 10 miles NW of Tours.

Cinque Ports, certain ports on the S coaſt of England, oppoſite France, ſo called on account of their being five in number, when their firſt charter was granted by William I, in 1077. Theſe were Dover, Haſtings, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added Winchelſea, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a conſtable of Dover caſtle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and inveſted him with the command of theſe ports, whoſe inhabitants had conſiderable privileges and immunities, for which they were to ſupply the government with 57 ſhips, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were ſtyled barons; a privilege that was enjoyed likewiſe by the merchants of theſe ports, whoſe repreſentatives, to this day, are ſtyled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

Cinque Villas, a town of Portugal, in Beira, ſix miles NE of Almeida.

Cintra, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, ſituate between the mountains of Cintra, on the N ſide of the entrance of the Tajo. Here was a palace built by the Moors, which was deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1655, and rebuilt by king Joſeph. It is 12 miles NW of Liſbon.

Ciotat, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, defended by a ſtrong fort. It is famous for muſcadine wine, and ſeated on the bay of Laquee, 14 miles SE of Marſeilles. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Circars, five provinces of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, on the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern from their poſition in reſpect to the Carnatic. Of theſe Circars, Guntoor belongs to the nizam of the Deccan; and Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Cicacole, are in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. The laſt four extend from the N bank of the river Kiſtna to the lake Chilka; forming a narrow ſlip of country 350 miles long, and from 26 to 75 broad, bounded by mountains and extenſive foreſts on the ſide oppoſite the ſea. The Engliſh circars had been ceded to the French, by the nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by the Engliſh in 1759.

Circaſſia, one of the ſeven Caucaſian nations, between the Black ſea and the Caſpian; bounded by the government of Caucaſia on the N, and by Mingrelia and Georgia on the S, being ſeparated from Ruſſia by the river Cuban. It contains the diſtrict of Great Cabarda, Little Cabarda, Beſſen, Temirgoi, Abaſech, Bſeduch, Hatukai, and Bſhani. This nation, from their extraordinary

courage and military genius, might be formidable were they united under one chief; but as they subsist by raising cattle, and are therefore forced to reside on the banks of rivers, for the sake of water and pasturage, they become divided into separate and hostile tribes. From this disunion the Circassians of the Cuban possess so little power as to be scarcely known even to Russians, but by the general appellation of Cuban Tartars, in which they are confounded with the Abkhas and Nogays, their neighbours. The Cabardian Circassians are the most powerful people of the N side of Caucasus; and this superiority has introduced among their neighbours such a general imitation of their manners, that from the description of these an idea may be formed of all the rest. They are divided into three classes; the princes, the usdens or nobles, and the vassals or peasants. A certain number of peasants is allotted to each princely family. In each of these, the eldest individual is considered as chief of the family, and as judge, protector, and father of all the vassals attached to it. No prince can be a landholder; he has no other property than his arms, horses, slaves, and the tribute he can extort from the neighbouring nations. The person of every prince is sacred; but this is the only distinction of birth when unaccompanied by personal merit; the greatest honour a prince can acquire is that of being the first of the nation to charge the enemy. The princes are not to be distinguished in time of peace from the nobles, or even from the peasants; their food and dress are the same, and their houses little better. The nobles are chosen by the princes from the inferior class; they are the officers of the prince, and the executors of the laws, and are employed in the general assemblies of the nation to gain the assent of the people to the measures proposed by the princes. The vassals, as well as the usdens, are proprietors of lands. The Circassians do not appear to have ever had any written laws, but are governed by a kind of common law, or collection of ancient usages. They have few manufactures; and their agriculture produces barely sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses are the principal articles of their commerce, particularly the latter, which sell at a high price; but the balance of trade would be considerably against them, were it not for the slaves which they make in their predatory excursions. At the birth of a prince, some usden, or sometimes the prince of another family, is chosen by the father as his future preceptor; at twelve years of age, he leaves his father's house for that of his preceptor, by whom he is taught to ride, to use arms, and to steal; and does not return to his father's house until his cunning, address, and strength, are supposed to be perfect. The preceptor is recompensed by nine-tenths of the booty made by his pupil while under this tuition. This mode of education is persevered in, with a view to prevent the bad effects of paternal indulgence, and is supposed to be peculiar to the Circassians; but the object of education is the same among all the mountaineers of Caucasus, who universally subsist by robbery. Girls are brought up by the mother; they learn to embroider, to make their own dress, and that of their future husbands. The daughters of slaves receive the same education; these are principally Georgians, and are sold according to their beauty, from 20 to 100l. Their musical instruments are a long flute with only three stops, a species of mandoline, and a tambourin. Their dances have little gayety or expression; the steps difficult, but not graceful. The habitation of a Circassian is composed of two huts; one allotted to the husband, and to the reception of strangers; the other to the wife and family: the court which separates them is surrounded by palisades. Their food is simple, consisting of a little meat, some paste made of millet, and a kind of beer, composed of the same grain fermented. Whatever may have been the original religion of this people, they have been successively converted to Christianity and Mohamedanism, and have now no religion or worship among them. They break, without scruple, such oaths as they have taken on the bible and the koran; but there are certain forms of oaths, and certain places in the neighbourhood of their ruins (supposed to be remains of Christian churches) which insure their fidelity. The Circassians have not any letters of their own; those among them who write their language make use of Arabian characters.

Cirella, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the sea, 12 miles SE of Scala.

Cirencester, a borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday and Friday. The ruins of the walls are yet visible; it had also a castle and an abbey, and here the Roman roads crossed each other. It is one of the greatest

marts in England for wool; and has a manufacture of curriers knives, highly valued. It is seated on the Churm, 18 miles SE of Gloucester, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Cirie, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Doria, near the foot of the Alps, eight miles NNW of Turin.

Cirknitz; see *Czirnitz*.

Cismar, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 17 miles N of Travemunde.

Citrazo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the coast of Mediterranean sea, 20 miles NW of Cosenza.

Cittadella, a seaport and the capital of Minorca, surrounded by walls and bastions. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, and is the principal residence of the old nobility of the island. The trade is inconsiderable, but it has a good harbour at the W end of the island. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 58 N.

Cittadella, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, on the river Brenta, 20 miles NW of Padua.

Citta di Castello, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle; seated on the Tiber, 27 miles SW of Urbino. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 43 28 N.

Citta Nuova, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S of Loretto.

Citta Nuova, a seaport of Istria, and a bishop's see, seated on an isthmus, at the mouth of the Queto, which forms a good harbour, 26 miles SSW of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Citta Vecchia, a fortified city of Malta, formerly the capital of the island, and still the seat of the bishopric. The most remarkable edifices are the palace of the grand master, and the cathedral. Here are extensive catacombs, about 15 feet below the surface of the rock in which they are cut; they contain streets formed with such regularity, that the title of Subterraneous City has been given to this place. Near the city is the Grotto of St. Paul, divided into three parts by iron grates; in the furthest part is an altar, and statue of the saint, in white marble. This old city was considerably larger than at present; for the new city, Valetta, being more conveniently seated, has drawn away the greater number of its inhabitants. It stands on a hill, in the interior of the island, six miles W by S of Valetta.

City Point; see *Bermuda Hundred*.

Ciudad Real, a town of Spain, in New Castile, capital of Mancha. Here are three churches and seven convents. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is two miles from the Guadiana, and 98 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 57 W, lat. 39 1 N.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, with a strong fort. It stands in an extensive plain, on the Aguada, 50 miles SW of Salamanca. Lon. 6 25 W, lat. 40 53 N.

Civita Castellana, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river that flows into the Tiber, 25 miles N of Rome.

Civita della Pieve, a town of Italy, in Perugino, 23 miles WSW of Perugia.

Civita di Chieti, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citra, and an arch. bishop's see. It contains four churches and nine convents, and stands on a mountain, near the river Pescara, 28 miles E of Aquila, and 96 N of Naples. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 42 24 N.

Civita di Friuli, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Natisona, 10 miles E of Udina.

Civita di Penna, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near the river Salino, 25 miles NE of Aquila.

Civita Ducale, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on the river Velino, 10 miles W of Aquila.

Civita Mandonia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near which are the ruins of the famous city of Sibaris. It is seated on the gulf of Tarento, at the influx of the Crati, 31 miles N by E of Cosenza.

Civita Vecchia, a strong seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. The chief exports are puzzolana, and a superior kind of alum, prepared at Tolfa. Here the pope's gallies used to be stationed, and it is a free port. It was taken by the French in 1798, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799. It is 35 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Civitella, a town of Naples, in Otranto, five miles N of Taranto.

Civray; see *Sivray*.

Clackmannan, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Clackmannanshire, with a harbour formed by the Devon, at its conflux with the Forth. On the top of a hill is a square tower, which derives its name from the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque are here preserved. It is 27 miles WNW of Edinburg. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Clackmannanshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S and SW by the Forth, and on all other sides by Perthshire. It is eight miles long and five

broad; produces good corn and pasture, and plenty of coal and salt. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 10,858. This shire, with Kinross, sends one member to parliament. Clackmannan is the county-town, but Alloa is the largest.

Clagenfurt, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia. It has a strong wall, and contains six churches and three convents. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a considerable one of white lead. This town was taken by the French in 1797. It stands on the river Glan, 140 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 7 E, lat. 46 41 N.

Clair, St. a lake of N America, between the lakes Huron and Erie, 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them, through the strait called Detroit, into the lake Erie.

Clairac, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne. Corn and tobacco are cultivated, and a great deal of wine and brandy made here. It is seated in a valley, on the river Dort, 13 miles NW of Agen.

Clamecy, a town of France, in the department of Nievre. Before the late revolution, the chapel of an hospital in the suburb was the provision for the bishop of Bethlehem, who was fixed here in 1180, after the Christians had been driven from the Holy Land. Clamecy is seated at the conflux of the Buevron with the Yonne, 35 miles NNE of Nevers. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Clapham, a village in Surry, three miles SSW of London, noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful common.

Clara, St. a small island of Peru, in the bay of Guayaquil, 70 miles SW of Guayaquil. Lon. 82 20 W, lat. 2 20 S.

Clare, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is famous for the great men who have born the title of earl and duke of it. Lionel, third son of Edward III, becoming possessed of the honor of Clare, by marriage, was created duke of Clarence; and that title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family. Here are the ruins of a castle; also of a priory, the house of which is now occupied by a farmer, and the chapel is a barn. Clare has a manufacture of bays, and is seated near the Stour, 15 miles S of Bury St. Edmund, and 56 NE of London.

Clare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 55 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by Galway, and E and S by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It is divided into 79 parishes, has two market-towns, and sends three members to parliament. The inhabitants are about 96,000. It breeds more horses than any other county in Ireland, beside a great number of cattle and sheep. Ennis is the capital.

Clare, a village of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the Fergus, near its entrance into the Shannon, two miles SSE of Ennis. It was once the capital of the county, and has a castle on an island in the Fergus, over which is an excellent modern bridge.

Claremont, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, situate on Sugar river, at its conflux with the Connecticut, 90 miles WNW of Portsmouth.

Clarendon, a village in Wiltshire, three miles E of Salisbury. Here was once a royal palace, in which the parliament was several times convened; the first time by Henry II, in 1164, who enacted the laws called the Constitutions of Clarendon, by which the power of the clergy was restrained.

Claritza, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, at the mouth of the Penco, in the gulf of Salonica, 26 miles E of Larissa.

Clarkesburg, a town of Virginia, chief of Harrison county, situate on the Monagahela, 40 miles SW of Morgantown. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 39 15 N.

Clarksville, a town of Tennessee, chief of Robertson county, situate on Cumberland river, at the influx of Red river, 45 miles NW of Nashville. Lon. 87 27 W, lat. 36 28 N.

Claude, St. a town of France, in the department of Jura, and lately a bishop's see. It owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, which was secularized in 1742. The cathedral is extremely elegant; and here are many public fountains with large basins. It is seated between three high mountains, on the river Lison, 35 miles NW of Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46 24 N.

Claverac, a town of New York, in Columbia county, seated in a large plain, near a creek of its name, two miles E of Hudson.

Clausen, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle. The adjacent country produces a fine red wine. It stands

near the river Eisack, eight miles SW of Brixen.

Clausenburg, or *Coloswar*, a town of Transylvania, where the states of the province generally assemble. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of Trajan. It is seated on the Samos, 60 miles NNW of Hermanstadt. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Clausthal, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Here is a mint for coining money; and near it are some rich silver mines. It stands in the Hartz mountains, 14 miles SSW of Goslar.

Clay, a village in Norfolk, seated on an arm of the sea, four miles NNW of Holt. It has some large salt-works.

Clear, Cape, the southern promontory of a little island called Clare, on the s of Ireland. Lon. 9 50 W, lat. 51 15 N.

Cleeve, Old, a village in Somersetshire, two miles SW of Watchet. Here are considerable remains of a monastery, some parts of which are converted into a granary, stables, &c. for an adjoining farm-house.

Cleobury, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Rea, 28 miles SSE of Shrewsbury, and 137 NW of London.

Clerac, or *Clairac*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot, 10 miles NW of Agen.

Clerke Isles, two islands near the entrance of Beering strait, between the coasts of Kamschatka and N America. They were seen by Cook in 1778, and so named in honour of captain Clerke, his second in command. They were both inhabited, and not unknown to the Russians. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 63 15 N.

Clermont, a city of France, capital of the department of Puy de Dome, and a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, and sometimes called Clermont Ferrand, since the town of Montferrand, about a mile distance to the NE, was united under the name of a suburb. The cathedral, public squares, and walks are very fine; but the streets are narrow, and the houses built of stones of a gloomy hue. In the neighbourhood are some mineral springs; and that of the suburb St. Allyre has formed a natural bridge, over the brook into which it falls, so that carriages can pass over. Clermont is the birthplace of the celebrated Pascal, and has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, serges, and leather. It is 86 miles S of Nevers. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 45 47 N.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Herault, with manufactures of cloth and hats; seated on an eminence near the Logue, 10 miles SSE of Lodeve, and 24 W of Montpellier.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on an eminence by the river Ayr, 12 miles W by S of Verdun.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on an eminence near the Bresche, 37 miles N of Paris.

Clermont, a town of New York, in Columbia county, 15 miles S of Hudson, and 117 N of New York.

Clery, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here is the tomb of that monster Lewis XI, who appears in white marble, as the saint and the patriot king. It is nine miles SSW of Orleans.

Cleve, a duchy of Westphalia, formerly divided into two parts by the Rhine, but the part on the W of that river was ceded to France in 1800. It is a fine country, variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages; and the chief rivers are the Rhine, Lippe, and Roer. The capital is Wesel.

Cleve, a city of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, and the capital of the duchy of Cleve. It is seated on the eastern side of three hills, two miles W of the Rhine; and has a castle, built in the time of Julius Cesar. It is 70 miles NNW of Cologne. Lon. 6 12 E, lat 51 48 N.

Cliff, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 30 miles NE of Northampton, and 88 NNW of London.

Clifton, a large village in Gloucestershire, seated on a hill, near Bristol. It is much visited by the gentry on account of the salubrity of its air, and the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the Lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent rock.

Clissa, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in 1684. It is seated on a craggy mountain, six miles N of Spalatto.

Clisson, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, on the river Sevre, 12 miles S of Nantes.

Clitheroe, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, several extensive cotton manufactures, and a trade in lime. It is seated near Pendil hill and the river Ribble, 22 miles SE of Lancaster, and 217 NNW of London.

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Clogh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, near the head of Dundrum bay, six miles SW of Downpatrick.

Clogher, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone, and a bishop's see. It was almost laid waste by a fire in 1610, and is now much smaller than formerly. The cathedral is a modern structure, and serves as the parish church. It is situate on the Launy, 15 miles NW of Monaghan, and 19 WSW of Dungannon.

Clonakilty, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay of its name, 28 miles SW of Cork.

Clonard, a town of Ireland, in Meath, on the river Boyne, 32 miles W by N of Dublin.

Clonegal, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 11 miles NNW of Ferns.

Clones, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 12 miles WSW of Monaghan.

Clonfert, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and a bishop's see united with Kilmacduagh. The cathedral serves as a parish church. It is situate near the Shannon, 43 miles E of Galway. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 53 10 N.

Clonmacnois, a village of Ireland, in W Meath, seated on the Shannon, 10 miles S of Athlone. It is celebrated for the large remains of an abbey, which was amazingly rich and uncommonly extensive.

Clonmel, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Tipperary, seated on the river Suir. The castles and fortifications were demolished by Cromwell. It has a considerable woollen trade, and over the river is a bridge of 20 arches, divided into two parts by a small island, on which houses are built. Clonmel sends one member to parliament, and is the birthplace of the celebrated Lawrence Sterne. It is 15 miles SSE of Cashel, and 34 SW of Kilkenny. Lon. 8 2 W, lat. 52 15 N.

Clonmines, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, at the head of Bannow bay, 16 miles WSW of Wexford.

Cloppenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 32 miles NE of Lingen.

Closter Neuburg, a town of Austria, with an Augustine convent of regular canons. It has a yard for ship-building, and is seated on the Danube, seven miles NNW of Vienna.

Closter Seven, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, memorable for a convention entered into between the duke of Cumberland, and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies, in 1758, by which 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms and were dispersed. It is 19 miles S of Stade.

Cloud, St. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a magnificent palace; seated on the Seine, eight miles W of Paris.

Clovelly, a village in Devonshire, three miles ENE of Hartland. It is built on the side of a steep rock, to which the houses seem fixed like pigeon-huts; and it has a good pier in the Bristol channel.

Cloye, or *Clois*, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, five miles SW of Chateaudun.

Cloyne, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is also the parish church. It is 18 miles E by S of Cork.

Clundert, a town and fortress of S Holland, near an arm of the sea, called Hollands Diep. In 1793 it was taken by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after; but it surrendered to them in 1795. It is nine miles SE of Williamstadt.

Cluny, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, with a late famous Benedictine abbey, seated on the Grosne, 10 miles NW of Macon.

Cluse, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny, seated on the Arve, 22 miles SE of Geneva.

Clwyd, a river of Wales, which has its whole course through a fertile vale of the same name. It rises on the S border of Denbighshire, crosses the middle of that county, by Ruthin, into Flintshire, and there flows by St. Asaph to Rhuddlan, where it enters the Irish sea.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which rises in the S part of Lanerkshire, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dunbarton, and Port Glasgow to Greenock, where it enters an arm of the sea, called the Frith of Clyde. This river runs, for several miles, between high rocks, and in its course forms several cataracts. At Glasgow it becomes navigable, and six miles below that city it is joined by the Great Canal from the Forth.

Clytheness, a cape of Scotland, on the SE coast of the county of Caithness. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 58 16 N.

Coanzo, a river of Africa, which rises in the interior parts, crosses the kingdoms of Matamba and Angola, and enters the Atlantic in lat. 9 20 S,

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Coast Castle, Cape, the principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, with a strong citadel. It is 10 miles ENE of St. George del Mina. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 5 0 N.

Coban; see *Vera Paz*.

Cobbe, the capital of the kingdom of Darfoor, containing about 6000 inhabitants. It is 350 miles WSW of Sennar. Lon. 28 8 E, lat. 14 11 N.

Cobham, a village in Surry, on the river Mole, seven miles SW of Kingston. It has several handsome villas, two medicinal springs, and a manufacture of iron and copper.

Cobi, a desart part of Tartary, called Chamo by the Chinese; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalkas, E by the Moguls and Chinese Tartary, S by China, and W by Calmuc Tartary.

Cobija, a town of Peru, in the audience of Charcas, with a good harbour for vessels carrying the metal from the neighbouring mines. It is 250 miles S of Arica. Lon. 34 44 W, lat. 22 20 S.

Coblentz, a city of France, capital of the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It was the residence of the elector, who built a new palace here; the old one being on the opposite side of the Rhine, in the vale of Ehrenbreitstein. Here are a great number of fine churches and convents, and a college. Coblentz was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine, 50 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Coburg, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort, and a castle. Here are manufactures of porcelain, and also of petrified wood, with which the country abounds. It is seated on the Itch, 22 miles N by E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 50 17 N.

Coca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle for state prisoners; seated among mountains, on the river Eresma, 28 miles NW of Segovia.

Cochabamba, or *Oropesa*, a town of Peru, capital of the province of Cochabamba, in the audience of Charcas. The chief trade is in corn and fruit, of both which great quantities are produced in the valley of Cochabamba. It is 120 miles NNW of Plata. Lon. 67 25 W, lat. 18 10 S.

Cocheim, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 25 miles SW of Coblentz.

Cochin, a province on the W coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between those of Malabar and Travancore, 80 miles in length, by 70 in breadth. It is governed by a rajah, who is tributary to the English.

Cochin, a fortified seaport of Hindoostan, in the province of the same name. It was a Dutch settlement, but taken by the English in 1795. It is 120 miles S by E of Calicut. Lon. 76 5 E, lat. 9 56 N.

Cochinchina, a kingdom of Asia, 500 miles long and 120 broad, bounded on the E by the China sea, N by Tonquin (from which it is separated by mountains and a strong wall) W by Cambodia, and S by Ciampa. The climate is healthy, the summer heat being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. September, October, and November is the rainy season, when the low lands are suddenly overflowed by torrents of water from the mountains: the inundations happen generally once a fortnight, and continue three or four days. In the three following months there are frequent rains, brought by cold northerly winds, which distinguish this country with a winter different from any other in the east. The inundations render the land fruitful, many parts producing three crops of grain in the year. Gold is almost taken pure from the mines, and there are rich silver mines. The country is intersected by rivers, which are well calculated for promoting inland commerce, yet not large enough to admit vessels of great burden; but there are commodious harbours on the coast, particularly that of Turon. The aborigines of Cochinchina are called Moys, and they inhabit the chain of mountains which separate it from Cambodia. To these strong holds they were driven, about the beginning of the 15th century, by the present possessors of the country. They are a savage people, very black, and in features resemble the Caffres. The present inhabitants bear evident marks of being derived from the same stock as the Chinese; their religion is also the same, and most of their manners and customs. They are a courteous, affable, inoffensive race, rather inclined to indolence. The women are by far the most active sex, and merchants often employ them as their factors and brokers. The cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night. The houses are mostly of bamboo, covered with rushes or the straw of rice, and stand in groves of oranges, limes, plantains, and cocoa

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trees. Here is plenty of sugar, pepper, rice, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and melons; also ivory, musk, honey, and silk: and the edible birds-nests, esteemed a luxury in China, are chiefly found in this country; they are as white as snow, formed by a species of swallows from some unknown viscous substance, and great numbers are exported. The capital is Hue.

Cocker, a river which rises in the s of Cumberland, flows through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Loweswater, and joins the Derwent, below Cockermouth.

Cockermouth, a borough in Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It stands on the Cocker, at its conflux with the Derwent, and between two hills, on one of which is a handsome church, and on the other the remains of a stately castle. It has manufactures of shalloons, coarse linen and woollen cloths, leather, and hats. It is 26 miles sw of Carlisle, and 309 NNW of London. Lon. 3 15 w, lat. 54 32 N.

Coconato, a town of Piedmont, the birthplace of Columbus, 20 miles E of Turin.

Cod, Cape, on the s side of Boston bay, in the state of Massachusets. Lon. 70 14 w, lat. 42 4 N.

Codogno, a town of Italy, in the Lodesan, near the conflux of the Adda with the Po, 12 miles SSE of Lodi.

Codomudi, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetore, seated near the Cavery, a little above the influx of the Noyelar, 23 miles SSE of Bhawanikudal.

Coel, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi, 33 miles N of Agra, and 65 SE of Delhi.

Coesfeld, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, near the source of the Burkel, 18 miles w of Munster.

Coevorden, a fortified town of Holland, in Overyssel, and one of the strongest places in the whole country. It stands in a morass, on the river Aa, 33 miles s by E of Groningen. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 52 42 N.

Coggeshal, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays; seated on the river Blackwater, seven miles w of Colchester, and 44 ENE of London.

Cognac, a town of France, in the department of Charente, with a castle, where Francis I was born. It is celebrated for excellent brandy, and seated on the Charente, 17 miles w of Angoulesme.

Cogne, a town of Piedmont, in a valley and on a river of the same name. The mountains which surround it are rich in mines of iron and copper. It is six miles s of Aosta.

Cogni, or *Konieh*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Caramania, and the see of a Greek archbishop. The walls have 108 square towers at forty paces distant from each other; and it has two large suburbs, into one of which the caravans and strangers retire. It is a place of great trade, and seated in a country abounding in corn, fruit, pulse, and cattle, 260 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 33 30 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Cohahuila, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by a country unknown, E by Texas and New Leon, and s and w by New Biscay. It is little known. Monclova is the capital.

Coimbetore, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying s of Mysore, to which it was lately subject, but ceded to the English on the final defeat of Tippoo in 1799. It is 110 miles long and 70 broad; and is divided by the river Noyelar into two districts, North and South, of which Bhawanikudal and Daraporam are the chief towns.

Coimbetore, a town of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of the province of the same name. It was taken by general Meadows in 1790, and retaken in 1791 by Tippoo, who soon after destroyed the fort. It contains 2000 houses, an extensive mud palace, and a tolerable mosque, built by Tippoo, who sometimes resided here; but it has no large temple. The palace now serves as a barrack for a regiment of British cavalry. The chief manufactures are muslins, and cotton cloths; and these, with cotton wool and thread, tobacco, sugar, and betel-leaf, are the principal articles of trade. It is 100 miles s by E of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 6 E, lat. 11 0 N.

Coimbra, a city of Portugal, capital of Beira, and a bishop's see, with a celebrated university. The cathedral is magnificent, beside which there are nine churches, and eight convents. It stands on a mountain, by the river Mondego, 100 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 20 w, lat 40 25 N.

Coire, or *Chur*, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of Grisons, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, and divided into two parts, the least of which is of the catholic religion, and the greatest of the protestant. The French surprised and defeated the Austrian army at this place

in 1799. It is seated between two mountains, on the river Plessur, near the Rhine, 25 miles ESE of Glaris. Lon. 9 32 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Cokenhausen, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles SE of Riga.

Co-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yu-nan, 1160 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 100 2 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Col, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, lying to the WNW of that of Mull. It is 15 miles long and above two broad. The surface is rocky, and the greatest part covered with heath; but it produces some corn and pasture, and has several small lakes replenished with fish. Goats, sheep, horses, and many black-cattle are fed here. The castle of Col is a strong square-built structure, and still in tolerable repair.

Colar, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort, and the remains of a hill-fort. It is the birthplace of Hyder Aly, who erected here a handsome mausoleum for his father; and near it is a mosque, and a college of Mooselmin priests. The chief manufactures are cotton cloths and muslins. It is 40 miles ENE of Bangalore, and 140 W of Madras. Lon. 78 9 E, lat. 13 9 N.

Colbene, a town of Tripoli, on the SW part of the gulf of Sidra, 90 miles SSE of Messurata.

Colberg, a fortified seaport of Further Pomerania. It has a collegiate church, good linen manufactures, and considerable salt-works. The Russians laid siege to this town in 1758 and 1760, without success; but it surrendered to them after a long siege in 1761, and was restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Persant on the Baltic, 60 miles NE of Stettin. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 54 9 N.

Colchester, a borough in Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on an eminence by the Coln, which is navigable to a place called Hithe, where the customhouse is situate. The town was surrounded by a wall, now demolished; and to the E are the remains of an old castle. Here were formerly 16 churches, but now only 12 are used; and most of them were damaged in 1648, when the town surrendered to the army of the parliament, after a memorable siege. The town is famous for oysters and eringo-roots, and has a large manufacture of baize. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 11,520. It is 22 miles SW of Ipswich, and 51 ENE of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Colchester, a town of Virginia, in Fairfax county, on Ocquoquam creek, three miles from its conflux with the Potomac, and 16 SW of Alexandria.

Colchester, a town of Connecticut, in New London county, 20 miles NW of New London.

Colchester, a town of Vermont, in Ghittenden county, on a bay of Lake Champlain, at the influx of the Onion, 14 miles N by E of Burlington.

Colding, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, formerly the residence of many Danish kings, who adorned it with several edifices. The harbour is choked up, and its commerce nearly annihilated. It is seated on the Thueths, near its entrance into a bay of the Little Belt, 30 miles ENE of Ripen. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 55 33 N.

Coldingham, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, anciently noted for a nunnery, built by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba one of the abbesses, renowned in tradition for her chastity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory called St. Abb Head. It is nine miles NNW of Berwick.

Colditz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of linen and stuffs, seated on the Mulda, 22 miles SE of Leipsic.

Coldstream, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Here general Monk first raised the Coldstream regiment of guards, with which he marched into England to restore Charles II. It is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge, 13 miles SW of Berwick.

Coleagara, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbetore. It has two large temples, and is a considerable mart for the traders between Seringapatam and the country below the eastern Gauts. It is 34 miles SE of Seringapatam.

Colebrook Dale, a village in Shropshire, on the banks of the Severn, two miles N by E of Broseley. It stands in a winding vale, between two vast hills, which are covered with hanging woods. Here are many kilns for burning limestone; the most considerable iron-works in England; a bridge, over the Severn, constructed of cast iron; a spring of fossil tar, or petroleum; and a work for obtaining a similar kind of tar, from the condensed smoke of coal.

Colenet, Cape, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

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Colerain, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry. It sends one member to parliament. Here is a good salmon fishery, and a noted manufacture of linen. It is seated on the river Bann, five miles from the sea, and 28 ENE of Londonderry.

Colerain, a town of the state of Georgia, in Camden county. A treaty was concluded here, in 1796, between the United States and the Creek Indians. It is seated on St. Mary river, 35 miles W by N of the port of St. Mary, and 140 S by E of Louisville.

Coleshill, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, by the river Cole, 10 miles E of Birmingham, and 105 NW of London.

Colford, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, five miles ESE of Monmouth, and 124 W by N of London.

Colima, a town of New Spain, in Guadalajara, seated in a fertile valley, on the river Nequalapa, 145 miles S by W of Guadalajara. Lon. 103 10 W, lat. 18 53 N.

Collabang, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, near the river Sinde, 50 miles W of Chanderee.

Colle, a town of Tuscany, on a hill near the river Elza, 10 miles NNW of Sienna.

Colleda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unstrut, 19 miles N by W of Weimar.

Collioure, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a castle. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It has a small port on the Mediterranean, 16 miles SSE of Perpignan.

Collumpton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade in woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Culm, 12 miles NNE of Exeter, and 160 W of London.

Colmar, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, near the river Ill, 42 miles S by W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Colmars, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 20 miles ENE of Digne.

Coln, a river which rises near Clare in Suffolk, passes by Halstead and Colchester in Essex, and enters the German ocean, at the E end of Mersey island. In the inlets and pools at the mouth of this river are bred the famous Colchester oysters. There are several small rivers of the same name in England.

Colnbrook, a town in Buckinghamshire, seated on the river Coln, 17 miles W of London.

Colne, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, and a trade in shalloons, calamancos, tammies, calicos, and dimities. It is seated on a hill, near the Leeds canal, 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 218 NNW of London.

Colocythia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the W side of a bay to which it gives name, 36 miles S of Misitra. Lon. 22 24 E, lat. 36 38 N.

Colocza, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, and an archbishop's see, 57 miles S of Buda. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Cologna, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 miles W of Padua.

Cologne, a late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the duchy of Cleve and Gelderland, E by the duchy of Berg, S by the archbishopric of Treves, and W by the duchy of Juliers. Some detached parts of this territory lie on the E side of the Rhine, and in 1800 were given as indemnities to the neighbouring German princes; but the principal part, W of the Rhine, now belongs to France, and is included in the department of Roer.

Cologne, a fortified city of France, in the department of Roer, with a university. It was lately an imperial city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, and an archbishop's see. It contains 10 collegiate and 19 parochial churches, and many other religious foundations; all of which are famous for their fine paintings, their treasures, or their relicts. Cologne is the birthplace of the great Rubens; and was once celebrated for its commerce, which is now dwindled to the manufacture of a few ribands, stockings, and some tobacco. It owes its decay to persecution; to the expulsion of the Jews in 1485, and of the protestants in 1618. Two thirds of this city have since fallen into ruins, and streets and squares are converted into kitchengardens and vineyards. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles E of Juliers. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Colmiers, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 18 miles SE of Meaux, and 40 E of Paris.

Colongodu, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, with considerable manufactures of cotton; seated at the foot of mountains on the S, 27 miles SW of Coimbetore, and 53 E by S of Pattany.

Colonna, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 18 miles E of Rome.

Colonsa, a fertile island of Scotland, to the W of Jura. It is separated on the S from Oronsa, by a narrow channel, which being dry at low water, they may be considered as one island, about 12 miles long and two broad.

Coloor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor, near which is a diamond mine. It is situate on the S side of the Kistnah, 13 miles NW of Condavir.

Colorado, a river of N America, which rises among the mountains on the N border of New Mexico, and taking a WSW course, enters the N part of the gulf of California in lat. 33 N. The length of its course is about 1000 miles, of which 300 are navigable for square-rigged vessels; and the whole of its banks are entirely destitute of timber.

Colorno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, seated near the Po, 10 miles N of Parma.

Coloswar; see *Clausenburg*.

Colsterworth, a village in Lincolnshire, on the Witham, eight miles S of Grantham; near which, on the W, is Woolthorp, famous for being the birthplace of sir Isaac Newton.

Columb, St, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 26 miles NNW of Penryn, and 249 WSW of London.

Columbia, a river in the NW part of N America, whose source is unknown. Some of its head waters nearly communicate with those of the Missouri; and in 1805 it was entered, where 860 yards wide, by captains Lewis and Clark, who passed down it to the Pacific ocean, into a bay of which it enters, by a mouth above three miles wide, in lon. 123 26 W, lat. 46 19 N. See *Missouri*. The Spaniards call it Entrada de Ceta, after the commander of the vessel, who is said to be the first discoverer, but it was not entered by him.

Columbia, a territory of the United States of America, surrounded by Virginia and Maryland. It in part belonged to each of those two states, and was ceded by them, in 1792, to the United States, who named it Columbia, and ordained it to be the site of the federal city. This territory, in 1810, contained 24,023 inhabitants. See *Washington*.

Columbia, a city of S Carolina, capital of Kershaw county, and the seat of government of the state; but a branch of each of the public offices are retained in Charleston. It is situate on the Congaree, just below the influx of the Saluda, 110 miles NNW of Charleston, and 170 SW of Raleigh. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 33 58 N.

Columbia, a town of Virginia, in Goochland county, situate on James river, at the influx of the Rivanna, 40 miles above Richmond, and 100 SW of Alexandria.

Columbia, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, situate on the Susquehanna, at Wright's ferry, 12 miles W of Lancaster, and 70 W by N of Philadelphia.

Columbia, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, situate on Pleasant river, near the Atlantic, 15 miles WSW of Machias.

Columbia, a town of the state of Ohio, in Hamilton county, seated on the Ohio, just below the influx of the Little Miami, eight miles E by S of Cincinnati.

Columbo, the British capital of Ceylon. It was built in 1638 by the Portuguese, who, in 1658, were expelled by the Dutch, and they surrendered it to the English in 1796. The fort, upward of a mile in circumference, stands on the extremity of a peninsula, and is strong both by nature and art. The town is built more in the European style than any other garrison in India, and nearly divided into four equal quarters by two principal streets, to which smaller ones run parallel, with connecting lanes between them. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new. The inhabitants amount to above 300,000. Here is a school for the propagation of the Christian religion, and a botanical garden. The harbour is nothing more than an open road, affording safe anchorage only from December to April. Notwithstanding this, Columbo is the chief place for the staple trade of the island. The articles exported are cinnamon, pepper, arrack, and coya-rope or cordage; also a number of inferior articles, as betel-leaf, areka nut, jaggery (a sort of blackish sugar) cocoa-nuts and oil, wax, honey, cardamons, coral, ivory, fruit, &c. Columbo is situate in a rich district on the W coast, toward the S part of the island. Lon. 79 49 E, lat. 7 4 N.

Columna, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, and an archbishop's see, 50 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 55 5 N.

Coluri, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis, near the coast of Livadia, seven miles long and two broad. The principal town is of the same name, on the S side, with an excellent harbour, 17 miles W by S of Athens. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Colyton, a town in Devonshire, with

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a market on Thursday, seated on the Cole, at its conflux with the Ax, 17 miles E of Exeter, and 151 W by S of London.

Com, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, with several beautiful mosques, and some grand sepulchres. The trade is considerable; and the chief articles are fruit both fresh and dry, the best soap in Persia, excellent sword-blades, white porcelain, silks, and velvets. It is seated near the foot of a mountain, and on a river in a fine plain, 110 miles NNE of Ispahan. Lon. 51 20 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Comachio, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated in a lake of the same name, lying between two mouths of the river Po, 27 miles ESE of Ferrara.

Comana; see *Cumana*.

Comanagotta, a town of Terra Firma, 10 miles W of Cumana.

Comayagua, or *Valladolid*, a city of New Spain, capital of Honduras, and a bishop's see; seated on the Chamalucon, 280 miles E of Guatimala. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 14 35 N.

Comb Martin, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on an inlet of the Bristol channel, surrounded by lodes of iron and lead, the produce from which is shipped for Wales and Bristol. It is six miles E of Ilfracomb, and 202 W of London.

Combam, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cuddapa, 65 miles N of Cuddapa.

Combamet, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 68 miles E of Hydrabad.

Comillah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, and chief place of the country of Tipera. It is seated on a river that flows W into the Burrampooter, 58 miles ESE of Dacca, and 188 ENE of Calcutta. Lon. 91 20 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Comines, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lis, eight miles SSE of Ypres.

Comiso, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, seated in a fruitful plain, 27 miles W by N of Noto.

Commendo, or *Commani*, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Gold coast, formerly a part of the kingdom of Fetu. The natives are of a warlike disposition, and so numerous, that the king is said to be able to raise an army of 20,000 men. The capital, where the king resides, is called Grand Commendo or Guffo; four miles to the S of which, on the seacoast, is Little Commendo, where the English and Dutch have forts. Lon. 0 34 E, lat. 4 54 N.

Commercy, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a castle, seated on the Meuse, 16 miles SE of Bar le Duc.

Commotau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. Its alum-pits, and the great quantities of fruit and vegetables raised here, are the principal part of its trade. It is 58 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Como, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by a wall, backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of a castle. The cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants have manufactures of cotton and silk, and carry on some trade with the Grisons. Pliny was born here; and, in his Letters, speaks of the delightful scenery of its environs. It stands at the SW end of the lake of Como, 18 miles N of Milan, and 80 NE of Turin. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 44 N.

Como, Lake of, a lake of Italy, in the Milanese, 30 miles long, but not above six wide in any part. Toward the S it divides into two branches; at the end of one stands the town of Como, and at the other, Lecco. The river Adda runs S through this lake, by Lecco.

Comora Islands, five islands in the Indian ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar, and the N part of the island of Madagascar. They are called Hinzuan, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezeia, and Comora. See *Hinzuan*.

Comorin, Cape, the most southern point of Hindoostan. Lon. 78 5 E, lat. 7 56 N.

Comorn, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. In 1783 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. It is seated on the Danube, in the isle of Schut, 55 miles ESE of Presburg. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Compiegne, a town of France, in the department of Oise. Here is a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, on the river Oise, 45 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Compostella, or *St. Jago de Compostella*, a city of Spain, capital of Galicia, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The public squares and the churches are magnificent; and it has a great number of convents for both sexes. It is pretended that the body of St. James, the patron of Spain, was buried here; and pilgrims visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar of the cathedral. From this city the

military order of St. Jago had its origin. It is seated in a beautiful plain between the rivers Tambra and Ulla, 155 miles W by N of Leon. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 42 52 N.

Compostella, a town of New Spain, in Guadalajara, capital of the district of Xalisco. There are several mines of silver in its neighbourhood. It is 110 miles W of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 36 W, lat. 21 13 N.

Concan, a low tract of country, on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15 and 20 N lat.

Concarneau, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle; seated on a small inlet of the sea, 16 miles SE of Quimper.

Conception, a seaport of Chili, in the province of Puchacay, and a bishop's see. The old city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751, and part of its ruins are visible, on the SE side of the bay, near the town of Talcaguana. The new city is nine miles from the site of the old one, and three from the sea, in a beautiful plain, called Morha, on the N bank of the Biobio, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants. The bay of Conception is one of the most commodious harbours in the world, and sheltered from the ocean by the fertile island of Quiriquina, which forms two entrances into the bay. The city is of great extent, and has a palace for the president of the royal audience of St. Jago, who is obliged to reside here for six months. The chief exports are hides, tallow, dried beef, wheat, and flour. It is 210 miles N of Valdivia, and 260 SSW of St. Jago. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 36 43 S.

Conception, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Veragua; seated near the Caribbean sea, on the river Veragua, 33 miles NNW of St. Jago. Lon. 81 40 W, lat. 8 48 N.

Concobella, a town of Guinea, in Anziko, the residence of a prince; seated on the river Zaire and borders of Congo, 150 miles SW of Monsol. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 2 5 S.

Concord, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, seated on the Merrimac, over which is a handsome bridge, 54 miles WNW of Portsmouth, and 58 SW of Hanover.

Concord, a town of Massachusets, in Middlesex county, with a handsome court-house, and three bridges over the river Concord. This town was the seat of the provincial congress in 1774, and the spot where the first opposition was made to the British troops in 1775. It is 18 miles NNW of Boston.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Sechia, five miles W of Mirandola.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 28 miles SSW of Udina.

Condanore, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 24 miles E of Adoni.

Condapilly, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the five Circars. It is situate on the Kistna, 80 miles SSE of Rajamundry. Lon. 80 30 E, lat. 16 37 N.

Condapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 20 miles S by W of Hydrabad.

Condavir, a town of Hindoostan and the principal post of Guntoor, one of the five Circars. It is strongly situate on a mountain, 30 miles SW of Condapilly, and 65 NNE of Ongole. Lon. 80 19 W, lat. 16 22 N.

Condé, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord, with a fortress. It surrendered to the allies, after enduring the rigours of famine, in 1793; but was retaken in 1794, and ordered by the convention to have its name changed to that of Nord Libre. Condé is seated on the Scheldt, at the influx of the Haisne, seven miles N by E of Valenciennes, and 26 SE of Lisle.

Condé, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, seated on the Nereau, 28 miles SSW of Caen.

Condecedo, a cape of New Spain, in Jucatan, 100 miles W of Merida. Lon. 91 27 W, lat. 20 50 N.

Condesuyas, a town of Peru, capital of a district, in which is gathered a species of wild cochineal that forms a great article of trade. It is 85 miles NNW of Arequipa.

Condom, a town of France, in the department of Gers, lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the Blaise, 26 miles NNW of Auch. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 43 57 N.

Condore, a fertile island in the China sea, near the coast of Cambodia. It is in the form of a crescent, nine miles long and two where broadest; and is surrounded by several islets. Buffalos, hogs, vegetables, and water are to be had here. The inhabitants are small in stature, well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English had a settlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with

the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. It has a spacious bay on the E side. Lon. 107 20 E, lat. 8 40 N.

Condrieu, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, celebrated for excellent wine; seated near the Rhone, 18 miles S of Lyon.

Conflans, a town of Savoy, near the conflux of the Isere and Doron, 18 miles E of Chamberry.

Conflans, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, 12 miles N of Vesoul.

Confolens, a town of France, in the department of Charente, on the river Vienne, 30 miles NE of Angoulesme.

Cong, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 24 miles S of Castlebar. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Connaught; and the ruins of several churches and religious houses are yet visible.

Congleton, a town in Cheshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has manufactures of leather and cotton, and a large silk-mill. It stands on the river Dean, seven miles S of Macclesfield, and 161 NW of London.

Congo, a country on the W coast of Africa, between 4 and 15 degrees of S lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, Matamba, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481; and is bounded on the N by Guinea, E by parts unknown, S by Bemba, and W by the Atlantic. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. There are many desert places within land, in which are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkies, and monstrous serpents; but near the coast the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, beside palm-trees, from which wine and oil are made. The greatest part of the inhabitants go almost naked: they worship the sun, moon, stars, and animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts: they are skilful in weaving cotton cloth; and trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. Congo, properly so called, is only 150 miles broad along the coast, but is 370 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The principal rivers are the Zaire and Coanza. The capital is St. Salvador.

Congon, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. It has a market for pearls, brought from Bahrin, and is seated on a river, which flows into the Persian gulf, 120 miles S of Shiras. Lon. 52 30 E, lat. 27 56 N.

Coni, a fortified town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of its name, with a strong citadel. Its trade is considerable, being the repository for all the merchandise from Turin and Nice, which is intended for Lombardy, Switzerland, and Germany. It is so strong by nature and art, that though frequently besieged by the French, they never could take it. In 1796 it was delivered up to the French, after their victory at Mondovi, as a hostage for the performance of a treaty; and it surrendered to the Austrians in 1799. It is seated on a rock, at the conflux of the Gresse and Sture, 35 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 24 N.

Conjeveram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. The streets are tolerably wide; and on each side is a row of cocoa-nut trees. The inhabitants are most of them Bramins belonging to two large temples; there is also a small mosque of very neat workmanship. It is seated near the Palear, 24 miles E of Arcot, and 44 WSW of Madras.

Coniglione, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 22 miles S of Palermo.

Conil, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a bay to which it gives name. The inhabitants are much engaged in fishing, especially for tunnies; and beautiful crystallized sulphur is found here. It is 18 miles SSE of Cadiz.

Conin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisch, seated on the Warta, 18 miles S by E of Gnesen.

Coningseck, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance.

Conington, a village in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton. It has the ruins of a castle; and is seated at the head of the river which forms Ugmere, Brickmere, and Whittlesea mere.

Conisberg; see *Kongsberg*.

Conisbrough, a village in W Yorkshire, five miles SW of Doncaster. It was formerly a place of note, and has large remains of an ancient castle.

Coniston-mere, a lake in Lancashire, six miles long and nearly one broad. Near the head of it, on the NW side, is the village of Coniston, three miles W by S of Hawkshead.

Connaught, a province of Ireland, 130 miles long and 84 broad; bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, S by the

latter province, W and N by the Atlantic, and NE by Ulster. It contains the counties of Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo. The chief town is Galway.

Connecticut, one of the United States of America, 82 miles long and 57 broad; bounded on the N by Massachusets, E by Rhode Island, W by New York, and S by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island. This country is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States, and produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in abundance. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Lichfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 261,942. Hartford and Newhaven are the chief towns.

Connecticut, a river of New England, which rises in a swamp on the N confines of Vermont and New Hampshire, and taking a southerly direction, runs into Long Island sound. Between Walpole and Westminster are the great falls, over which is a bridge, 160 feet in length. From its source to its mouth it is upward of 300 miles; and is navigable for large vessels up to Hartford.

Connor, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and, united to Down, a bishop's see. The cathedral was destroyed in the rebellion of 1641, but a part is now used as the parish church. It is six miles N of Antrim.

Conquet, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W of Brest.

Constadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 23 miles NE of Brieg.

Constance, a fortified city of Suabia, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the S side of the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. Though once flourishing in commerce, and celebrated in history, it now scarcely contains 4000 inhabitants. Constance is famous for a council, in 1514, which caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. In 1787, about 300 emigrants from Geneva were settled here, by emperor Joseph II, who granted them the secularized convent of the Dominicans, for a manufacture of printed linens. The French took possession of this city in 1796; and in 1805 it was ceded, by the treaty of Presburg, to the elector of Baden. It is 35 miles NE of Zurich. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Constance, Lake of, the most considerable lake of Swisserland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted where the city of Constance is seated on its S side. It is divided into three parts. The upper and largest part is called Boden See; the middle part is named Bodmer See; and the lower part Unter See, Zeller See, or the lake of Zell. The upper lake is 37 miles long, and 15 in its greatest breadth. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Zeller See, which is 16 miles long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. Like all the lakes in Swisserland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains.

Constantina, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle on a mountain, 40 miles NE of Seville.

Constantina, the eastern province of the kingdom of Algiers, and the largest and richest of the four. The greatest part along the coast is mountainous. In the mountains dwell free Arabian and Moorish tribes, of whom the Cabyls are deemed the most turbulent and cruel. As these free mountainers possess a superfluity of oil, soap, dried figs, and timber; the government of Algiers, which stands in need of these articles, is obliged in many things to show indulgence to those tribes. See *Zaab*.

Constantina, a city of the kingdom of Algiers, capital of the province of the same name. It is seated at the top of a steep rock, and there is no way to it but by steps cut out of the rock. The usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. Next to Algiers, this city is the most populous in the kingdom. It is 190 miles E by S of Algiers. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 36 24 N.

Constantinople, one of the largest cities in Europe, and the capital of the Turkish empire. It is of a triangular form; and seated between the Black sea and the Archipelago, on a neck of land that advances toward Natolia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S, and a gulf of the strait of Constantinople does the same on the NE. It was anciently called Byzantium, but the name was changed by Constantine the great, who made it the seat of the Roman empire in the east. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, who

have kept possession of it ever since. The grand signior's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the seaside, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It stands on the site of ancient Byzantium, the E point of the present city, and is three miles in circumference, consisting of an assemblage of palaces and apartments placed by the side of one another, without symmetry and without order. The principal entrance of this palace is of marble, and is called Capi, that is, the Port (or gate) a name used frequently to express the court, or the empire. The castle of Seven Towers is a state prison, and stands near the sea of Marmora, at the W point of the city from the seraglio; and at the NW point, without the walls, is the imperial palace of Aijub, with a village of the same name. The number of houses in Constantinople is prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, and all of them constructed of wood, and the roofs covered with hollow tiles. The public edifices alone are built in masonry in a very solid manner. The streets are narrow, badly paved, and, dirty; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants, estimated at 520,000, are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Greeks or Armenians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining; particularly the superb temple of St. Sophia, built in the sixth century, which is converted into a mosque, and will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. Between the two mosques of sultan Solyman and Bajazet is the old seraglio, in which are shut up the wives of the deceased sultans, and also such women as have displeased the grand signior. The bazars, or bezesteins, are large square buildings, covered with domes, supported by arcades, and contain all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. There is a market for slaves of both sexes; and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold. A great number of girls are brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, and sold to the Turks. The great square, near the mosque of sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions. The gulf on the NE of the city is the harbour, which runs up from the point of the seraglio to the village of Aijub, about four miles in length and half a mile where broadest. Aijub may be reckoned one of the suburbs, and has a mosque, in which is the tomb of sultan Othman, the founder of the empire. The suburbs of Galata and Pera are on the other side of the harbour. The former extends along the entrance of the harbour, and is chiefly occupied by merchants; and adjoining it, on the E, is a cannon foundery, called Tophana. Pera stands behind these on an eminence, and, having frequently suffered by fire, is now chiefly built with stone. It is the place where the foreign ambassadors reside; and there are several houses where European sailors, Greeks, and even Turks, go to drink and intoxicate themselves, notwithstanding the severity of the government in this respect. The circumference of this city is 12 miles, and 24 with the suburbs included; and as they are built on ground which rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The city is surrounded by walls of freestone, here and there mixed with bricks, and flanked by 250 towers. There are 22 gates; six on the landside, and the rest toward the harbour and sea. The palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries, are many of them magnificent. It is 112 miles ESE of Adrianople, 300 E of Salonichi, and 700 SE of Vienna. Lon. 28 55 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Constantinople, Strait of, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Propontis, or sea of Marmora, and the Euxine or Black sea. It is 20 miles long, and a mile and a quarter where broadest; and forms the separation here between Europe and Asia. At its entrance on the W side is situate Constantinople, and on the other, Scutari. Both its banks are lined with villages, where are seen some very handsome houses, almost entirely built of wood and variously painted: those belonging to the Turks are in white or red; those of the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, are of a blackish brown, for they are not allowed to employ the colours of the Mooselmins. At its termination in the Black sea are two forts, opposite each other, to defend the passage.

Constantinaw, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, eight miles SW of Chmielnik, and 73 NE of Kamienieck.

Constantinow, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the river Selucza, 110 miles SE of Lucko. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Consuegra, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 34 miles SE of Toledo.

Contessa, a seaport of European Tur-

key, in Macedonia, on a gulf of its name, at the influx of the Strimon, 60 miles E by N of Salonichi, and 240 W of Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 40 52 N.

Contres, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, 10 miles SE of Blois.

Conty, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Seille, 14 miles SSW of Amiens.

Conversano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 miles SE of Bari.

Conway, a river of Wales, which issues from a lake in Merionethshire, flows through a fertile vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, and enters the Irish sea at Aberconway.

Conza, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, and an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. Its principal commerce is in marble. It is 52 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Cook Inlet, an extensive arm of the sea, on the NW coast of America, discovered, in 1778, by captain Cook, who traced it 70 leagues from its entrance, in lon. 152 W. It was further explored, in 1794, by captain Vancouver, who found its termination to be in lon. 148 43 W, lat. 61 29 N.

Cook Strait, a strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about four leagues broad.

Cooperstown, a town of New York, chief of Otsego county, situate at the SW end and the outlet of Lake Otsego, 12 miles NW of Cherry Valley, and 73 W by N of Albany. Lon. 74 58 W, lat. 42 44 N.

Coos, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles NW of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

Coos Beyhar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. Its district, on the confines of Bootan, exhibits a melancholy proof of two facts frequently united; the great facility of obtaining food, and the wretched indigence of the lower order of inhabitants. It is situate on the Toorsha, 160 miles NNE of Moorshedabad. Lon. 89 34 E, lat. 26 18 N.

Coosawatchie, a town of S Carolina, in Beaufort district. The courts formerly held at Beaufort are held here. It is seated on the Coosaw, over which is a bridge, 20 miles NW of Beaufort, and 60 WSW of Charleston.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, with a university. It is the best built city of the north; and owes its principal beauty to a fire in 1728, and another in 1794. At the latter, the royal palace of Christianburg, built by Christian VI, one of the most commodious and most sumptuously furnished in Europe, was destroyed. The new parts of the town, raised by Frederic V, consist of an octagon, containing four uniform palaces, with two pavilions to each, occupied by the royal family; and of four broad streets, leading to it in opposite directions: in the middle of the area is an equestrian statue of that king in bronze. The new royal market is the largest square in the city, and almost entirely composed of stately buildings; as, the academy of painting and sculpture, the theatre, the great hotel, the artillery house, &c. and in the centre is a marble equestrian statue of Christian V. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of freestone. The palaces of the nobility are in general splendid, and ornamented in the Italian style of architecture. Here are manufactures of beautiful porcelain, sugar, silk, cotton, woollen cloth, canvas, and leather. The haven is always crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. Contiguous to the harbour are several islands, denominated Holms, upon which are dock-yards, containing every thing necessary for the building and equipment of ships of war. The citadel is a regular fortification, with five bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The round tower, built by Christian IV for an observatory, is a lofty structure; and the greatest part of its ascent is, by a spiral road, near 14 feet wide, that a carriage can go up and down. In the N suburbs is a large obelisk of reddish stone, erected in 1793 by the city, to the honour of Christian VII, on his abolishing vassalage; and around its pedestal are four female figures of white marble. Four miles to the NW is Fredericsburg, the most considerable castle belonging to the royal family, with a superb chapel, in which the kings are crowned. Copenhagen at the end of the year 1799 contained 83,618 inhabitants. In 1807 a British fleet arrived here, and required the surrender of the ships of war in its harbour, to prevent the French getting possession of them; not being given up, the city was bombarded till it surrendered; and all the vessels and stores being sent off for England, the city was abandon-

ed by the British. Copenhagen is five miles in circumference, seated on the E shore of the isle of Zealand, 340 miles SW of Stockholm, and 500 NE of London. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 55 41 N. See *Amak*.

Copiapo, a seaport of Chili, capital of a province abounding in mines of gold, copper, sulphur, and fossile salt. The town stands on the S side of a river of the same name, at its entrance into the Pacific ocean, 490 miles N by E of Valparayso Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 27 10 S.

Copilowatz, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Coporia, a town of Russia, in Ingria, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 miles W of Petersburg.

Coppenbruge, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Spigelberg, 10 miles E by N of Hamelin.

Coppet, a town of Swisserland, with castle, on the lake of Geneva, 10 miles N of Geneva.

Coquet, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Scotland, crosses the centre of Northumberland, and enters the German ocean, at Warkworth. Opposite its mouth is a small island of the same name.

Coquimbo, or *Serena*, a seaport of Chili, capital of the province of Coquimbo, rich in corn, wine and fruits, and mines of gold and silver. The streets are shaded with fig-trees, palms, oranges, olives, &c. always green. It stands near the mouth of the river Coquimbo, 260 miles N by E of Valparayso. Lon. 71 0 W, lat. 30 6 S.

Corah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on a river that flows into the Jumna, 98 miles NW of Allahabad. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 26 7 N.

Corbach, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Waldeck. It is divided into the old and new town, and near it, on a mountain, is the castle of Eisenberg. The Hanoverians were defeated here by the French in 1760. It is seated on the Itter, 22 miles W of Cassel. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Corbeck, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, three miles S of Louvain.

Corbeil, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Seine, at the influx of the Juine, 17 miles S of Paris.

Corbie, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E of Amiens.

Corbieres, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, 10 miles S of Friburg.

Corbigny, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, near the river Gonne, 30 miles NE of Nevers.

Corby, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 13 miles N of Stamford, and 102 N by W of London.

Cordilleras; see *Andes*.

Cordova, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see, known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. The circumference is large, but there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious houses are superb, particularly the cathedral, which was a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town, and still retains the name of Mezquita. The square, called the Plaza Major, is surrounded by fine houses, under which are piazzas. The trade consists in wine, silk, and leather; but is not so considerable as formerly. In the neighbourhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees; and here are the best horses in Spain. Cordova is seated on the Guadalquiver, over which is a fine old bridge, 80 miles NE of Seville, and 190 SSW of Madrid. Lon. 4 34 W, lat. 37 52 N.

Cordova, a town of New Spain, in Tlascala, and a bishop's see. Here are many sugar mills, and the vicinity produces abundance of tobacco. It stands near the Blanco, which flows to the lake of Alvarado, 45 miles WSW of Vera Cruz, and 73 E by S of Puebla.

Cordova, an episcopal town of Tucuman, with some monasteries, and a convent. It has a great trade with Buenos Ayres, and sends cotton cloth to Potosi. It is 260 miles S of St. Jago del Estero. Lon 65 15 W, lat. 32 10 S.

Corea, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan; bounded on the N by Eastern Tartary, E by the sea and isles of Japan, S by the ocean, and W by the Yellow sea and Leao-tong. The principal products are wheat, rice, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, fossil salt, castor and sable skins, a yellow varnish almost equal to gilding, and a peculiar kind of paper made of cotton. Numbers of whales are annually found on the coast toward the NE. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave, and tractable. They are fond of dancing and music, and show great aptness for acquiring the sciences, which they apply to with ardour. Men of learning are distinguished from other people by two plumes of feathers, which they wear in their caps. They have borrowed their writing, dress, religion, and the greater part of their customs, from the Chinese.

Their women are less confined than those in China, and have the liberty of appearing in company with the other sex. In China, parents often marry their children without their consent; but in Corea, they choose for themselves. They never bury their dead till three years after their decease, but keep them in coffins for that time. The kingdom of Corea is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W. The king has absolute authority over his subjects, but is himself tributary to China. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third. Kiang-ki-tao is the capital. Lon. 126 42 E, lat. 37 38 N.

Corella, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Alhama, 12 miles W of Tudela, and 44 S of Pamplona.

Corfe Castle, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a peninsula called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, where king Edward the martyr was stabbed at the instigation of his mother-in-law. It has a large church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any episcopal jurisdiction. Great quantities of fine clay and stone are shipped here. The town is governed by a mayor, and every alderman that has served the office has the title of baron. It is 21 miles E of Dorchester, and 116 W by S of London. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 50 36 N.

Corfu, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, lately subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they had in these parts. Here is made a great quantity of salt; and it abounds with vineyards, lemons, and olives. It was taken by the French in 1797, and by the Turkish and Russian fleet in 1799. It now constitutes a part of the republic of Seven Islands. The capital is of the same name, on the E coast, with a handsome metropolitan church of the Greeks, a strong castle, and a good harbour. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 39 36 N.

Corga, a country of Hindoostan, situate among the western Gauts, between Canara and Mysore. It is governed by a rajah, and the inhabitants are a division of the Nayrs.

Coria, a city of Spain, in Estremadura, and a bishop's see; seated on the Alagon, 120 miles WSW of Madrid. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 39 56 N.

Corinth, or *Corantho*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a castle. It was one of the most important cities in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the Morea; its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock; its harbours on the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia; its riches, and its architects, sculptors, and painters. It once belonged to the Venetians, but the Turks became masters of it in 1715. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. It is 60 miles W of Athens. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 38 3 N.

Corinth, Isthmus of, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. The narrowest part of it is six miles over; and on a mount here, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. Julius Cesar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the isthmus; they therefore built a wall across it, called Hexamilium, because it was six miles in length. This was demolished by Amurath II, rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mohamed II.

Corita, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 miles E of Salamanca.

Cork, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the W by Kerry and the Atlantic, N by Limerick, E by Waterford, and S by St. George channel. It sends eight members to parliament, is divided into 232 parishes, and has about 416,000 inhabitants. It is very fertile, and has two considerable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

Cork, a city of Ireland, capital of the county of Cork, and a bishop's see united with Ross. It stands on an island in the river Lee, over which are two stone bridges. Vessels of 120 tons may come up to the quays, but those of heavier burden unload at West Passage, six miles below; and the largest vessels generally anchor a few miles lower in a safe and commodious harbour called the Cove, which is defended by a strong fort. The cathedral was built, between 1725 and 1735, by the produce of a duty on coal; and there are six other parish-churches. It sends two members to parliament, and the inhabitants are estimated at near 100,000. Cork surpasses all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin. The exports

consist chiefly of beef, pork, hides, tallow, and butter. It was taken by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It is 14 miles from St. George channel, and 150 SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Corlin, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, and considerable woollen manufactures; seated on the Persant, 10 miles SE of Colberg.

Cormantin, a town of Guinea, on the Gold coast, large and populous. Here the Dutch have a fort, which was taken by the English in 1665. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 5 30 N.

Cormery, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Indre, eight miles SE of Tours.

Corna, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arabi, seated on the Tigris, near its conflux with the Euphrates, 35 miles WNW of Bassora.

Corneto, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Marta, three miles E of the sea, and 10 N of Civita Vecchia.

Cornhill, a town of the county of Durham, in Norhamshire, seated near the Tweed, over which it has a large bridge to Coldstream, in Scotland. It is 12 miles SW of Berwick, and 333 NNW of London.

Cornigliano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 15 miles E of Milan.

Cornwall, a county which forms the SW extremity of England; bounded on the E by Devonshire, S by the English channel, and NW by St. George channel. Its length from E to W is 80 miles; its breadth next to Devonshire is 48, but it soon contracts, and at Falmouth does not exceed 14; it then spreads a little to the S and SW, and terminates in two points, one of which is called the Lizard, and the other the Lands-end. It contains 758,000 acres; is divided into nine hundreds, and 161 parishes; and has 37 market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 188,269; and it sends 44 members to parliament. The vicinity of the sea exempts it from hard frosts, and snow never lies long on the ground. The soil is not very fruitful, especially in the centre on the hilly parts; the valleys yield plenty of grass, and the lands near the sea produce corn. It has plenty of sea-herbs, and some other plants peculiar to its insular situation. The principal rivers are the Tamar and Camel. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin and copper are numerous, and in general very rich in ore; and there are some of lead. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quantities of mundic and arsenic. Many sorts of stones are also found here, particularly moorstone, which is used both in buildings and for millstones: when polished it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds. The king's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper. Launceston is the capital.

Cornwallis, a town on the W coast of Nova Scotia, 42 miles NW of Halifax. Lon. 64 15 W, lat. 45 10 N.

Coro; see *Venezuela*.

Coromandel, Coast of, the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending between 10 and 16 N lat. There is not a port for large ships on the whole coast, which is an even, low, sandy country. Madras is the principal town.

Coron, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the W side of a bay to which it gives name. In 1770 it was cannonaded by the Russians, and a great part is still in ruins. It is 15 miles E of Modon. Lon. 21 46 E, lat. 36 55 N.

Coronation, Cape, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S.

Corregio, a town of Italy, in the Modonese, with a castle, nine miles NNE of Reggio.

Correze, a department of France, containing the late province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river, which flows by Tulles and Brives, into the Vezere. Tulles is the capital.

Corrientes, a town of Paraguay, with a fort, seated on the E side of the Parana, at the influx of the river Paraguay, 490 miles N of Buenos Ayres. Lon. 59 0 W, lat. 27 30 S.

Corsham, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable woollen manufacture. It is nine miles ENE of Bath, and 97 W of London.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from that of Sardinia, on the S, by the strait of Bonifacio. It is 150 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Callista, and Cyrnus, and to the Romans by its present appellation. On the coast are many excellent harbours. It is mountainous, but fruitful valleys are inter-

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ſperſed; and it has ſome fine lakes and rivers. In the earlieſt times it has been famous for its ſwarms of bees, and produces vaſt quantities of honey, which, however, is reckoned bitter, on account of the box and yew with which the country abounds. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and ſilver; and there are alſo mines of alum and ſaltpetre. The granite of Corſica is nearly equal to the oriental; porphyries, jaſper, talc, amianthes, emeralds, and other precious ſtones, are found ſcattered in the mountains; and the coaſt abounds with beautiful coral. This iſland was, for ſome centuries, under the dominion of the Genoeſe, whoſe tyranny was ſuch, that the Corſicans were almoſt in a perpetual ſtate of inſurrection. In 1736, a German adventurer, Theodore baron Newhoff, brought ſome aſſiſtance to them, and on his aſſurances of more powerful aid, they elected him king; but, as he could not ſubſtantiate his promiſes, he was obliged to leave the iſland. The Genoeſe, tired of the conteſt, ſold the ſovereignty to France, in 1767; and the celebrated Paoli, who had been elected to the chief command, in 1755, was obliged to abandon the iſland in 1769. After the French revolution, in 1789, Corſica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France, at the particular requeſt of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In conſequence of ſome events which followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, were expelled from the iſland; and Corſica, in 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain. In 1796, however, the Engliſh found it expedient to evacuate the iſland; the French immediately took poſſeſſion, and divided it into two departments, Golo and Liamone, of which Baſtia and Ajaccio are the chief towns.

Corsoer, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, on a peninſula, in the Great Belt, with a good harbour for light veſſels. It is defended by a caſtle, which ſerves alſo as a magazine for corn; and is 54 miles WSW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 55 12 N.

Corte, a town of Corſica, ſituate in the centre of the iſland, on the ſide and foot of a rock, at the conflux of the Tavignano and Reſtonica. On the point of a rock, riſing above the reſt, is the caſtle, to which there is but one winding paſſage that will admit only two perſons abreaſt. While the iſland was in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, Corte was made the ſeat of the viceroy; and it has been enlarged and fortified by the French. It is 27 miles NE of Ajaccio, and 40 SW of Baſtia. Lon. 8 52 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Cortemiglia, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, ſituate on the Bermida, 16 miles E of Cheraſco.

Cortona, a fortified town of Tuſcany, and a biſhop's ſee, with a famous academy. It ſtands on a mountain, on the frontiers of the Eccleſiaſtical State, 32 miles E of Sienna. Lon. 11 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Corvey, a town and ſmall principality of Weſtphalia, with a celebrated abbey; ſituate on the Weſer, 27 miles E by N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 34 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Corunna, a ſeaport of Spain, in Galicia, with a large and ſafe harbour, called the Groyne, defended by two caſtles. The town is of a circular form; but the poverty of the ſurrounding country affords few reſources for trade. It is 20 miles SW of Ferrol, and 35 N by E of Compoſtella. Lon. 8 19 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Corvo, the ſmalleſt and moſt northerly iſland of the Azores, ſo called from the abundance of crows found upon it. The inhabitants cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31 6 W, lat. 39 42 N.

Corwen, a town of Wales, in Merionethſhire, with a market on Tueſday; ſituate near the river Dee, nine miles NE of Bala, and 202 NW of London.

Coryvrekan, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coaſt of Scotland, between the iſle of Scarba and the N point of that of Jura. It is ſo named from a young Daniſh prince, who periſhed in this place: its vortex extends above a mile in circuit.

Coseir, a town of Egypt, on the Red ſea, and the chief place of trade, acroſs that ſea, between this country and Arabia. It is 280 miles S by E of Suez. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 26 8 E.

Cosenza, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citra, and an archbiſhop's ſee, with a ſtrong caſtle. The environs produce abundance of corn, fruit, oil, wine, and ſilk. It is ſituate on ſeveral ſmall hills, at the foot of the Apennines and by the river Crati, 155 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Coslin, a town of Further Pomerania, which has good woollen manufactures, excellent fiſheries, and fine cattle. It is ſeated on the Neſebach, 18 miles E of Colberg.

Cosne, a town of France, in the department of Nievre. Anchors for ſhips

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are forged here; and its cutlery and gloves are much esteemed. It is seated on the Loire, at the influx of the Noain, 34 miles N by W of Nevers, and 100 S by E of Paris.

Cospour, a town of the kingdom of Assam, 376 miles E of Patna. Lon. 92 57 E, lat. 24 56 N.

Cossacs, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. The men are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aqueline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in villages, along the banks of the Ural, and their chief town is Uralsk. The country which the Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit is called the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the Don, are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See *Ukraine*, *Uralian Cossacs*, and *Tscherchaski*.

Cossimbazar, a river of Hindoostan, in Bengal, the most western arm of the Ganges, from which it separates 35 miles below Rajemal. It passes by Moorshedabad, Cossimbazar, &c. to Nuddea, where it is joined by the Jellinghy, another arm of the Ganges, and their united stream forms the Hoogly.

Cossimbazar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors; this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on the river of the same name, by which it is surrounded, seven miles S of Moorshedabad, and 105 N of Calcutta.

Cossimcotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, on a river that flows into the bay of Bengal, 74 miles SW of Cicacole. Lon. 83 7 E, lat. 17 42 N.

Cossipour, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Delhi, on the NE border of the province, 100 miles ENE of Delhi. Lon. 79 18 E, lat. 29 14 N.

Cossonay, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Venog, 10 miles N of Lausanne.

Costa Rica, a province of New Spain, bounded on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, SW by the Pacific ocean, NW by Nicaragua, and SE by Veragua. It has rich mines of gold and silver, but in other respects is mountainous and barren. Cartago is the capital.

Costainitza, a town of Croatia, on the river Udda, and borders of Bosnia, 57 miles ESE of Carlstadt. Lon. 17 8 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Coswick, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, situate on the Elbe, 10 miles W by N of Wittenburg.

Cotbus, a town and district of Lower Lusatia, lately subject to the king of Prussia. The castle stands on an eminence on the E side of the town. Here are a great number of French protestants, who have introduced their manufactures; and it is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles E by S of Wittenburg. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Cote d'Or, a department of France, which has its name from a mountain, situate to the S of Dijon. It contains part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

Cotes du Nord, a department of France, so named from its northern maritime position. It contains part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieuc is the capital.

Coteswold, a long tract of high ground in the E part of Gloucestershire. It affords in many places a fine short grass for the feed of sheep; and others are devoted to the growth of corn. The sides of this long range are beautiful as they sink into the vale, from the hills of Stinchcomb and Nibley in the S to that of Bredon in the N, which has been celebrated in ancient rhyme.

Cothen, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt-Cothen, with a castle. It is 12 miles SW of Dessau. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Cotignac, a town of France, in the department of Var, on the river Argens, 33 miles NNE of Toulon.

Cotignola, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, 25 miles SSE of Ferrara.

Cotrone; see *Crotona*.

Cotuy, a town of St. Domingo, seated in a rich and extensive valley, on the Camu, at its confluence with the Yuna, 35 miles WSW of Samana.

Coucy, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, nine miles N of Soissons.

Coventry, a city in Warwickshire, which, united to Lichfield, is a bishop's see. The market is on Friday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has three parish-churches, one of which, St. Michael, is said to have the most beautiful steeple in Europe. The houses being mostly old, with stories projecting over each other, make a

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mean appearance. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 16,034. The principal article of manufacture is that of silk ribands; but some gauzes, camblets, and lastings, are also made. It has a communication with the Staffordshire Grank Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunston, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 15 miles NNE of Warwick, and 91 NW of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 52 24 N.

Coveriporum, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the right bank of the Cavery, 60 miles SE of Mysore. Lon. 77 38 E, lat. 11 51 N.

Covilham, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a manufacture of woollen cloth, 18 miles SW of Guarda.

Coulan, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Travancore, with a good harbour and a navigable river. It stands on a peninsula, 60 miles NW of Travancore. Lon. 76 34 E, lat. 8 51 N.

Covoerden; see *Coevorden*.

Courland, a duchy of Europe, bounded on the W and N by the Baltic, E by Livonia, and S by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia, and is 250 miles long and 40 broad. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts there are forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak. It was formerly a feudatory province of Poland, but was annexed to the dominions of Russia, in 1795, by an act of the states. Mittau is the capital.

Courserans, a late province of France, lying along the river Satat, and now forming, with Foix, the department of Arriege.

Courtray, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, celebrated for its manufactures of table linen and woollen cloths; seated on both sides the river Lis, 12 miles E of Ypres.

Coutances, a seaport of France, capital of the department of Manche, and a bishop's see, with a fine cathedral. It is 37 miles SW of Bayeux, and 185 W of Paris. Lon. 1 27 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Coutras, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, at the conflux of the Ille and Dronne, 25 miles NE of Bourdeaux.

Cowbridge, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is called by the Welsh, Pont-faen, from the stone bridge over the river Daw, which soon after enters the Bristol channel. Near it are the remains of Llanbithian castle, of which a massive gateway is now converted into a barn; and about a mile distant, on a lofty hill, are the ruins of Penline castle. Cowbridge is 12 miles W of Cardiff, and 173 of London.

Cowes, a seaport of Hampshire, in the isle of Wight, on the W side of the mouth of the Medina or Cowes. On the opposite side is the village of East Cowes, and at each place is a fort built by Henry VIII for the security of the island and road. Cowes has an excellent harbour, which is much frequented by ships to repair damages sustained at sea, and to water; and also a good trade in provisions, &c. for the use of the shipping. During the summer it is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing; and here are a number of genteel lodging-houses, and an assembly room. A mail packet sails from this place every day at noon for Southampton. It is 12 miles S by E of Southampton, 12 WSW of Portsmouth, and 86 SW of London. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 50 46 N.

Coylan; see *Quilon*.

Cowldurga, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a strong hill fort. It is surrounded by hills and forests, and stands 12 miles S of Nagara.

Cozumel, an island on the E coast of Jucatan, where Cortes landed, and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruit, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives possess this island, but are subject to Spain. Lon. 87 19 W, lat. 19 40 N.

Crab Island; see *Boriquen*.

Cracatoa, the southermost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the strait of Sunda. It consists of elevated land, gradually rising on all sides from the sea, and is covered with trees, except a few spots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpose of forming rice fields; and its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance. The inhabitants are not considerable; and their chief, like those of the other islands in the strait, is subject to the king of Bantam. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 6 S.

Cracow, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university. It was formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned, and nearly in the centre of the Polish dominions; but, since the partition of Poland, it is become a frontier town, and belongs to Austria. On a rock near the Vistula is the ancient royal palace, surrounded by brick walls and old

towers, which form a kind of citadel. Adjoining is the cathedral, within the walls of the citadel, in which moſt of the ſovereigns of Poland are interred. Though the city and ſuburbs occupy a vaſt tract of ground, they ſcarcely contain 24,000 inhabitants. The great ſquare is ſpacious and well built, and many of the ſtreets are broad and handſome; but almoſt every building bears the mark of ruined grandeur. This deſtaſtation was begun by the Swedes in 1702, when it was taken by Charles XII; but it has ſince experienced greater calamities, having been taken and retaken by the Ruſſians and the confederates. On the general inſurrection, in 1794, againſt the Pruſſian and Ruſſian uſurpers of the Poliſh territory, Koſciuſko, the chief of the patriotic inſurgents, expelled the Ruſſian garriſon from this city; but having marched, in the ſequel, to the protection of Warſaw, Cracow ſurrendered to the Pruſſians. It is ſeated on the Viſtula, 130 miles SSW of Warſaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 49 59 N.

Crail, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeſhire, ſeated on the frith of Forth, ſeven miles SE of St. Andrew.

Crainburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a caſtle, on the river Save, 18 miles NW of Laubach.

Cramond, a village of Scotland, three miles NW of Edinburg, at the mouth of the Amond, in the frith of Forth. It has a commodious harbour, and conſiderable iron-works.

Cranberry, a town of New Jerſey, in Middleſex county, 16 miles SSW of Brunſwick, and 20 ENE of Trenton.

Cranbourn, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It ſtands near a fine chaſe, which extends almoſt to Saliſbury, 38 miles NE of Dorcheſter, and 93 W of London.

Cranbrook, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, and a free writing-ſchool for poor children, the former endowed by queen Eliſabeth. It is 13 miles S of Maidſtone, and 49 SE of London.

Cranenberg, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; ſeated on a hill, five miles W of Cleve.

Cranganore, a town and fort of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Cochin. It was taken from the Portugueſe in 1662 by the Dutch, who ſold it in 1789 to the rajah of Travancore. It is ſeated at the mouth of a river, 30 miles N by W of Cochin. Lon. 75 58 E, lat. 10 23 N.

Cranſac, a village of France, in the department of Aveiron, celebrated for its mineral waters, 15 miles NW of Rhodez.

Craon, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, near the river Oudon, 17 miles S by W of Laval.

Crato, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a priory belonging to the order of Malta, 14 miles W of Portalegre.

Crayford, a village in Kent, on the river Cray, two miles W by N of Dartford. Here are ſome calico printing grounds, and a manufacture of iron hoops.

Crecy, or *Creſſy*, a village of France, in the department of Somme, celebrated for the victory over the French, gained by Edward III, in 1346. It is 32 miles NW of Amiens.

Crediton, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday, and a conſiderable manufacture of ſerges. The church is a noble ſtructure, and was formerly a cathedral. The town was almoſt all deſtroyed by fire in 1769. It is ſeated between two hills, 12 miles NW of Exeter, and 180 W by N of London.

Cree, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the northern part of the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright, forms the boundary between them, and enters the head of Wigton bay.

Creetown, or *Ferrytown*, a ſmall port of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightſhire. Here ſeveral ſloops are conſtantly employed in the coaſting trade. It ſtands on Wigton bay, near the influx of the Cree, 12 miles W by N of Kirkcudbright.

Creglingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anſpach, on the Tauber, 22 miles S of Wurtzburg, and 30 NW of Anſpach.

Creil, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe, on the river Oiſe, five miles E of Senlis.

Creilsheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anſpach, on the river Jaxt, 22 miles SW of Anſpach.

Crema, a fortified town of Italy, capital of Cremaſco, and a biſhop's ſee. It is well built and populous, and ſeated on the Serio, 30 miles S of Bergamo. Lon. 9 50 E, lat 45 25 N.

Cremaſco, a ſmall territory of Italy, in the S part of the province of Bergamaſco. It is nearly ſurrounded by the duchy of Milan, and fertile in corn, wine, flax, and hemp. Crema is the capital.

Cremiu, a town of France, in the department of Iſere, at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhone, 20 miles NE of Vienne.

Cremnitz, a town of Upper Hungary, noted for its gold mines, 17 miles N of Schemnitz.

Cremona, a city of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, and a bishop's see, with a castle and a university. The streets are broad and straight, adorned with some small squares, a few palaces, 40 parish churches, and 43 convents of both sexes. It stands in a delightful plain, watered by the Oglio, about a quarter of a mile from the Po, over which is a bridge of boats, defended by a fort. A canal passes through the town, and forms a communication between the two rivers. Cremona has been several times taken; the last time by the French in 1800. It is 30 miles NW of Parma. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Cremonese, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, N by Bresciano, W by Cremasco, and S by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits. Cremona is the capital.

Cremsier, a town of Moravia, with a fine castle and a convent, seated on the river Marsch, 18 miles SSE of Olmutz.

Crescentino, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the river Po, 20 miles NE of Turin.

Crespy, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 17 miles S of Compiegne.

Cressy; see *Crecy*.

Crest, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the river Drome, 16 miles SSE of Valence.

Crevecoeur, a town of France, in the department of Nord, on the Scheldt, five miles S of Cambray.

Crevecoeur, a town and fort of S Holland, at the conflux of the Dommel with the Maese, four miles NW of Bois le Duc.

Crevelt, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. Near this place the French were defeated by the Hanoverians in 1758. It is 32 miles NNW of Cologne.

Creuse, a department of France, so named from a river, which crosses it and flows into the Vienne. It contains the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

Creusen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, seven miles E of Bayreuth.

Creutzburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a castle. It has a great trade in honey, wax, leather, and flax; and is seated on the Brinnitz, 35 miles E by N of Brieg.

Creutznatch, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It has a trade in wine, salt, corn, wool, and tobacco. On Dec. 2, 1795, this town was taken three times; first by the French, then by the Austrians, and again by the former. It is seated on the Nahe, 25 miles SW of Mentz.

Crewkerne, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of stockings, canvas, and dowlass. It is seated near a branch of the Parret, 25 miles S of Wells, and 132 WSW of London.

Cricaeth, or *Crickeith*, a corporate town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday. The ancient castle is now in ruins. It is situate near St. George channel, 18 miles SSE of Carmarthen, and 234 NW of London.

Crickhowel, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Thursday. Near it are the ruins of the ancient castle on a high mount. It is seated on the Usk, 10 miles SE of Brecknock, and 157 W by N of London.

Cricklade, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, seated near the Thames, 25 miles W by S of Oxford, and 84 W by N of London.

Crieff, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with manufactures of paper and thin linen; seated on the Erne, 18 miles W of Perth.

Crim, a town of the Crimea, supposed to be on the site of an ancient city that once gave its name of Crim Tartary, or Crimea, to the whole peninsula; after having, under the name of Cimmerium, been the capital of a famous people who gave laws to the greatest part of Europe. The modern town called Eski Krim [Old Crim] by the Tartars, is now inhabited by Armenians, but the Mohamedan ruins are extensive, and the neighbouring peasants are Tartars. It is seated at the foot of an insulated mountain, 10 miles W of Caffa.

Crimea, or *Taurida*, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula of Europe; bounded on the S and W by the Black sea, N by the province of Catharinenslaf, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Prekop, and E by the sea of Asoph and the strait of Taman. Toward the end of the 11th century, the Genoese settled in this country; but they were expelled by the Crim Tartars in 1474. See *Caffa*. These Tartars had been settled in the Crimea above two centuries before the expulsion of the Genoese. They were subjects of Batu Khan, grandson of Zingis; and their

conquest was annexed to the kingdom of Kasan, till the death of Tamerlane in 1400, when Edegai Khan, an officer of that prince, took possession of it, and was succeeded by Duelet Cherai, in whose family the sovereignty continued till the 18th century. The Khans, however, were vassals, or tributary to the Turks, till the year 1774, when their independence was stipulated in the treaty of Cainargi. In 1783, the Russians took possession of the country with an army; the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable possession of the whole was secured to them in 1791, by the cession of the fortress of Oczakof. The Crimea is divided into two parts by the river Salgir, which runs from W to E. The N division is flat, poor, and fit for pasturage only. It has neither tree nor hillock; salt lakes, and flocks of sheep, are its greatest riches. This district is bleak and cold in winter, and sultry and scorching in summer. The S part is mountainous; but the valleys are astonishingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of those violent winds by which the N division is frequently incommoded. The lower hills, extending from Caffa to the E extremity of the country, are principally used in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. Beside the port of Kertch, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Balaclava, there is, near Sebastopol, one of the finest harbours in the world. The principal articles of export are corn, salt, honey, wax, butter, horses, female slaves, hides, and furs, especially the tauric lamb-skins, which are in high esteem. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenslaf, under the name of Taurida. Sympheropol is the capital.

Crimmitschau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of stuffs and linens, seated on the Pleise, 10 miles SSW of Altenberg.

Crinan, Loch, a small arm of the sea on the W coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire, opposite the N end of the island of Jura. It is connected with Loch Fyne, by a canal, called the Crinan Canal.

Croagh Patrick, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, near the S side of Clew bay, four miles SW of Newport. It is in the form of a sugar-loaf, 2666 feet above the level of the sea, and deemed the highest mountain in the country. It obtained its name from St. Patrick, who fasted here during Lent; and it is much frequented by Roman catholic pilgrims. The view from its summit is noted for grandeur and variety; and hence, according to tradition, St. Patrick drove all the venomous creatures in the kingdom into the sea.

Croatia, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by Hungary, E by Sclavonia and Bosnia, S by Dalmatia, and W by Carniola and Styria. It belongs to the house of Austria, except a small part, E of the river Unna, subject to the Turks. Carlstadt is the capital.

Croja, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, seated near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles NE of Durazzo.

Croisic, or *Croisil*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the bay of Biscay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 47 18 N.

Croix, St. a river of N America, which forms the NE boundary of the United States, and runs into the bay of Passamaquoddy.

Croix, St. one of the Caribbee islands, 30 miles long and eight where broadest, lying 40 miles S by E of St. Thomas. It produces much sugar, and belongs to the Danes. The chief town is Christianstadt, on the N coast, with a fine harbour, defended by a fortress. Lon. 65 28 W, lat. 17 45 N.

Cromack-water, a lake in Cumberland, between Buttermere-water and Loweswater, receiving the former at its S end, by the river Cocker, and the latter at its N end. It is four miles long, and half a mile over; with three small isles, one of them a rock, and the other covered with wood. Half a mile from the SW end is a waterfall, called Scale force, between the mountains of Melbreak and Blea-cragg. At the NE corner is a stone bridge over its outlet, the Cocker. It abounds with char and red trout.

Cromarty, a county of Scotland, 16 miles long and six broad, comprehending part of a peninsula on the S side of a frith to which it gives name. On the S and W it is bounded by Rossshire. It is divided into five parishes, and contains 5390 inhabitants. The highlands are heathy, but on the coasts it is fertile and well cultivated. It sends one member to parliament, alternately with Nairnshire.

Cromarty, a seaport of Scotland, capital of the county of Cromarty. The harbour is one of the finest in Great Britain, and has a commodious quay. Here is a considerable manufacture of

hempen cloth, and a coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. It stands at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty, 16 miles NNE of Inverness. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 57 38 N.

Cromer, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It formerly had two churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen; and the best lobsters, on this part of the coast, are taken here. It is seated on the German ocean, 22 miles N of Norwich, and 129 NE of London.

Cromford, a village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, two miles N of Wirksworth. Here Mr. (afterward sir Richard) Arkwright erected some of the new cotton mills, a capital improvement of mechanism due to him; and here also he built a noble seat, and a church. There is a canal hence to Nottingham.

Cronach, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near which is a mountain-fortress called Rosenberg. It is seated near the river Cronach, 11 miles N of Culmbach.

Cronborg, a strong fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the Sound. It is situate on the point of a peninsular promontory, opposite Helsingburg in Sweden, little more than two miles distant. In 1658, it was taken by the king of Sweden, and restored in 1660. In this fortress is a palace, where queen Matilda was imprisoned till she was permitted to retire to Zell. Not far from this is Hamlet Garden, said to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated.

Cronenberg, or *Kronberg*, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, seated on a mountain, nine miles NW of Frankfort.

Cronstadt, a seaport and fortress of Russia, on the island of Retusari, in the gulf of Finland. The harbour is the chief station of the Russian fleet. Here are great magazines of naval stores, docks and yards for building ships, a foundery for casting cannon balls, and an extensive marine hospital. The Man of War's Mole is enclosed by a strong rampart, built of granite, in the sea. Peter's Canal, lined with masonry, is 1050 fathoms long, of which 358 stretch into the sea; it is 60 fathoms broad at the bottom and 100 at the top, and is 24 fathoms deep. At the end of the canal are two pyramidal columns, with inscriptions relative to this great work. The town occupies the E part of the island, and the inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. It is 22 miles W of Petersburg. Lon. 29 26 E, lat. 59 56 N.

Cronstadt, a town of Transylvania. See *Brassau*.

Croom, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Maig, 13 miles SSW of Limerick.

Cropani, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, nine miles ENE of St. Severino.

Crosne, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 80 miles WSW of Lemberg.

Crossen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the frontiers of Silesia, near the conflux of the Bober with the Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit, 23 miles SE of Frankfort. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 52 7 N.

Cross-fell, a mountain in Cumberland, eight miles ESE of Kirkoswold. Its extreme altitude is 2901 feet. At different elevations there are two extensive plains; and a third on the summit contains several hundred acres, covered with moss and other vegetable productions. The view from this height comprehends great part of six counties. A few yards below the summit is a spring called the Gentlemans Well.

Crotchey, a town of Hindoostan, in Sindy, on the E side of a creek that will admit boats, and about five miles W from the place where vessels lie in the river Larrybunder. It has a considerable trade, being visited by the interior caravans, which cannot reach Tatta on account of the branches of the Indus. It is 90 miles W of Tatta. Lon. 66 10 E, lat. 24 52 N.

Crotenay, a town of France, in the department of Jura, six miles SE of Poligny.

Crotona, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It has a trade in grain, cheese, oil, and silk, and is 15 miles SE of St. Severino. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

Crotoy, a town of France, in the department of Somme, on the E side of the mouth of the Somme, 35 miles NW of Amiens.

Crouch, a river in Essex, which rises near Horndon, and enters the German ocean, between Burnham and Foulness island. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of its creeks and pits.

Crowland, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. Here was formerly an abbey of great note, and some stately ruins yet remain. The town consists of four streets, which are separated by watercourses, and connected by a curious triangular bridge for foot passengers. The chief trade is in fish and wild ducks, which are plentiful in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 miles N of Peterborough, and 93 N by W of London.

Crowle, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated in the isle of Axholm, near the river Don, 18 miles N of Gainsborough, and 167 NNW of London.

Crown Point, a fort and town of New York, in Clinton county. The fort was erected by the French, in 1731, on a point that runs N into Lake Champlain. It was reduced by the English in 1759, taken by the Americans in 1775, and retaken by the English the year after. It is 90 miles N of Albany. Lon. 72 28 W, lat. 43 57 N.

Croydon, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It has an hospital and freeschool, founded by archbishop Whitgift; and in the church are some monuments of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had here an ancient palace, which was alienated from the see in 1780: the building, and adjoining premises, are now occupied by some cotton manufactures. The summer assizes are held here and at Guildford alternately. Croydon is seated near the source of the Wandle, 10 miles S of London. Lon. 0 6 W, lat. 51 22 N.

Crozen, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 16 miles NW of Chateaulin.

Crumlaw, or *Crumau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle, seated on the Muldau, 12 miles S by W of Budweis.

Crumlaw, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, with a castle, 10 miles NNE of Znaim.

Cruz, St. or *Agadur*, a seaport of Morocco, in the kingdom of Sus. The Portuguese had a fortress here, which was taken from them by the Moors in 1536; and the emperor caused it to be destroyed in 1773. The harbour is safe and commodious. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 130 miles WSW of Morocco. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 30 28 N.

Cruz, St. a seaport on the SE side of Teneriff, and the general residence of the governor of the island. It has a well built pier and quay, and is defended by several forts and batteries. Lon. 16 16 W, lat. 28 27 N.

Cruz, St. a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the audience of Charcas, and a bishop's see. The country is woody and mountainous; but the town stands in a fertile valley, near the river Guapaix, 160 miles NNE of Plata. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 17 26 S.

Cruz, St. a town on the N side of Cuba, 50 miles E of Havanna.

Cruz, St. an island; see *Egmont*.

St. Cruz de Mayo; see *Guitivis*.

Cuba, the largest island of the W Indies, lying S of E Florida and the Bahama islands. It is 700 miles long and 80 broad, and was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, having extirpated the natives; but from their laziness, and the want of hands, only a very small portion of the island is cleared. In the woods are some valuable trees, particularly cedars of a large size; and birds abound here, both in variety and number, more than in any of the other islands. The soil is fertile; and cattle, sheep, and hogs are numerous. There are copper mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, long pepper, cassia, wild cinnamon, mastick, tobacco, and aloes. The hills run through the middle of the island, its whole length, from E to W, but near the coast the land is generally level; and many rivulets flow from the hills to the N and S. Havanna is the capital.

Cuba, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles S by E of Evora.

Cubagua, a small island of S America, between that of Magaretta and Terra Firma. Here the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of pearl; but the banks disappeared in 1524. The island is barren and nitrous. Lon. 64 10 W, lat. 10 56 N.

Cuban, a river, which issues from the N side of the Caucasian mountains, divides Circassia from part of Taurica, and flows, by several mouths, into the Black sea and the sea of Asoph.

Cuban, or *Cuban Tartary*, a country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurica; bounded on the W by the sea of Asoph, N by the river Don, which separates it from Europe, E by the desert of Astracan, and S by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia.

Cuckfield, a town in Sussex, with a market on Friday, 13 miles NW of Lewes, and 39 S by W of London.

Cuddalore, a town of Hindoostan,

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on the coast of the Carnatic, near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It was taken by the French in 1758, and again in 1783. It is 20 miles SSW of Pondicherry. Lon. 79 55 E, lat. 11 41 N.

Cuddapa, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, ceded by Tippoo, in 1792, to the nizam of the Deccan. It is 133 miles NW of Madras. Lon. 78 57 E, lat. 14 23 N.

Cudrefin, a town and bailiwic of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, 21 miles W of Bern.

Cuenza, a city of Spain, in New Castile, and a bishop's see; seated on a high and craggy hill, near the river Xucar, 90 miles E by S of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 40 10 N.

Cuenza, a town and jurisdiction of Peru, in the province of Quito. The town is populous, and situate at the foot of the Cordillera mountains, on one of the sources of the Amazon, 170 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 2 56 S.

Cuernavaca, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, seated in a fruitful country, 35 miles S by W of Mexico.

Culavia, a province of Poland, on the left bank of the Vistula, including the two palatinates of Wladislaw and Brzeic. Wladislaw is the capital.

Cully, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, on the NE side of the lake of Geneva, eight miles ESE of Lausanne.

Culenburg, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, on the river Leck, 12 miles SSE of Utrecht.

Culiacan, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara; bounded on the N by Cinaloa, E by New Biscay, S by Guadalajara, and W by the gulf of California. It abounds with all sorts of fruits, has many salt ponds, and several rich mines.

Culiacan, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of the same name. The population is estimated at 10,800. It is seated on the river Culiacan, 340 miles NW of Guadalajara. Lon. 106 42 W, lat. 24 56 N.

Cullen, a borough of Scotland, in Banffshire, at the mouth of the Culan or Cullen. It has manufactures of linen and damask, and a trade in fresh and dried fish. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. It is 13 miles W by N of Banff.

Cullen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 18 miles SE of Limerick, and 18 W of Cashel.

Cullera, a town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Xucar, 21 miles S of Valencia.

Culloor, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, celebrated for its diamond mines, 115 miles E of Hydrabad. Lon. 80 37 E, lat. 17 12 N.

Culm, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a catholic university. It is seated on the Vistula, 60 miles S of Dantzic. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 24 N.

Culmbach, a town of Franconia, formerly the capital of a margravate of the same name. Near it, on a mountain, stands the fortress of Plassenburg, where the archives of the principality were preserved, but they were removed to Bayreuth in 1783. From its district the whole margravate was formerly called Brandenburg-Culmbach; but in 1726, the government devolved into another line, and since that time it has been called Brandenburg-Bayreuth. Culmbach is seated on the Maine, 13 miles NNW of Bayreuth. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Culmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, with a fort at the W point of Lough Foyle, five miles N by E of Londonderry.

Culross, a borough of Scotland, in Perthshire, in a district almost surrounded by Clackmannanshire. Here is a princely abbey, built in 1390. It is situate on the frith of Forth, 20 miles S of Perth, and 21 WNW of Edinburg.

Cumana, a province in the NE part of Terra Firma, in the government of Caracas; bounded on the N and E by the sea, S by Paria, and W by Caracas. The chief products are cocoa and tobacco, but it is gifted with every variety of territorial production. The interior is crowned by lofty mountains, and the highest, Tumerequiri, is 5600 feet above the level of the sea. In this mountain is the cavern of Guacharo, famed among the Indians; it is immense, and serves as a retreat to thousands of nocturnal birds, whose fat yields the famous oil of Guacharo.

Cumana, the capital of the province of the same name, with a fortress on an eminence. The inhabitants are estimated at 30,000, and noted for commercial activity and enterprise. The fisheries are plentiful, and salt being convenient, great quantities of fish are cured, and sent to the neighbouring ports and islands, which is the principal branch of trade. It stands on the Manzanares, near the entrance of the

gulf of Cariaco, 180 miles E of Leon de Caracas. Lon. 64 24 W, lat. 10 12 N.

Cumanageta, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Cumana, at the mouth of the Nevery, 60 miles W by S of Cumana.

Cumbana, an island of the E Indies, between Lombock and Flores, 180 miles long and from 20 to 40 broad. On the N side, toward the W end is a town of the same name. Lon. 116 58 E, lat. 8 27 S.

Cumberland, a county of England, 58 miles long and 30 broad, bounded on the N by Scotland, E by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmorland, S by Lancashire, and W by the Irish sea and Solway frith. It contains 970,000 acres; is divided into five wards, and 90 parishes; has one city and 10 market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 117,230. The mountains feed large flocks of sheep, and the valleys produce corn, &c. The tracts of level land are neither numerous nor extensive, being chiefly confined to the borders of the rivers and toward the N coast. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, iron, lapis calaminaris, and wad, or black-lead; the latter are near Borrowdale, and almost peculiar to this county. The principal manufactures are cotton and canvas, and there are some iron-works. Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Cross-fell are the principal mountains. The chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent; and its celebrated lakes are Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Buttermere, Cromack-water, Lowes-water, Ulls-water, Wastwater, Ennerdale-water, and Leathes-water. Carlisle is the capital.

Cumberland, a river of the United States, which issues from the Cumberland mountains, on the borders of Virginia, flows SW through Kentucky into the state of Tennessee, where it passes by Nashville; it then takes a NW course, re-enters Kentucky, and joins the Ohio about 12 miles above the influx of the Tennessee.

Cumberland, a town and fort of New Brunswick, in a county of the same name, noted for coal mines. The fort is situate at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the E side of its northern branch. Lon. 64 10 W, lat. 45 45 N.

Cumberland, a town of Maryland, chief of Allegany county, situate on the N branch of the Potomac, 95 miles WNW of Washington. Lon. 78 46 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Cumberland, an island on the coast of Georgia, the most southern territory of the United States on the Atlantic ocean. It is 15 miles long and two broad. Opposite its S extremity is the island Amelia, and between them is the entrance of St. Mary river.

Cumbo, a kingdom on the W coast of Africa, S of the river Gambia. The Portuguese have a settlement at Cacheo.

Cambray, *Great* and *Little*, two islands of Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Clyde, to the SE of the isle of Bute. The former is six miles in circumference, has excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of a cathedral dedicated to St. Columba. The latter lies a little to the S of the other, and on it is a lighthouse. Lon. 4 47 W, lat. 55 45 N.

Cumiana, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles SW of Turin.

Cumly, a fort and town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated between two rivers, at their entrance into a salt water lake, which is separated from the sea by a spit of sand. On the opposite side of the S river, is the town of Kanyapura, to which it was formerly joined by a bridge. It is 15 miles S by E of Mangalore.

Cupar, a borough of Scotland, capital of Fifeshire. Here are manufactures of coarse linens, and a considerable tannery. It is seated in a rich valley, on the N side of the Eden, eight miles W by S of St. Andrew, and 30 NNE of Edinburg. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 56 16 N.

Cupar, a town of Scotland, in Angusshire, with a considerable linen manufacture and a tannery. It is seated on the Isla, 12 miles NW of Dundee, and 13 NNE of Perth.

Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of Terra Firma, 35 miles long and 12 broad. It produces sugar, tobacco, and salt; has numerous warehouses, always full of the commodities of Europe and the east; and carries on a great trade, whether in peace or in war. In 1800, some French having settled on part of the island, and becoming at variance with the Dutch, the latter surrendered the island to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1802, and taken from them by a British squadron in 1807. The principal town is St. Peter, at the NE extremity of the island. Lon. 69 15 W, lat. 12 22 N.

Curdistan, a country lying partly

in Armenia and partly in Persia, along the left bank of the river Tigris, and comprehending great part of ancient Assyria. The inhabitants are not subject either to the Turks or Persians. Some live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mohamedanism. Altunkupri is the capital.

Curia Maria, an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 55 28 E, lat. 17 0 N.

Curisch Haff, a lake or bay of Prussia, lying along the Baltic, 70 miles in length. It is wide toward the S, but narrow to the N, where it communicates with the Baltic, at Memel.

Currah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on the right bank of the Ganges, 36 miles NW of Allahabad.

Curruedea, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the river Adji, 190 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 20 E, lat. 24 25 N.

Currupour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated in a mountainous district, 127 miles NW of Moorshedabad. Lon. 86 42 E, lat. 25 8 N.

Curupa, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, seated on the estuary of the Amazon, 250 miles W of Para. Lon. 53 10 W, lat. 1 50 S.

Curzola, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 26 miles long. It abounds in wood, proper for building ships, and produces good wine. At the E end is a fortified town of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Cusco, a city of Peru, and a bishop's see, formerly the capital of the incas. The Spaniards, under Pizarro, took possession of it in 1534. On a mountain contiguous to the N part of the city are the ruins of a fort and palace of the incas, the stones of which are of an enormous magnitude. Cusco is built in a square form, in the middle of which is the best market in all America: four large streets which are perfectly straight, terminate in the square. It contains nine churches, beside the cathedral, which is a noble structure. The number of inhabitants is about 20,000, of which three-fourths are original Americans. Streams of water run through the town, which are a great conveniency in a country where it seldom rains. It is 350 miles E by S of Lima. Lon. 71 47 W, lat. 13 0 S.

Cushat, a river of N Carolina, which runs into Albemarle sound.

Cussel, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 37 miles S by E of Moulins.

Custrin, a fortified town of Brandenburg, capital of the New mark, with a castle. In 1760, it was bombarded and almost destroyed by the Russians. It is seated amid morasses, at the conflux of the Warta with the Oder, 46 miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Cutais, the chief town of Imeritia. The remains of the cathedral seem to prove that it was once a considerable place. It is seated on the Riona, 120 miles W by N of Tefflis. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Cutay Malalawadi, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort, 27 miles W of Seringapatam.

Cutch, a country of Hindoostan, governed by a rajah. It lies on the SE of Sindy: the E branch of the Indus separating the two countries, extends along the N coast of the gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Guzerat by the river Puddar. It abounds with hills, woods, and sandy wilds. The capital is Boogebooge.

Cuxhaven, a seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, at the mouth of the Elbe. Here are only a few hovels and a windmill; but it was lately the port for the English packets to Hamburg; and passengers, while on shore, were accommodated at Ritzenbuttle, half a mile distant. Cuxhaven is 60 miles NW of Hamburg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 53 50 N.

Cuyck, a town of Dutch Brabant, in a small territory of the same name, six miles ESE of Grave.

Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. It is 160 miles in length, and 70 at its greatest breadth; pervaded by a chain of mountains, the highest of which is called Olympus. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it a paradise; for the mountains are covered with hyacinths, anemonies, and other beautiful flowers. The chief products are oranges, silk, cotton, wine, turpentine, and timber. There is one archbishop and three bishops. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employment to get money. Nicosia is the capital.

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Cyr, St. a village of France, two miles from Versailles, celebrated for an abbey founded by madame de Maintenon, who was the abbess till her death in 1719.

Czaslau, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. The church has the highest tower in Bohemia. Near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the Crudenka, 40 miles ESE of Prague. Lon. 15 24 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Czenstobocu, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with a fortified convent on a mountain, by the river Warta, 50 miles N by W of Cracow.

Czercassi, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle, seated near the Dnieper, 85 miles SE of Kiof. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Czernetz, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, near the Danube, 210 miles W of Bucharest. Lon. 29 44 E, lat. 41 23 N.

Czernikow, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Dezna, 70 miles N by E of Kiof. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Czersk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Vistula, 30 miles SSE of Warsaw.

Czerweniza, a town of Upper Hungary, famous for mines of opal, a noble gem not yet discovered in any other region of the globe. It is 15 miles N of Cassovia.

Czirnitz, a town of Carniola, remarkable for its lake, which produces grass and corn every year. The lake is surrounded by mountains, and in dry seasons is from 20 to 25 miles in circumference; but when full it is 40 miles round, and contains several islands, on the largest of which is a village. When the water subsides, buckwheat is sown on the dry parts, and becomes ready for the sickle in six weeks; and the pasturage is not hurt by the water if it does not stay too long. The town is situate on the NW part of the lake, 20 miles S by W of Laubach.

Czengrodt, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the Teisse and Keres, 13 miles N of Segedin.

D.

Daber, a town of Hither Pomerania, in a circle of its name, 16 miles NNE of Stargard.

Dabul, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, with a trade in pepper and salt; seated at the mouth of a river, 75 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 72 53 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Dacca, a city of Hindoostan, in Bengal, to the E of the principal stream of the Ganges, but on a branch which communicates with the Burrampooter. It was once the capital of Bengal, and defended by a strong fortress, the remains of which appear. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones, so much sought after in Europe, from the cotton produced in the province. The country round Dacca lies low, and is always covered with verdure during the dry months. It is 150 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 90 32 E, lat. 23 42 N.

Dachau, a town of Bavaria, with a palace; seated on a hill, near the river Amber, 10 miles NNW of Munich.

Dachsbach, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 22 miles S of Bamberg.

Dachstein, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a palace that belonged to the see of Strasburg; situate on the Breuch, eight miles W of Strasburg.

Dafar, or *Dofar*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, governed by a sheick, who is a sovereign prince. It is seated on a bay of the same name, on the SE coast. Lon. 54 10 E, lat. 17 20 N.

Dagestan, a province of Asia, bounded on the E by the Caspian sea, W by the mountains of Caucasus, N by Circassia, and S by Schirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, and subject to Russia. Tarku is the capital.

Dagno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, near the conflux of the Drino and Nero, 13 miles SE of Scutari.

Dago, or *Dagao*, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, seven miles N of the isle of Oesel. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22 56 E, lat. 58 44 N.

Dagsbury, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, on a branch of Indian river, which enters the ocean to the S of Delaware bay. It is 50 miles S by E of Dover.

Dahl, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia and on the S confines of Gestricia, and enters the gulf of Bothnia, to the E of Gefle. Near Escarleby, not far from its mouth, it forms a celebrated cataract, little

interior to that of the Rhine at Lauffen.

Dahomy, a kingdom of Guinea, to the N of Whidah, supposed to reach 180 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half the distance. The country is fertile, yielding a plentiful supply of farinaceous vegetables and tropical fruits; also indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, palm oil, and a variety of spices. The religion of Dahomy consists of a jumble of superstitious ceremonies, of which it is impossible to convey any satisfactory idea. The government is perhaps the most perfect despotism in the world; for the policy admits of no intermediate degree of subordination between king and slave, at least in the royal presence, where the prime minister prostrates himself with as much abject submission as the meanest subject. The king maintains a considerable standing army, commanded by an agaow, or general, and other subordinate officers, who must hold themselves in readiness to take the field, at the command of the sovereign. On extraordinary occasions, all the males able to bear arms are obliged to repair to the general's standard; every caboceer marching at the head of his own people. Sometimes the king takes the field at the head of his troops; and on very great emergencies, at the head of his women. In the different royal palaces, in Dahomy, are immured not less than 3000 women; several hundreds of whom are trained to arms, under a female general, and other officers. The general character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeness: the former appears in the treatment of their enemies; the latter they possess far above the African nations with whom Europeans have hitherto had any intercourse. The capital, Abomy, stands in lon. 2 5 E, lat. 8 5 N.

Dalaca, or *Dahala*, an island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, 40 miles long and six broad. It is fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are blacks, and great enemies to the Mohamedans. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 15 44 N.

Dalagoa; see *Delagoa*.

Dalbeattie, a village of Scotland, 12 miles E by N of Kircudbright. It stands near the mouth of the Orr, in Solway frith, and has a convenient harbour for small vessels.

Dalby, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, seven miles NNW of Irvine. It has a cotton manufacture, and near it are valuable coal mines, and a strong sulphureous spring.

Daleburg, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, situate on the SW side of Lake Wenner, 60 miles N by E of Gotheburg. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 58 35 N.

Dalecarlia, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Nordland and the mountains of Norway. It is 270 miles long and from 40 to 120 broad. The principal productions are wood, corn, and hemp; and it contains many forests, mountains, and lakes, with numerous mines of silver, copper, and iron, and some quarries of porphyry. The capital is Fahlun.

Dalem, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the Bervine, 15 miles NW of Limburg.

Dalen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; situate on the Bervine, 15 miles NNW of Juliers.

Dalia, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, to the W of Wermeland and Lake Wenner. It is 85 miles long and 40 broad. The N part is full of mountains, forests, and lakes: but to the S it produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese are the chief articles. The capital is Daleburg.

Dalkeith, a town of Scotland, in Edinburgshire, with a great market on Thursday for corn and oatmeal. Here is Dalkeith house, the magnificent seat of the duke of Buccleugh. It is seated on a strip of land between the N and S Esk, six miles SE of Edinburg.

Dalmatia, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the NE by Bosnia and Servia, SE by Albania, SW by the gulf of Venice, and NW by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia; and the capitals are Spalatro, Herzegovina, Ragusa, and Segna. The Venetian and Hungarian parts, by the treaty of Presburg, were annexed to the kingdom of Italy. See *Morlachia*.

Dalston, a village in Cumberland, six miles S by W of Carlisle. It stands on the Caldew, and has various branches of the cotton manufacture.

Dalton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and near it are the magnificent ruins of Furness abbey. It is seated in a champaign country, not far from the sea, six miles

sw of Ulverston, and 265 NNW of London.

Damanhur, a town of Egypt, near the canal of Alexandria, 32 miles ESE of Alexandria.

Damar, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a university, 60 miles S by E of Sana.

Damascus, or *Sham*, a city of Syria, capital of a Turkish pachalic, and the see of a Greek archbishop. The form is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half long; and is supposed to contain 180,000 inhabitants, among whom are great numbers of Christians and Jews. It had three walls, now almost entirely ruined; and of the several suburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length. Several streams flow across the fertile plain of Damascus, which water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and are carried into every house. The houses are built of wood, with their fronts inward, where there is a court; in the streets there are only walls to be seen, but the insides are richly adorned. The most remarkable buildings are the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a large square court. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses; and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. The mosques, of which there are about 200, are extremely handsome edifices, the most stately of which was a Christian church. One street runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line, on each side of which are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandise are sold. Several manufactures are carried on here, among which that of sabres and knives has been most famous. It stands on the river Barada, 20 miles NNE of Jerusalem, and 150 S of Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 33 30 N.

Damaun, a seaport of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. Aurungzebe besieged it, about the middle of the 17th century, with an army of 40,000 men; but the garrison sallying out on a part of his camp guarded by 200 elephants, so terrified those animals by their firearms, that they turned on their masters, and trampled to death half his army. It is subject to the Portuguese, and 60 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 47 E, lat. 20 18 N.

Damgartin, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Recknitz, 18 miles W of Stralsund.

Damiano, St. a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, 18 miles W by N of Vercelli.

Damietta, a town of Egypt, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a good harbour, at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile. It has several squares, various grand mosques, and public baths faced with marble. The rice mezelaoui, the finest of Egypt, is cultivated in the neighbouring plains. Here are likewise Indian stuffs, silks, sal ammoniac, wheat, &c. The Christians of Aleppo and Damascus carry on the principal trade; the Turks being indolent, and contenting themselves with occasional extortions. It is 90 miles NNE of Cairo. Lon. 31 42 E, lat. 31 26 N.

Damm, a town of Further Pomerania, with a considerable trade in steel manufactures; seated on the Oder, eight miles ESE of Stettin.

Damme, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges, five miles N by E of Bruges.

Damme, a town of Holland, in Groningen, seated on the Damster, 14 miles NE of Groningen.

Danaetz, or *Donetz*, a river of Russia, which rises near Bielgorod, and flows SE to the Don, which it enters 46 miles above Tscherchaskoi, the capital of the Cossacs. The Cossacs and Tartars entertain a notion that it leaves the Don again, and give the name of Danaetz to the most northern branch of the Don.

Danbury, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two churches. This town, with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British in 1777. It is 20 miles NNW of Fairfield, and 65 NNE of New York.

Danbury, a village in Essex, five miles E of Chelmsford, and 16 W of the sea. It stands on the highest ground in the county, and the spire of the church serves as a seamark.

Dancali, a country in the E part of Abyssinia. The soil is unproductive; and its chief riches consist in fossil salt and honey. It is governed by a prince nominally tributary to the negus, or emperor of Abyssinia. Bailur is the principal town.

Dangala; see *Dongola*.

Danger, Isles of, three islands in the Pacific ocean, seen by Byron in 1765, but so surrounded by rocks and breakers, that it was unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and

named Solomon Islands. Lon. 169 28 W, lat. 10 15 S.

Dannayaka, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbetore, with a large fort, seated on the Bhawani, a little above the influx of the Mayar, 33 miles N of Coimbetore, and 42 W of Bhawanikudal.

Danneberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, capital of a district of the same name; seated on the Jetze, near the Elbe, 30 miles E by S of Luneburg. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Dantzic, one of the richest cities of Europe, lately the capital of W Prussia. It is encompassed by a wall, and fortifications of great extent. The inhabitants are estimated at 36,000. It has a very good harbour, and wants nothing but depth. The houses are of six or seven stories; and the granaries have still more, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. Here are twelve Lutheran churches, two for Calvinists, and one for Roman catholics; and a college provided with very learned professors. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, tallow, leather, wool, timber, and naval stores. In 1709, upward of 24,000 persons died of the plague. It was a free hanseatic town, under the protection of Poland; but, in 1793, it submitted to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. In 1807 it surrendered to the French, after being bombarded a month; and by the treaty of Tilsit, it was restored to its former independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony. It is seated on the W branch of the Vistula, near its entrance into the Baltic, 85 miles WSW of Konigsberg, and 170 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 38 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Danube, the largest river in Europe, called Ister by the ancients. It rises at Donaueschingen, in Suabia, and flows NE by Ulm; then E through Bavaria and Austria, by Ratisbon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna; it then enters Hungary, and runs SE by Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Walachia, Moldavia, and Bessarbia, and then enters by five channels into the Black sea. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Germans have had ships of war upon it; yet it is not navigable to the Black sea, on account of the cataracts. From its source to the Black sea, it traverses a course of above 1300 miles.

Danville, a town of Kentucky, in Mercer county, situate in a fertile plain, 35 miles SSW of Lexington, and 70 SE of Louisville.

Darabgerd, or *Darab-guierd*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, said to have been founded by Darius. It is large, but not populous; and near it salt is found of various colours, white, black, red, and green. A considerable manufacture of glass is carried on here. It stands 100 miles ESE of Shiras. Lon. 54 56 E, lat. 28 56 N.

Darah, or *Dras*, a country of Barbary; bounded on the N by Sus, E by Tafilet, S by Zahara, and W by the Atlantic. A river of the same name flows through it, which enters the Atlantic on the S side of Cape Non. The principal produce is indigo and dates. The inhabitants are Arabs and Mohamedans; and some of the districts of the country are dependent on Morocco.

Daraporam, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the S part of Coimbetore. It has a large mud fort, and straight and wide streets. Much cotton and tobacco are cultivated in the vicinity, and the garden and rice grounds are considerable. It is seated near the Amarawati, 42 miles ESE of Coimbetore, and 106 W of Tanjore. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 10 47 N.

Darda, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Austrians the next year. It is seated near the Drave, at the end of the bridge of Essek, eight miles S of Barany.

Dardanelles, two castles of Turkey; the one, called Sestos, seated in Romania; the other, called Abydos, in Natolia. They command the SW entrance of the strait of Gallipoli. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are searched. Lon. 26 26 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Darempoury, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 98 miles ESE of Seringapatam. Lon. 78 24 E, lat. 12 6 N.

Darfour, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of Nubia and Negroland, governed by a chief who calls himself sultan, and assumes the most extravagant titles. The wild animals are lions, leopards, hyænas, wolves, and buffalos; the domestic are camels, goats, sheep, and beeves. Considerable quantities of grain of different sorts are raised, and after the tropical rains the fertility is sudden and great. The people are very barbarous; consisting of native tribes, of a deep black complexion and woolly hair, though with features different

from those of the Negros, and of Arabs of various tribes. Polygamy is not only established, but the intercourse of the sexes is totally destitute of decency. The most severe labours of the field are left to the women; and the houses, which are of clay covered with thin boards, are chiefly built by them. Salt is the general medium of commerce here, as gold dust is in many other places of Africa. Caravans travel between this country and Egypt. Cobbe is the capital.

Darien, or *Terra Firma Proper*, a province of Terra Firma, lying on the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and particularly distinguished by the name of the Isthmus of Darien, and, by some writers, the Isthmus of Panama. It is not above 50 miles broad, and extends, in the form of a crescent, round the bay of Panama; being bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, E by the river and gulf of Darien, S by Popayan and the Pacific ocean, and W by the same ocean and Veragua. This narrow isthmus, which unites the continents of N and S America, is strengthened by a chain of lofty mountains, stretching through its whole extent, which render it a barrier of solidity sufficient to resist the impulse of two opposite oceans. The mountains are covered with forests almost inaccessible. The valleys in this moist climate, where it rains during two-thirds of the year, are marshy, and so often overflowed, that the inhabitants, in many places, build their houses upon trees, to be elevated from the damp soil, and the odious reptiles engendered in the putrid waters. The natives go naked; and the men have a silver plate fastened to their nose, which hangs over their mouths, in the shape of a half-moon: the women have a ring hanging down in the same manner; and they have also several chains of teeth, shells, beads, and the like, hanging from the neck to the pit of the stomach. Their houses are mostly thin and scattered, and always by the side of a river, with plantations lying about them. The men clear the plantations, and the women cultivate them. The girls are employed in picking and spinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly used for hammocks. It is the business of the men to make baskets, which they do very neatly with canes, reeds, or palmeto leaves died of various colours. Each man has several wives, who live together in great harmony. They are fond of dancing to the sound of a pipe and drums, and play a great many antic tricks. When they go out to hunt, the women carry in their baskets plantains, bananas, yams, potatoes, and cassava-roots ready roasted. They have no distinction of days or weeks, but reckon their time by the course of the moon. The animals are the same as in other countries of the same climate. The principal towns are Panama and Porto Bello.

Darien, a river and gulf of Terra Firma, which divide the provinces of Darien and Carthagena.

Darien, a town of the state of Georgia, in Liberty county, seated on the Alatamaha, not far from its mouth, and 47 miles SSW of Savanna. Lon. 81 14 W, lat. 31 23 N.

Darlington, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday. Here are manufactures of huckabacks, camlets, small wares of the Manchester kind, and leather; also a curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and another for spinning linen yarn, the invention of a native. It is seated on the Skerne, 19 miles S of Durham, and 241 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 32 N.

Darmstadt, a town of Germany, capital of the upper county of Catzenellenbogen, with a castle, where the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt generally resides. It has handsome suburbs, and a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles NNW of Heidelburg. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 49 53 N.

Darney, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 21 miles WSW of Epinal.

Daroca, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with seven parish churches, one of which is collegiate. It stands between two hills, on the Xiloca, 48 miles SW of Saragossa.

Darore, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, 80 miles NW of Beder, and 98 E by S of Amednagur. Lon. 76 43 E, lat. 18 44 N.

Darraway, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Tatta, at the mouth of a river of the same name, a branch of the Indus, 74 miles WSW of Tatta. Lon. 66 31 E, lat. 24 32 N.

Dart, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton and Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels, and enters the English channel at Dartmouth.

Dartford, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. Here are the re-

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mains of a nunnery founded by Edward III. At the diſſolution it was converted into a royal palace; but it was alienated by James I. The rebellion of Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II, began in this town. In the neighbourhood are ſome gunpowder mills. It is ſeated on the Darent, not far from its entrance into the Thames, 15 miles E by S of London.

Dartmoor, an extenſive foreſt in Devonſhire, bounded on the N by bleak hills, and extending 20 miles ſouthward quite through the centre of the county to the ſea. It contains about 80,000 acres, and is watered by the river Dart Many ſheep are bred here, but of a ſmall kind, and black-cattle, which thrive well on the coarſe herbage.

Dartmouth, a borough and ſeaport in Devonſhire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It ſtands on the ſide of a craggy hill, by the river Dart, near its entrance into the ſea, and has a ſpacious bay, defended by a caſtle and ſtrong battery. The dock-yards and quay project into the river, and the rocks on each ſide are compoſed of a purple coloured ſlate. The town contains three churches, and has a conſiderable trade to the S of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a ſhare in the coaſting traffic. It is 30 miles SSW of Exeter, and 203 W by S of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Dartmouth, a ſeaport of Maſſachuſets, in Briſtol county, ſituate on the Accuſhnet, 70 miles S of Boſton. Lon. 70 52 W, lat. 41 37 N.

Darwar, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Sanore, taken from Tippoo by the Britiſh in 1791, and afterward reſtored to the Mahrattas. It is 45 miles WNW of Sanore. Lon. 75 9 E, lat. 16 5 N.

Daſſel, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunſwick, 15 miles NNW of Gottingen.

Davanagiri, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, with a ſmall fort. Here are manufactures of coarſe cotton cloths; and alſo of cumlies, a kind of blankets reſembling Engliſh cambletes, which are in high repute. Many merchants reſide here, and carry on a conſiderable trade. It is 36 miles NW of Chitteldroog.

Daventry, a town in Northamptonſhire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wedneſday, and a manufacture of whips. It ſtands on the Roman highway called Watling-ſtreet, on the ſide of a hill, 10 miles W of Northampton, and 72 NW of London.

David, St. a city of Wales, in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It was once a conſiderable place, and had walls, which are now demoliſhed. The cathedral is only the ruins of its former ſplendour, and it contains the tomb of the celebrated Giraldus Cambrenſis. From the adjacent cape called St. David Head is a view into Ireland, and the whole neighbourhood abounds with remains of Druidical monuments. The city is ſeated in a barren ſoil, on the river Ilen, 24 miles NW of Pembroke, and 273 W by N of London. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 51 56 N.

David, St. a village of Scotland, in Fifeſhire, with a harbour in Inverkeithing bay. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſalt, and exports an immenſe quantity of coal.

David, Fort St. an Engliſh fort, on the coaſt of Coromandel, which was taken and deſtroyed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is one mile N of Cuddalore.

Davis Strait, an arm of the ſea between Greenland and N America, diſcovered by captain Davis, in 1585, when he attempted to find a NW paſſage.

Davos, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Griſons, capital of a diſtrict in which are mines of copper, lead, and ſilver. It is 14 miles E of Coire.

Dauphin, Fort, a fort built by the French, on the E coaſt of Madagaſcar. Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 24 55 S.

Dauphiny, a late province of France, extending 40 leagues from N to S, and 36 from E to W; bounded on the W by the Rhone, N by the Rhone and Savoy, S by Provence, and E by the Alps. Hence the heir apparent of the late kings of France was called the Dauphin. Two thirds of Dauphiny are interſected by mountains, which afford good paſturage; plenty of timber, fir-trees in particular, for the building of ſhips; and very ſcarce ſimples. In theſe mountains, which are branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois, marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. and mines of iron, copper, and lead. The valleys afford wheat, and the hills, in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and ſilk. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Iſere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Iſere, and Upper Alps.

Dax, or *Dacqs*, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and lately a biſhop's ſee. Here are ſome famous hot baths, the ſpring of which diſ-

charges 543 cubic feet of water in fifteen minutes. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, and seated on the Adour, 24 miles NE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 43 42 N.

Dead Sea, a lake or inland sea of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 60 miles long and 15 broad, enclosed on the E and W by high mountains. There is no verdure on its banks, or fish in its waters; owing to the extreme saltness and other qualities of its water. Mines of fossil salt are found in the sides of the mountains, which supply the neighbouring Arabs, and the city of Jerusalem; also fragments of sulphur and bitumen, which the Arabs convert into trifling articles of commerce. This lake, called also Lake Asphaltites, has no outlet; and it has been demonstrated, that evaporation is more than sufficient to carry off the water brought in by the rivers.

Deadmans Head, a cape on the S coast of England, in Cornwall, between St. Maws and Fowey.

Deal, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between the N and S Foreland, and is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor. No manufacture is carried on here, and it chiefly depends on the seafaring men who resort hither. It has no harbour, but the sea between the shore and the Godwin Sands, called the Downs, is generally a secure road for ships, where they usually ride at their leaving or entering the river Thames. The port is defended by two castles, Deal or Walmer castle to the S, and Sandown castle to the N; and also by several batteries. Deal is the birthplace of the celebrated Elisabeth Carter. It is seven miles S by E of Sandwich, and 74 E by S of London. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Dean, a forest in Gloucestershire, including that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford. It contains four market-towns and 23 parishes. It is fertile in pasture and tillage, bears very fine oaks, and has rich mines of iron and coal. It was once reckoned the chief support of the English navy; but is now thinned by frequency of felling, and narrowed by increase of cultivation, though a few deer still continue to run wild in its recesses. The forest of Dean, and the rich vale of the same name, abound in orchards, which produce great plenty of excellent cider.

Debalpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the county of Moultan. It is situate on the great road from Delhi to Moultan, near the river Setlege, 80 miles SE of Lahore, and 170 E by N of Moultan. Lon. 73 32 E, lat. 30 5 N.

Deben, a river in Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and flows to Woodbridge, where it expands into a long narrow arm of the German ocean, a little to the N of Harwich.

Debenham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated on the side of a hill, near the source of the Deben, 24 miles E of Bury St. Edmund, and 83 NE of London.

Debreczin, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, and the Austrians retook it the same year. It is 107 miles E of Buda. Lon. 21 38 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Deccan, an extensive tract in Hindoostan, which, from the signification of its name, the South, has been supposed to include the whole region S of Hindoostan Proper. But, in its more accepted sense, it contains only the countries situate between Hindoostan Proper, and what is termed the Peninsula; namely, the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, the N part of Golconda, Berar, Orissa, and the Circars. It is bounded on the N by the river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kistna forms its separation on the S from the peninsula of Hindoostan. All this vast country was once the southern province of the Monguls, who did not pass the Kistna till a recent period. Candeish, Visiapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, Berar, and Orissa are subject to the Mahrattas. The English have part of Orissa and of the Circars. The dominions of the nizam of the Deccan comprise Golconda, the principal part of Dowlatabad, and the western part of Berar. His territories are bounded on the NW by the Poonah Mahrattas, N by the Berar Mahrattas, E by the Circars, and S by the Carnatic and Mysore. By family succession, in 1780, the nizam became possessed of the districts of Adoni and Tachore, and of the Guntoor Circar; and by the peace of 1792 and partition of 1799 he had a share of the countries belonging to Tippoo Sultan, including Kopaul, Cuddapa, Gangecolla, Gooty, and Gurrumconda. His dominions (without including the cessions) are supposed to be 430 miles

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from NW to SE, by 300 wide. The capital is Hydrabad.

Decize, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, seated in an island, at the conflux of the Airon with the Loire, 16 miles SE of Nevers.

Deckendorf, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 27 miles NW of Passau.

Deddington, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 16 miles N of Oxford, and 69 WNW of London.

Dedham, a town of Massachusets, chief of Norfolk county, seated on Charles river, 11 miles SW of Boston.

Dedham, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of baize. It has an ancient large church, with a curious steeple, and a free grammar-school endowed by queen Elisabeth. It is seated on the Stour, eight miles NNE of Colchester, and 58 NE of London.

Dee, a river of Wales, held in great veneration by the ancient Britons, and the theme of many a poet since. It issues from the lake of Bala, in Merionethshire, whence it flows through a fine vale across the S part of Denbighshire to the NW part of Shropshire, visits the W border of Cheshire, passes on to Chester, and flows thence to the Irish sea, making a broad estuary, which separates Cheshire from Flintshire. The Dee is navigable from near Ellesmere, in Shropshire, to Chester, where the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, running across the river; but by embankments made here, much land has been gained from the tide; and a narrow channel, fitter for navigation, has been formed from Chester half way to the sea.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises on the W border of Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar forest, and flows E through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Brae-mar, whence it proceeds to Aberdeen, below which it enters the German ocean.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises in the W part of Kirkcudbrightshire, receives the Ken, below New Galloway, and enters the Irish sea, five miles below Kirkcudbright.

Deeping, or *Market Deeping*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Welland, in a fenny country, six miles E of Stamford, and 90 N of London.

Deer, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on a river of its name, 10 miles W of Peterhead. It has a trade in fine yarn, and near it are the remains of the abbey of Deer.

Deerfield, a town of Massachusets, in Hampshire county, seated on the Connecticut, near the influx of the river Deerfield, 15 miles N of Northampton, and 80 W by N of Boston.

Deerhurst, a village in Gloucestershire, three miles S of Tewkesbury, subject to frequent inundations from the Severn. Here was a celebrated monastery, which was afterward made a cell to Tewkesbury abbey.

Deinse, or *Deynse*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles SW of Ghent.

Deizabad, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 90 miles N of Ispahan.

Delagoa, a bay on the E coast of Africa, at the N end of the country of Natal. Cattle and poultry may be purchased here for a trifle; and it is frequently visited by vessels employed in the whale fishery. Lon. 32 0 E, lat. 26 0 S.

Delaware, a town of Virginia, in King William county, seated on the broad peninsula formed by the conflux of the Pamunky and Mattapony, whose united stream hence assumes the name of York River. It is 20 miles N by W of Williamsburg, and 45 W of Richmond.

Delaware, one of the United States of America, 92 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, E by Delaware river and bay, and S and W by Maryland. In many parts it is unhealthy, being seated in a peninsula, where the land is generally low, which occasions the waters to stagnate. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 72,624. The capital is Dover.

Delaware, a river of the United States, formed of two streams in the state of New York. In its course it separates Pennsylvania from New York and New Jersey; and, a few miles below Philadelphia, the state of Delaware from New Jersey, till it enters the head of Delaware bay, a few miles below Salem. At Philadelphia it has a sufficient depth of water for a 74 gun ship; is navigable thence for sloops up to the falls at Trenton; and for boats, that carry eight or ten tons, 40 miles higher.

Delaware Bay, a bay of the United States, between the states of Delaware and New Jersey. It is 60 miles long,

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from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay-hook, and from 10 to 30 broad. It opens into the Atlantic, between Cape Henlopen on the S, and Cape May on the N, which are 20 miles apart. On the former is a lighthouse. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 38 40 N.

Delebio, a town of Swisserland, in the Valteline, on a small river which runs into the Adda, five miles NW of Morbegno.

Delfino, a town of European Turkey, and capital of Lower Albania, where the pacha resides. It is 50 miles ENE of Larissa. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 40 4 N.

Delft, a town of S Holland, well built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of William I, prince of Orange, who was assassinated. It has a fine arsenal, and a considerable manufacture of earthen ware. Delft is the birthplace of the renowned Grotius. It is seated on the Schie, eight miles NW of Rotterdam.

Delftshaven, a fortified town of S Holland, on the N side of the Maese, with a canal to Delft. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not three miles from each.

Delfzuyl, a town and fortress of Holland, in Groningen, with a good harbour. It is seated on the Damster, at its entrance into the mouth of the Ems, 12 miles W by S of Emden. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 58 18 N.

Delhi, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the NW by Lahore, NE by Serinagur, E by the Rohilla country, S by Agra, and W by Moultan. Having been the seat of continual wars for above 60 years, it is almost depopulated; and a tract of country that possesses every advantage that can be derived from nature, contains the most miserable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the great mogul of his once extensive empire.

Delhi, the capital of the province of the same name. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoostan, and was actually so during the greatest part of the time since the Mohamedan conquest. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and famine that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000l. sterling was said to be collected. The same calamities were endured in 1761, on the invasion of Abdalla, king of Candahar. In 1803, the Mahrattas, aided by the French, got possession of this place; but they were afterward defeated here by general Lake, and the aged Shah Aulum, emperor of Hindoostan, was restored to his throne. Delhi may be said to be now in ruins; but there are many splendid remains of palaces with baths of marble. The grand mosque is a magnificent edifice of marble and red freestone, with high minarets, and domes richly gilt. It is seated on the Jumna, 350 miles NW of Allahabad. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N.

Delitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a considerable manufacture of worsted stockings, 15 miles N by E of Leipsic.

Dellamcotta, a fortress of the country of Bootan, which commands the principal pass over the mountains. It was taken by storm in 1773, by a detachment under captain John Jones. It is 55 miles SSW of Tassasudon, and 200 N of Moorshedabad. Lon. 88 46 E, lat. 27 2 N.

Delmenhorst, a town of Westphalia, capital of a district, in the duchy of Oldenburg; seated on the Delm, near the Weser, eight miles SW of Bremen.

Delos, or *Dili*, an island of the Archipelago, formerly celebrated for the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birthplace it is said to be. It is six miles in circumference, but now little more than a desert rock, covered with ruins, and uninhabited. Lon. 25 12 E, lat. 37 38 N.

Delphi, or *Delphos*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, once famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult. It is seated in a valley, near Mount Parnassus, 18 miles WSW of Livadia.

Del Rey, the most southern province of Brasil, from 90 to 120 miles in breadth, but running above 800 in length, between the mountains of Paraquay and the Atlantic ocean. The S part contains a lake, called Merim, 160 miles long and 50 broad, with a fort at each end; and between it and the ocean is another lake, very narrow, and nearly half as long. The principal place on this extensive coast is the island of St. Catharine.

Delsberg, a town of Swisserland, in the late bishopric of Basel, on the river Birs, 10 miles NW of Soleure.

Delta, a part of Lower Egypt, enclosed between the mouths of the Nile and the Mediterranean; so called from its triangular form, resembling the Greek letter of that name. The same term is

frequently applied to the mouths of the Ganges, the Indus, and other rivers.

Dembea, a considerable lake of Abyssinia, in a province of the same name, in the w part of the empire. It is supposed to be 450 miles in circumference, and contains many islands, one of which is a place of confinement for state prisoners.

Demerara, a Dutch settlement in Guiana, on a river of the same name, contiguous to Essequibo. The river is two miles wide at its mouth, defended by a fort on the E bank, and navigable upward of 200 miles. The country produces coffee, sugar-canes, and the finest kinds of wood. It was taken by the English in 1796, restored in 1802, and taken again in 1803. This settlement and that of Essequibo form one government, and the capital is Starbrock.

Demianskoi, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, seated on the Irtysh, at the influx of the Demianka, 120 miles NNE of Tobolsk.

Demmin, a town of Hither Pomerania, situate among morasses, on the river Peene, 16 miles SW of Gripswald.

Demona, a town and fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles SW of Coni.

Demotica, or *Dimotuc*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, where a Greek archbishop resides. It was the residence of Charles XII for some years; and is situate near the Maritsch, 12 miles S of Adrianople.

Denain, a village of France, in the department of Nord, where a victory was gained over prince Eugene, by marshal Villars, in 1712. It is seated on the Scheldt, six miles SW of Valenciennes.

Denbigh, a borough of Wales, capital of Denbighshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Its ruined castle, with its vast enclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes. It is situate on the side of a rocky hill, above the vale of Clywd, on a branch of the river of that name, 27 miles W of Chester, and 200 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 53 11 N.

Denbighshire, a county of Wales; bounded on the N by the Irish sea, NE by Flintshire, E by Shropshire, S by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, and W by Carnarvonshire. It is 48 miles long, and 20 in its broadest part, but in general is much less. It contains 410,000 acres, is divided into six hundreds, and 57 parishes; has three market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 60,352. Its principal rivers are the Clywd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The soil is various; the vale of Clywd being extremely fertile, which is not the case with the E part of the country, and the W is, in a manner, barren. The products are corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal. The capital is Denbigh, but the assizes are held at Ruthin.

Dender, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Hainault, flows by Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Alost, and joins the Scheldt, at Dendermond.

Dendera, a town of Egypt, the residence of an Arabian prince, who takes the title of Emir. It was anciently called Tentyra, and from the ruins that are seen appears to have been a large city. This place supplies most part of Egypt with charcoal. It is seated near the left bank of the Nile, 260 miles S by E of Cairo. Lon. 31 58 E, lat. 26 15 N.

Dendermond, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and the Dutch put a garrison into it as one of the barrier-towns. The French took it in 1745, and again in 1794. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water, and seated at the conflux of the Dender with the Scheldt, 16 miles W of Mechlin. Lon. 4 11 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Denia, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. The entrance into the harbour is difficult, and the chief trade is in corn, almonds, and raisins. It stands at the foot of a mountain, 47 miles NE of Alicant. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 38 50 N.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe; bounded on the E by the Baltic sea, W and N by the ocean, and S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full; but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also Norway, the duchy of Holstein, Iceland, and the Feroe islands. In the E Indies he possesses Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel, and the Nicobar islands; in the W Indies, the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; Christianburg on the coast of Guinea; and a

small part of Greenland: but some have been taken in the present war. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of their sovereign. The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The manners and customs of the superior classes differ little from those in other parts of Europe; but the peasantry continue in a state of vassalage, except those of the crown, and consequently are idle, dirty, and dispirited. The number of souls in the islands of Denmark and Jutland is estimated at 850,000; in the duchy of Sleswick or S Jutland 250,000; to which if we add Norway, the duchy of Holstein, and Iceland, the whole number will be rather more than 2,140,000. The revenues, which arise from the crown and duties, are computed at 1,520,000l. a year. The harbours of Denmark are well calculated for trade; and commercial companies are established to the E Indies, W Indies, and Africa. The produce of Denmark, beside fir and other timber, is black-cattle, horses, butter, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and iron. Copenhagen is the capital.

Denton, a town of Maryland, chief of Caroline county, situate on the Choptank, 37 miles SSE of Chester.

Dengs, St. a town of France, in the department of Paris. The abbey of the Benedictines, to which the town owes its rise, has the appearance of a palace. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the treasury, among other curiosities the swords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne. In 1793, after the abolition of royalty, the royal tombs in the church were all destroyed; and the name of the town was changed to Franciade. It is seated on the river Crould, near the Seine, five miles N of Paris.

Deogur, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, formerly the residence of a rajah, 65 miles NNW of Nagpour.

Deptford, a town in Kent, considerable for its fine docks, and for the kings-yard and storehouses. It was anciently called Deptford Strond, or West Greenwich. It is now divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two parish churches, but not a market. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 17,548. Here is an hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII, called Trinity House of Deptford Strond. The brethren of the Trinity House hold their corporation by this hospital, and are obliged, at certain times, to meet here for business. This hospital contains 21 houses; and a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, contains 38. Both these are for decayed pilots, or masters of ships, or their widows, who have a handsome monthly allowance. Deptford is four miles E of London.

Derbent, a town and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, with a haven on the W coast of the Caspian sea. It is said to have been built by Alexander the great, and is surrounded by high brick walls. The inhabitants are chiefly Persians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. The fortress was taken by the Russians in 1722, in 1780, and again in 1806. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 60 miles N of Schamachie. Lon. 51 0 E, lat. 42 8 N.

Derby, a borough and the capital of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge; and a brook runs through the town, under several stone bridges. Here is also a canal to the Trent. It is governed by a mayor, and has five churches, of which All Saints is the chief, noted for its beautiful tower. In 1734, a machine was erected here by sir Thomas Lombe for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which was brought from Italy; and it was the first of the kind in England. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of cotton, and fine worsted stockings; and has a fabric of fine porcelain. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches: and Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. The malting trade is likewise carried on here. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 10,832. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned to Scotland. It is 16 miles W of Nottingham, and 126 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Derby, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, seated on the Housatonic, which is navigable hence to the sea, 14 miles NW of Newhaven.

Derby, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. Here is a cave divided into several apartments, and adorned with stalactites. It is situate on the

Swatera, two miles above its conflux with the Susquehanna, and 10 SE of Harrisburg.

Derbyshire, a county of England; bounded on the N by Yorkshire, E by Nottinghamshire, S by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, W by Staffordshire, and NW by Cheshire. It extends 59 miles from N to S, and 34 where broadest, but in the S part it is not above six. It contains 720,640 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 136 parishes; has 11 market-towns; and sends four members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 161,142. The S and E parts are pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. Even the NW part, called the Peak, is abundantly rich; for the mountains abound in minerals, and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The barytes, or ponderous earth, is here found in great quantities. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent. See *Peak*.

Dereham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. The church is a very ancient structure, with four chapels, and a curious stone font. It is 16 miles W of Norwich, and 101 NNE of London.

Derenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, six miles WSW of Halberstadt.

Derkus, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the Black sea, 30 miles NNW of Constantinople.

Derna, a town of Barbary, capital of Barca, and the residence of a sangiac. It is seated in a fertile country, near the coast of the Mediterranean. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 32 45 N.

Dernis, or *Dernisch*, a town and fortress of Dalmatia, on a mountain, near the river Kerka, 18 miles N of Sebenico.

Derote, a town of Egypt, with a grand temple, on an isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta, 50 miles NNW of Cairo.

Derpt; see *Dorpt*.

Derry; see *Londonderry*.

Derwent, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, flows S through the middle of the county, by Derby, and joins the Trent, on the borders of Leicestershire.

Derwent, a river in Yorkshire, which rises in the N riding, flows by Malton, and joins the Ouse, near Howden.

Derwent, a river in Durham, which forms, for some space, the boundary between that county and Northumberland, and joins the Tyne, above Newcastle.

Derwent, a river in Cumberland, which flows N through the lakes of Derwent-water and Bassenthwaite-water, and then runs W by Cockermouth, into the Irish sea, near Workington.

Derwent-water, a lake in Cumberland, near to Keswick, of an oval form, three miles in length and a mile and a half wide. It is surrounded by rocky mountains, broken into many fantastic shapes. The precipices seldom overhang the water, but are arranged at some distance; and the shores swell with woody eminences, or sink into green pastoral margins. The lake contains five islands; one of which, near the centre, is famous for having been the residence of St. Herbert, the ruins of whose hermitage are yet remaining. The river Derwent flows through this lake.

Desaguadero, a river of Mexico. See *Juan, St.*

Desaguadero, a town of Chili, seated on a lake of the same name, 260 miles E of Valdivia. Lon. 67 30 W, lat. 40 5 S.

Deseada, one of the Caribbee islands, in the W Indies. It is 10 miles long and five broad, and generally the first land that is made in sailing to the W Indies. Lon. 61 20 W, lat. 16 40 N.

Deseada, or *Cape Desire*, the SW point of Patagonia, at the entrance of the strait of Magellan, from the South sea. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 53 4 S.

Dessau, a strong town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt Dessau. It has manufactures of cloth, stockings, and hats; and is seated on the Mulda, at its conflux with the Elbe, 37 miles N of Leipsic. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Detmold, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with a fortified castle; seated on the Wehera, 17 miles NNW of Paderborn.

Detroit, a town of the United States, capital of Michigan, with a strong fort. Its trade consists in a barter of coarse European goods with the Indians for furs, deer skins, tallow, &c. It is situate on the W side of the strait, or river, that forms the communication between the lakes St. Clair and Erie. Lon. 83 0 W, lat. 42 40 N.

Dettelbach, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, eight miles E of Wurtzburg.

Dettingen, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau, four miles SE of

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Hanau. Here George II gained a victory over the French in 1743.

Deva, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the bay of Biscay, 15 miles SE of Bilboa.

Develto, or *Zagoria*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, the see of a Greek archbishop; situate on the Panaiza, near the Black sea, 58 miles NE of Adrianople, and 106 NNW of Constantinople. Lon. 27 22 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Deventer, a city of Holland, the capital of Overyssel, with a college. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the Yssel, 50 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 17 N.

Deveron, a river of Scotland, which rises in the SE of Banffshire, and enters the ocean at Banff. It forms the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Banff for many miles.

Devizes, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of serges and other woollen stuffs. It has two churches; and on a hill within the town are the remains of a castle, originally a Roman work. It is 24 miles NW of Salisbury, and 89 W of London.

Devon, a river of Scotland, which rises in the SE part of Perthshire, and, after a course of 40 miles, enters the Forth at Clackmannan, only eight miles distant from its source. In Perthshire it forms some romantic waterfalls, called the Devils-mill, the Rumbling-bridge, and the Caldron-linn.

Devonshire, a county of England, 70 miles long and 64 broad, bounded on the NW and N by the Bristol channel, E by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, SE and S by the English channel, and W by Cornwall. It contains 1,690,000 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds, and 398 parishes; and has one city and 35 market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 343,004; and it sends 26 members to parliament. The air is so mild in the valleys, that the myrtle grows unsheltered; but it is cold and bleak on the mountains. The soil is various, for the lower grounds are naturally fertile, and the hills are very barren. In the eastern part there is plenty of good corn, and fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The southern part is remarkably fertile; and fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, from which a great quantity of cider is made. On the coast is found a peculiar rich sand, of singular service to husbandmen. The middle part is occupied by the forest of Dartmoor. The western part abounds with game, especially hares, pheasants, and woodcocks; and here is a bird so very small, that it is reputed a humming-bird, and like that constructs its nest on the extreme branches of trees. Devonshire was formerly more celebrated for its mines than even Cornwall; and although the latter has nearly monopolized the trade, the stannary laws in some degree remain in force. Here are veins of loadstone; likewise quarries of good stone and slate, great quantities of which are exported. In the SW parts are much marble, and in many places marble rocks are the basis of the high road. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Taw, Torridge, Ex, Teign, and Dart. Exeter is the capital.

Deuprag, a town of Tibet, in the country of Siniagur, seated at the conflux of the Allaknandara with the Ganges, 23 miles S of Sirinagur.

Deux Ponts, or *Zweybrucken*, a late duchy of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It formerly belonged to the kings of Sweden of the house of Zweybrucken, which line becoming extinct in 1731, the count of Birkenfeld obtained possession in 1733. The country is mountainous, but celebrated for mines of quicksilver, and yields abundance of corn, wood, and wine. It now belongs to France, and is included in the department of Mont Tonnerre.

Deux Ponts, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately the capital of the duchy of the same name, with a magnificent palace. It is seated on the Erbach, 49 miles NNW of Strasburg, and 50 SW of Mentz. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Diarbek, or *Diarbekir*, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between the Tigris and Euphrates; bounded on the N by Armenia, E by Curdistan, S by Irac-Arabi, and W by Syria. It was the ancient Mesopotamia.

Diarbekir, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the province of Diarbek, and the residence of a pacha. The Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Christians, who are above 20,000 in number. It has a great trade in red Turkey leather, and cotton cloth of the same colour. It is seated on the Tigris, 150 miles NNE of Aleppo. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 37 18 N.

Die, a town of France, in the department of Drome, lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the river Drome, 24 miles SE of Valence.

Dieburg, a town of Germany, in the

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late electorate of Mentz, 10 miles SW of Aschaffenburg.

Diego, St. a town on the coast of New Albion, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. The European olive flourishes in its vicinity, from which good oil is made. The port affords excellent anchorage. Lon. 117 18 W, lat. 32 40 N.

Diekirch, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, situate on the Semoy, 18 miles N of Luxemburg.

Diepholtz, a town and castle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It has manufactures of coarse woollen and linen cloth, and stands on the river Hunte, near the lake Dummer, 30 miles NW of Minden. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Dieppe, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a good harbour formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. The principal trade consists in fish, ivory toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is not so considerable as formerly. It is 30 miles N of Rouen, and 132 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Dierdorf, a town of Westphalia, capital of the upper county of Wied, with a castle; situate on the Wiedbach, 10 miles NNW of Coblentz.

Diernstein, a town of Austria, with an Augustine convent, and the ruins of a castle, in which Richard I of England was imprisoned. It is seated on the Danube, 17 miles NE of St. Polten.

Diesen, a town of Bavaria, on the W side of the lake Ammersee, 10 miles SE of Landsberg.

Diesenhofen, a town of Swisserland, in Thurgau, seated on the Rhine, five miles S of Schaffhausen.

Diest, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with considerable manufactures of cloth, stockings, &c. seated on the Demer, 16 miles NE of Louvain.

Dietz, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dietz, and seated on the Lahn, 24 miles WSW of Wetzlar. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Dieuze, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is seated on the Seille, 22 miles NE of Nancy.

Diez, St. a town of France, in the department of Vosges. It had lately a celebrated chapter, whose canons were obliged to produce proofs of nobility. It is seated on the Meurthe, 30 miles SE of Luneville.

Dighton, a town of Massachusets, in Bristol county, situate near Taunton river, seven miles SSW of Taunton.

Dignant, a town of Istria, three miles from the gulf of Venice, and 45 S of Trieste.

Digne, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Alps, and a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and seated on the Bleone, 30 miles S by W of Embrun. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Dijon, a city of France, lately an archbishopric, but now a bishopric, and capital of the department of Côte d'Or. The public structures, and particularly the churches, are very fine. In front of the Palace Royale, is the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy; and at the gates of Dijon is a chartreuse, in which some of those princes are interred. Dijon is seated in a pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles NE of Autun. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Dili; see *Delos*.

Dilla, a mountain of Hindoostan, on the coast of Tellicherry, 20 miles N by W of Tellicherry.

Dillenburg, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, capital of a county of the same name, rich in mines of copper and iron. It has a fortress, on a mountain; the usual residence of the prince of Nassau-Dillenburg; and is seated on the Dillen, 14 miles NNW of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Dillengen, a town of Suabia, with a catholic university, seated on the Danube, 17 miles NW of Augsburg.

Dimotuc, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated on a mountain, surrounded by the Meriza, 12 miles SW of Adrianople.

Dinagepour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in Bengal; seated near the W branch of the Teesta, 102 miles N by E of Moorshedabad. Lon. 88 45 E, lat. 25 36 N.

Dinant, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated on a craggy mountain, by the river Rance, 20 miles S of St. Malo.

Dinant, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a castle, and eight churches. The chief trade is in leather, and in the vicinity are quarries of marble and mines of iron. It is seated near the Meuse, 15 miles SSE of Namur, and 44 SW of Liege.

Dinasmouthy, a town of Wales, in

Merionethshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It stands at the foot of a high precipice, on the river Dyfi, 18 miles S by W of Bala, and 196 NW of London.

Dindigul, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 86 miles long and 40 broad, lying between Coimbetore and Travancore, and chiefly fertile in rice. On the defeat of Tippoo in 1799 it became subject to the British.

Dindigul, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name, with a fortress on a rock It is 40 miles NNW of Madura, and 77 SE of Coimbetore. Lon. 78 2 E, lat. 10 24 N.

Dingelfing, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Iser, 20 miles ENE of Landschut.

Dingle, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. The chief exports are butter, beef, corn, and linen. It is seated at the head of an inlet, on the N side of Dingle bay, 28 miles WSW of Tralee. Lon. 10 38 W, lat. 51 58 N.

Dingwall, a borough of Scotland, in Rossshire. Some linen yarn is manufactured here, and there is a lintmill in the neighbourhood. It is seated at the head of the frith of Cromarty, 18 miles W of Cromarty.

Dinkelspil, a town of Suabia, lately imperial. It has a foundation of Teutonic knights, and a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks. It is seated on the Wernitz, 18 miles NNW of Horlingen.

Dirschau, a fortified town of W Prussia, seated on the Vistula, nine miles W of Marienburg.

Disentis, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Grisons, with an abbey founded in the seventh century. It is situate near the sources of the Rhine, 10 miles SSW of Ilantz.

Dishley, a village in Leicestershire, two miles NW of Loughborough, rendered famous by a native grazier and farmer, Robert Bakewell (who died in 1795) from his successful experiments and practices in the improvement of live stock.

Dismal Swamp, a marshy tract of the United States, on the coast of N Carolina, 50 miles long and 30 broad, entirely covered with trees and brushwood. It occupies the whole country between Albemarle sound and Pamlico sound.

Diss, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of canvas and hose; seated on the side of a hill, by the river Waveney, 19 miles S of Norwich, and 86 NNE of London.

Dissen, or *Tisten*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, noted for salt-works, 16 miles SE of Osnaburg.

Distington, a village in Cumberland, four miles N by E of Whitehaven. A great quantity of lime is burnt here, and sent to Harrington and Whitehaven for exportation.

Diu, an island of Hindoostan, three miles long and one broad, making the S point of Guzerat, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. On it is a fortified town of the same name, built of freestone and marble; and it contains some fine churches, erected by the Portuguese, about the time they took possession of the island in 1515. The trade of the town, once so important, is almost entirely removed to Surat. It is 180 miles W by S of Surat, and 200 NW of Bombay. Lon. 70 5 E, lat. 20 45 N.

Dixan, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, seated on the top of a conical hill, and inhabited by Moors and Christians. Their chief trade is stealing children, and carrying them to a market at Masuah, whence they are sent to Arabia or India. It is 34 miles S of Masuah.

Dixmude, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, celebrated for its excellent cheese and butter. It is seated on the Yper, 13 miles N of Ypres.

Dizier, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Marne, 13 miles NNE of Joinville.

Dnieper, anciently the Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, and flowing in a southerly direction, enters the Black sea, between Cherson and Oczakof. Through its whole course, of above 800 miles, its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the influx of the Samara, and continue for above 40 miles; but these may be passed in spring by loaded barks.

Dniester, a river, the ancient Tyras, which rises in Galicia, in Austrian Poland, and flows to Chockzim, dividing Podolia from Moldavia; it then separates Bessarbia from the Russian government of Catharinenslaf, and having watered Bender, enters the Black sea, at Akerman.

Dobelin, a town of Courland, 20 miles SW of Mittau.

Dobrzin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko, seated on a rock, near the Vistula, 14 miles NW of Ploczko.

Dockum, a town of Holland, in W Friesland, near the mouth of the river Ee, 10 miles NE of Lewarden.

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Dodbrook, a town in Devonshire, with a market every third Wednesday, and noted as being the first place where white ale was brewed. It stands on the Salcomb, by which it is parted from Kingsbridge, 208 miles WSW of London.

Doel, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Scheldt, opposite Lillo, seven miles NW of Antwerp.

Doesburg, a town of Holland, in Gelderland. It has been often taken; and the reduction of it, in 1586, was the first exploit of the English forces sent by queen Elisabeth to the assistance of the Dutch. It is seated on the Yssel, 10 miles SSW of Zutphen.

Dofar; see *Dafar*.

Dogado, a province of Italy, in the duchy of Venice, in which is the capital. It is bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, S by Polesino, W by Paduano, and N by Trevisano. It comprehends many small islands near it, called the *Lagunes of Venice*.

Dol, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, lately an episcopal see; situate in a morass, five miles from the sea, and 21 SE of St. Malo.

Dolce Aqua, a town of Piedmont, with a castle, seated on the Nervia, five miles N of Vintimiglia.

Dolcigno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, and a citadel; seated on the Drino, 40 miles SE of Scutari. Lon. 19 34 E, lat. 42 12 N.

Dole, a town of France, in the department of Jura, on the river Doubs, 25 miles WSW of Besançon.

Dolgelly, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday, and a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, undied, called webbing. It is seated on the river Wnion, at the foot of the mountain Cader Idris, 12 miles SE of Harlech, and 212 NW of London.

Dollart Bay, a bay or lake separating E Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, in Holland. It was formed by an inundation of the sea in 1277, when 33 villages are said to have been destroyed.

Domazlize, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the rivulet Cadbuzz, 17 miles S of Pilsen.

Dombaco, a small island near the coast of Birmah, in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 94 35 E, lat. 17 32 N.

Domtes, a late principality and small country of France, in Burgundy, of which Trevoux was the capital. It is now part of the department of Ain.

Dombrowaz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 60 miles SW of Lemberg.

Domfront, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on a craggy rock, by the river Varenne, 35 miles NW of Alençon.

Domingo, St. or *Hispaniola*, one of the richest islands in the W Indies, 400 miles in length and 120 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492, who called it Hispaniola; but building a city to which he gave the name of St. Domingo, the island is now more frequently called by that name than Hispaniola. The natives call it Hayti, or highland, for such it presents itself, particularly to the N. The island is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N and SE would be insupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has mines of gold, talc, and crystal; extensive and rich vallies; and immense verdant plains where numerous herds pasture in common. The chief rivers are the Artibonite, St. Jago, Neyba, Yuna, Ozama, and Nisao. The Spaniards had possession of the whole island for 120 years; in the first fifteen of which they reduced at least a million of inhabitants to 60,000. They were afterward forced to divide the island with the French, who had the W part, but not equal to one third; and the Spaniards retained the E, which is the most fruitful. This joint possession continued till 1795, when the Spaniards ceded their part to the French. Since the revolution in France this island has been subject to great calamities. In 1791 an insurrection began in the French part, and in a short time not less than 100,000 blacks were in arms; the manufactures and plantations appeared as one general conflagration, and the plains and mountains were covered with carnage and blood. An African by birth, named Toussaint, was afterward invested with the command of the blacks and mulattos. In 1802 the French sent an additional force, and after several encounters the negro chief was induced to accept of apparently favorable terms; but soon after he was perfidiously seized, and sent in irons to France, where he perished in a dungeon. Two other black chiefs, Dessalines and Christophe, saved themselves by flight; the natives again flew to arms; and the French troops fell victims to the climate. Dessalines succeeded to the authority of Toussaint,

and in 1804 caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Hayti. In 1806 the chiefs begun to war against each other, and the black emperor was killed. Christophe was elected chief in his place; and in 1811 was crowned king of Hayti. He is in possession of the town and harbour of St. Nicholas, and has long been in a state of warfare with other chiefs, particularly Pethion, who is possessed of Port au Prince. In 1809, the Spaniards, aided by the British, finally expelled the French from the E part of this island, and regained their ancient capital. St. Domingo lies between Jamaica to the W, and Porto Rico to the E.

Domingo, St. the capital of the E part of the island of St. Domingo, and an archbishop's see. It is of a quadrangular form, two miles and a half in circuit, with the E side to the river Ozama, and the S to the sea; and is defended by forts and batteries. The ramparts that surround the city, and the walls of the houses, are formed of a glutinous red earth mixed with lime, which acquires a hardness and durability equal to stone. The cathedral is a large structure, forming the S side of the main square, and in it is preserved the first cross Columbus planted in the island. On the right of the high altar, for many years, rested the remains of that great man, brought from Seville in a brass coffin; but, on the island being ceded to the French, they were removed to Havanna in 1796. The convents and nunneries are spacious buildings; and the palace is a good plain edifice. Here are barracks for 2000 men, and a fine arsenal. The houses are built in a square form, with flat roofs, and have a court in the middle. The harbour was formerly good, but is now choaked up with sand and mud, that its commerce has been long extinct. This city was the last principal place in the island retained by the French, who surrendered it in 1809 to the British and Spanish forces. The inhabitants are estimated at 22,000, but before the late calamities were far more numerous. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 18 20 N.

Dominica, one of the Windward Caribbee islands in the W Indies. It lies about half-way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, and is 28 miles long and 13 broad. It was taken by the English in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783; and in 1795 they made an unsuccessful attempt, for all the Frenchmen that landed were either killed or taken prisoners. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the W Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets. The capital is Charlotte-town.

Dominica, the largest of the islands of the Pacific ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

Domino, St. one of the Tremiti islands, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples.

Domitz, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a fort, seated at the confluence of the Elve and Elbe, 25 miles S of Schwerin.

Dommel, a river of Dutch Brabant, which receives the Aa below Bois le Duc, and then flows into the Meuse.

Domo d'Ossola, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, seated on the Tosa, 20 miles N of Varallo.

Dompaire, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 10 miles WNW of Epinal.

Domremy, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, the birthplace of the celebrated Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is seated on the Meuse, five miles N of Neufchateau.

Domvillers, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 14 miles N of Verdun.

Don, a river of Russia, which separates the SE part of Europe from Asia. It issues from the lake St. John, in the government of Tula, and flows into the sea of Asoph, by several mouths. This river has so many windings, and such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the spring, on the melting of the snows; and flat-bottomed boats only, except in the same season, can pass into the sea of Asoph. Its whole course is estimated to be 660 miles; and in the spring it rises above sixteen feet, and inundates the adjacent plains.

Don, a river of Scotland, which rises in the W part of Aberdeenshire, receives the Urie-water at Inverary, passes by Kintore, and enters the German ocean, at Old Aberdeen.

Don, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the borders of Cheshire, flows by Penistone, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, and Thorn, and joins the Ouse near its termination in the Humber.

Donaghadee, a small seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, 20 miles WSW of Port Patrick, in Scotland, be-

tween which two places are regular packet-boats. At the entrance of the harbour is a lighthouse, which with that at Port Patrick renders the passage convenient in the darkest night. It is 15 miles E by N of Belfast.

Donaueschingen, or *Donesschingen*, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg. It is the chief residence of the prince; in the court-yard of whose palace are some springs, collected in a reservoir about 30 feet square, which has the honour of being called the head of the Danube. It is 13 miles NNW of Scaffhausen.

Donawert, a strong town of Bavaria, seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Wernitz, 25 miles N by W of Augsburg.

Doncaster, a town in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle, now in ruins; and has manufactures of stockings, waistcoats, and gloves. The houses are well built, and many genteel families reside here, who have their assemblies, concerts, &c. It is seated on the river Don, 37 miles S of York, and 158 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Doncherry, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Meuse, three miles W of Sedan.

Donegal, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 miles long and 44 broad; bounded on the W and N by the ocean, E by Londonderry and Tyrone, and S by Fermanagh and the bay of Donegal. It contains about 140,000 inhabitants, is divided into 42 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is, in general, a champaign country, has extensive linen manufactures, and abounds with harbours. Lifford is the capital.

Donegal, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, with a fine old castle. It stands at the extremity of a large bay, to which it gives name, at the influx of the Eask, 10 miles N by E of Ballyshannon, and 28 SW of Lifford. Lon. 7 47 W, lat. 54 36 N.

Doneraile, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Near it are quarries of variegated marble. It is situate on the Awbeg, 23 miles N by W of Cork, and 34 S of Limerick.

Dohetz; see *Danaetz*.

Dongola, or *Dungala*, a town of Nubia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It contains 10,000 houses of wood, and is seated on the Nile, among mountains, 500 miles N by W of Sennar. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 19 25 N.

Donjon, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 24 miles SE of Moulins.

Donnington, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. Much hemp is cultivated in the neighbourhood. It is eight miles WSW of Boston, and 106 N of London.

Donzy, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, 22 miles N of Nevers.

Dooab, a fertile tract of Hindoostan, between the Ganges and Jumna, near the approximation of those two rivers. The principal part of it is subject to the nabob of Oude.

Doon, a river of Scotland, which issues from a lake of the same name in Ayrshire, and enters the frith of Clyde, two miles S of Ayr.

Doran, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the side of a mountain, 28 miles S of Sana.

Dorat, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Abran, near its junction with the Sevre, 25 miles N of Limoges.

Dorchester, a borough and the capital of Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It was formerly much larger, and the ruins of the walls are still to be seen in some places. It has three churches; and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town, which has no manufactures, but is famous for excellent ale. A little to the S is a Roman amphitheatre, constructed of chalk and turf, supposed to be the most perfect in the kingdom. One mile to the SW is Maiden castle, another work of the Romans; there are three ramparts and ditches, nearly oval, and the whole area is 115 acres. Dorchester is seated on the river Frome, 53 miles E of Exeter, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 50 43 N.

Dorchester, a town in Oxfordshire, which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It was a bishop's see, till 1086, when William the conqueror translated it to Lincoln; and it had five churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral. It is seated on the Tame, 10 miles SE of Oxford, and 49 WNW of London.

Dorchester, a town of Massachusets, in Norfolk county, with manufactures of paper, chocolate, snuff, leather, and shoes. It is two miles S of Boston.

Dordogne, a department of France, which includes the late province of Pe-

rigord. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and joins the Garonne, near Bourdeaux. The capital is Perigueux.

Dorestra; see *Silistria*.

Dorking, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, and a great trade in lime, flour, and fine poultry; seated near the river Mole, 11 miles E of Guilford, and 23 SSW of London.

Dorn, a village in a detached part of Worcestershire, three miles SE of Camden in Gloucestershire. The Roman fossway runs through it, and abundance of coin, both Roman and British, have been found here.

Dornburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Weimar, with a castle; situate on a hill, by the river Saale, 14 miles E of Weimar.

Dornoch, a borough of Scotland, capital of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. It is a small place, and half in ruins, but was formerly the residence of the bishops of Caithness, and part of the cathedral is kept up as the parish church. Is is 40 miles NE of Inverness. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 57 52 N.

Dorpt, or *Dorpat*, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a university; seated on the Ember, between the lakes Wosero and Pepas, 60 miles S of Narva. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 58 18 N.

Dorsetshire, a county of England, 50 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, E by Hampshire, S by the English channel, and W by Devonshire and Somersetshire. It contains nearly 775,000 acres; is divided into 34 hundreds, and 248 parishes; and has 24 market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 115,319; and it sends 20 members to parliament. The soil is generally rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy; the northern part, which is divided by a range of chalk hills from the southern, affords good pasturage for cattle; while the southern part chiefly consists of fine downs, and feeds incredible numbers of sheep. The chalk hills, which run through every county from the SE part of the kingdom thus far, terminate at the further extremity of this; but on the coast, chalk cliffs extend beyond it into Devonshire, 10 miles W of Lyme. From the Hampshire border to the neighbourhood of Blandford a heathy common extends, which causes an exception to the general character of fertility which this county merits; but the rich vales to the SW make ample amends. The principal rivers are the Stour and Frome. Here is plenty of poultry of all sorts, swans, woodcocks, pheasants, partridges, fieldfares, &c. The products are corn, wool, hemp, fine stone, and some marble. This county is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. Dorchester is the capital. See *Portland* and *Purbeck*.

Dorsten, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the county of Recklinghausen, seated on the Lippe, 15 miles E by N of Wesel.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, a town of S Holland, on an island formed by the Meuse, which is here called the Merwe. It is famous for a protestant synod held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Armenius. Here are several Lutheran and Calvinist churches, a fine council-house, an excellent academy, and the mint of S Holland. It has a good harbour, and a great trade in corn, wine, and timber; of the latter immense rafts are floated hither from Andernach, in Germany. Its natural situation is such, that it has never been taken by an enemy; but it surrendered to the French in 1795. It is 10 miles SE of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Dortmund, a strong town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck. It was lately imperial, and is seated on the Emster, 15 miles SW of Ham. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 5 31 N.

Dotekom, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a foundery for bombs and cannon-balls; seated on the Yssel, 10 miles SE of Doesburg.

Douarnenez, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on a bay of the same name, at the entrance of the English channel, eight miles NW of Quimper.

Douay, a city of France, capital of the department of Nord, with a fine arsenal, a foundery for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1710, and retaken by the French, in 1712, after the suspension of arms. It is seated on the Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Deule, 15 miles NW of Cambray. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Doubs, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It is so named from a river which flows into the Saone, below Verdun. Besançon is the capital.

Doue, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with

a considerable manufacture of druggets and tammies. Near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock. It is nine miles SW of Saumur.

Dove, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, near Buxton, parts the county from Staffordshire, and joins the Trent, four miles below Burton.

Dover, a seaport in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate between two high cliffs, and on that E from the town is an ancient castle, in which there are barracks for 3000 men. The town is also defended by several batteries. It was once walled round, and had 10 gates, but there now remain only three, and those much out of repair; also seven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town and one in the castle. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 14,845. It was formerly deemed the key of the island, and is the principal of the cinque ports. It is the station of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, which are of great height; and hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is 15 miles SE of Canterbury and 72 of London. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Dover, the capital of the state of Delaware, in Kent county. The chief trade is in corn and flour. It stands on Jones creek, four miles from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 66 SSW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 34 W, lat. 39 10 N.

Dover, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Strafford county; situate on the Cochees, four miles above its junction with the Pascata, and 14 NW of Portsmouth.

Douglas, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, on a river of the same name, which joins the Clyde, above Lanerk. Here is Douglas castle, a modern building, erected on the site and in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 37 miles W of Edinburg.

Douglas, a seaport of the isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, with the best harbour in the island, which renders it the principal mart of trade. A packet-boat sails hence weekly to Whitehaven. The town rises near the S point of the bay in a triangular form, and the residence of the English is chiefly confined to this spot. Near the mouth of the harbour is an ancient fort, and a modern lighthouse. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 54 5 N.

Douglas, Cape, a promontory on the W coast of America, the W point of the entrance of Cook Inlet. Its summit forms two very high mountains. Lon. 153 30 W, lat. 58 56 N.

Doulaincourt, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 10 miles SW of Joinville.

Doulens, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with two citadels; seated on the Autie, 15 miles N of Amiens.

Doune, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with the ruin of a huge square castle, whose tower is yet full 80 feet in height. Here is a manufacture of pistols, and an extensive cotton-mill. It is seated on the Teith, eight miles NW of Stirling, and 32 SW of Perth.

Dourdan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a manufacture of silk and worsted stockings; seated on the Orge, 25 miles SW of Paris.

Douro, a river which rises in Spain, in the mountains of Urbion, on the E borders of Old Castile, and flows W through that province and Leon to the NE point of Portugal; it then turns S, and having separated Leon from Tra los Montes, again takes a W course, crossing Portugal to Oporto, where it enters the Atlantic ocean.

Dowlatabad, formerly called Amednagur, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan; bounded on the N by Candeish and Malway, W by the Gauts, S by Visiapour and Golconda, and E by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

Dowlatabad, a large fortress of Hindoostan, which gives name to the province. It is built on a rock, almost perpendicular on every side, and rising 420 feet above the plain. It is 10 miles NW of Aurungabad.

Down, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles long and 34 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish sea, W by Armagh, NW by Antrim, and S by Carlingford bay and the ocean. It is divided into 72 parishes, sends four members to parliament, and contains about 204,500 inhabitants. It is in general fertile, has numerous bleach-greens, and in the rough parts many horses are bred. The chief rivers are the Lagan and Newry.

Down, or *Downpatrick*, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Down, and a bishop's see united with Connor. The cathedral is a new edifice, not yet completed. It sends one member to parliament, and stands on the SW branch of Strangford Lough,

74 miles N by E of Dublin. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 29 N.

Downham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Ouse. Every Monday is brought hither, to the river side, a prodigious quantity of butter, which is sent up in boats to Cambridge, and thence conveyed in wagons to London, under the name of Cambridge butter. It is 11 miles S of Lynn, and 86 N by E of London.

Downington, a town of Pennsylvania, in Chester county, on the E side of Brandywine creek, 33 miles W by N of Philadelphia.

Downs, a famous road for shipping, on the E coast of Kent, between the N and S Foreland. See *Godwin Sands*.

Downton, a borough in Wiltshire, which has now no market, seated on the Avon, six miles SE of Salisbury, and 88 WSW of London.

Drauburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the river Drave, 12 miles E of Lavamund.

Drachenfels, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Cologne, with a citadel, seven miles NNW of Lintz.

Dracut, a town of Massachusets, in Middlesex county, on the N bank of the Merrimac, at Patucket-falls, 28 miles SW of Exeter, and 30 NNW of Boston.

Dradate, a town of Nubia, with a harbour on the Red sea, and wells of good water in the vicinity. It is 36 miles NNW of Suakem.

Dragomestro, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, 44 miles WSW of Lepanto.

Draguignan, a town of France, in the department of Var, 10 miles NW of Frejus.

Dramburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, seated on the Drage, 25 miles E by N of New Stargard.

Dras; see *Darah*.

Drave, a river which rises in Germany, at Innichen in Tyrol, flows through Carinthia and Stiria, then along the confines of Sclavonia and Lower Hungary, passing by Essek, and a little after joins the Danube.

Drayton, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Tern, 17 miles NE of Shrewsbury, and 151 NW of London.

Drentelburg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 18 miles NNW of Cassel.

Dresden, a city of Germany, and the capital of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the old and new town, which are united by a grand bridge, and surrounded by strong fortifications. It has a castle, an academy of painting and sculpture, and a magnificent church for the Roman catholics. The houses are built of freestone, almost all of the same height; and though the palaces are few, it is deemed the handsomest city in Germany. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China; and the picture gallery may claim precedence over every individual gallery in Italy. The city and suburbs are estimated to contain 50,000 inhabitants, near 5000 of whom are catholics, and there are about 800 Jews. Here are manufactures of gold and silver lace, jewellery, porcelain, paper-hangings, and wind-instruments of music. Dresden was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, but was soon restored; again taken by him in 1756, but retaken in 1759; and it was bombarded by him in 1760, for nine days, when he was obliged to raise the siege. It is 80 miles NNW of Prague. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 51 6 N.

Dreux, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, with a considerable manufacture of cloth for the army. It is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 48 miles W by S of Paris. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Driesen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Warta, 20 miles E of Landsberg.

Driffield, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable trade in corn, by a canal to the river Hull. It is 28 miles E by N of York, and 196 N of London.

Drinaward, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on a small island formed by the Drino, on the confines of Bosnia.

Drino, a river of European Turkey, which has its source on the E frontiers of Albania, and runs into the bay of Drino, in the gulf of Venice.

Drino, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, 80 miles ESE of Ragusa. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 42 48 N.

Dristra; see *Silistria*.

Drogheda, a seaport and borough of Ireland, a county of itself, and capital of the county of Louth; but the assizes are held at Dundalk. It is surrounded by a wall with four gates, and divided by the river Boynes into two parishes, each of which has a church; that on the S side of the river being in the county of Meath. It sends one member to parliament. Near this place was the celebrated battle of the Boyne, in which William III gained a complete

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Dumbartonshire, anciently called *Lennox*, a county of Scotland; bounded on the N by Perthshire, NE and E by Stirlingshire, S by the counties of Lanerk and Renfrew, and W by Argyleshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles; its breadth not above 12. It is divided into 12 parishes, and in 1801 contained 20,710 inhabitants. The W part of this county abounds with great morasses; but near the rivers it is fertile in corn. See *Lomond, Loch*.

Dumblane, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, formerly the see of a bishop. Part of the cathedral now serves for a parish church. Near this place, on a heath called Sheriff-muir, a bloody but undecisive battle was fought, between the duke of Argyle and the rebel earl of Mar, in 1715. It is seated on the Allan, six miles N of Stirling, and 28 SW of Perth.

Dumboo, a town of Negroland, in Bornou, a little to the W of a salt lake of the same name, 170 miles NNW of Bornou. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 22 2 N.

Dumfries, a town of Virginia, chief of Prince William county. It is situate on the N side of Quantico creek, four miles above its entrance into the Potomac, and 20 SW of Alexandria. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 38 30 N.

Dumfries, a borough of Scotland, capital of Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Nith, eight miles from its mouth in Solway frith. It is a regular well-built town; and in 1801 the number of inhabitants was 7288. Here is no considerable trade, nor manufacture, though almost every branch of commercial and mechanical industry is practised. The amusements of the town, and its healthy situation, allure many of the gentry from the neighbouring counties. It is 30 miles WNW of Carlisle, and 75 S by W of Edinburg. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 55 9 N.

Dumfriesshire, a county of Scotland, 50 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the N by the shires of Lanerk and Peebles, E by those of Selkirk and Roxburg, S by Solway frith, and W by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr. It is divided into 42 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 54,547. It contains a large morass, called Locher Moss; and the principal rivers are the Esk, Annan, and Nith. A great part of the county is mountainous and heathy, but the valleys are extremely fertile. It has abundance of freestone and limestone, and rich mines of lead and coal.

Dun, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 15 miles NNW of Verdun.

Dun le Roi, a town of France, in the department of Cher, on the river Auron, 15 miles S of Bourges.

Dunamond, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It formerly belonged to the duchy of Courland, but was taken by the Swedes in their wars with the Poles. In 1700 it was taken by the Poles, and retaken the next year, by Charles XII. In 1710, it was taken by Peter the great. It is situate at the mouth of the Dwina, 15 miles NW of Riga, and 20 N of Mittau. Lon. 23 41 E, lat. 57 5 N.

Dunbar, a borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, seated on a bay of the German ocean. It has a small harbour, of difficult access, defended by a battery; also a dry dock and a rope-work. The principal trade is the exportation of corn. Here was anciently a castle, now in ruins, which stood on a rock, and was deemed impregnable. Under the rock are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and between the harbour and the castle is a stratum of vast basaltic columns. Dunbar is remarkable for the defeat of John Baliol by earl Warrenne, in 1296; and for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots, in 1650. It is 27 miles E of Edinburg. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Duncannon, a fortress and village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on Waterford harbour, which it defends. It is four miles W of Feathard, and 15 S of New Ross.

Dundalk, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. The assizes for the county are held here; and it sends one member to parliament. It has manufactures of linen and muslin, and stands on a bay of the same name, 22 miles N of Drogheda. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Dundee, a borough of Scotland, in Angusshire, with an excellent harbour. The new church, the townhouse, and the trades-hall are elegant structures. The lofty tower, in the middle of the town, is part of a magnificent consecrated edifice, built in the 12th century. Most of the streets are neat, and the houses well built; but the new streets are spacious and elegant. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 26,084. Here are manufactures of glass, coarse linen, canvas, cordage, thread, buckram, tanned leather, shoes, and hats; and also a sugar-house. It is seated on the frith of Tay, 14 miles NW of St. Andrew. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 56 28 N.

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Dundonald, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, two miles s of Irvine. It has an extensive cotton manufacture, and near it is the royal castle of Dundonald.

Dundrum, a village of Ireland, in the county of Down, with the ruins of a strong castle; seated on a bay of the same name; seven miles SW of Downpatrick.

Dunfermline, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good trade and a considerable manufacture of linen goods, particularly diapers. Here is a part of a royal palace, in which Charles I was born, and the princess Elisabeth, wife to George I. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, part of the remains of which now serve for a parish church. In this abbey were buried Malcolm and his queen, and seven other Scotish monarchs. Dunfermline in 1801 contained 9980 inhabitants. It is 15 miles NW of Edinburg. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Dungala; see *Dongola*.

Dungannon, a borough of Ireland, capital of Tyrone; but the assizes are held at Omagh. It sends one member to parliament. Here is a freeschool founded by Charles I, and in the vicinity are several coal mines. It is seated on a hill, 14 miles NNW of Armagh. Lon. 6 55 W, lat. 54 30 N.

Dungarvon, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, with a castle. The town is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct from the river Phinisk. It sends one member to parliament, and is seated on Dungarvon bay, 27 miles SW of Waterford. Lon. 7 56 W, lat. 51 58 N.

Dungeness, a cape on the S coast of Kent, on which is a fort and a lighthouse, eight miles S by W of New Romney. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Dungsbay Head, a promontory of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, which is the NE extremity of Great Britain. Here is the ruin of John o' Groat's House, famous for its local situation at the northern corner of the kingdom; and on the highest part of the head, near the edge of the precipice, is the foundation of a building supposed to have been a watch-tower. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 58 45 N.

Dunkeld, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, situate amid vast rocks, partly naked and partly wooded, through which flows the river Tay. Its romantic situation, and the benefit of drinking goats whey, render this place the resort of much genteel company in summer. It is the market-town of the Highlands on that side, and carries on a manufacture of linen and yarn. The duke of Athol has a fine seat here, skreened by the Grampian mountains; and near it are the ruins of a cathedral, part of which is now the parish church. Dunkeld is 12 miles NW of Perth.

Dunkirk, a seaport of France, in the department of Nord. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by Charles II, in 1662. Lewis XIV made it one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713 The French afterward resumed their works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763. They continued thus till the peace of 1783, when the works were again resumed; and the next year it was declared a free port. The English attempted to besiege this place in 1793, but were obliged to retire. Dunkirk is divided into the old and new town; and the inhabitants, estimated at 80,000, had a great deal of commerce. By means of a sluice, 42 feet wide, the basin within the town will hold 40 ships of the line always floating. It is 22 miles SW of Ostend. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Dunleer, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth, eight miles NNW of Drogheda.

Dunmanaway, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a flourishing linen manufacture, situate on the Bandon, 32 miles WSW of Cork.

Dunmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, eight miles NNE of Tuam, and 25 W of Roscommon.

Dunmow, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays, seated on a hill, 13 miles NNW of Chelmsford, and 38 NE of London.

Dunmow, Little, a village two miles from Dunmow It had once a monastery, and part of the priory now forms the parish church. This place is famous for the tenure of its manor; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and swear they have not repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive a flitch of bacon.

Dunnet Head, an extensive promontory of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. Its N extremity, in the

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Pentland frith, is the moſt northern point of Great Britain. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 58 35 N.

Dunnose, a cape in the Engliſh channel, on the SE ſide of the iſle of Wight. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 34 N.

Dunse, a town of Scotland, the largeſt in Berwickſhire, with a woollen manufacture, and a celebrated mineral well, ſimilar to that of Tunbridge in England. It is ſituate under a hill, near the river Whiteadder, 14 miles W of Berwick, and 40 ESE of Edinburg. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 47 N.

Dunstable, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is of great antiquity, having been ruined by the Danes, and reſtored by Henry I, who made it a borough, but no members were ever ſent to parliament. The church is the remainder of a priory, and oppoſite to it is a farm houſe, once a royal palace. Dunſtable has four ſtreets, in the direction of the four cardinal points; and is famous for elegant hats, baſkets, &c. made of ſtraw. It is ſeated on a chalky hill, 17 miles S of Bedford, and 33 NW of London.

Dunstaffnage, a caſtle of Scotland, in Argyleſhire, one of the firſt ſeats of the Pictiſh and Scotiſh monarchs. Here was long preſerved the famous ſtone, uſed as the coronation ſeat of the Scotiſh monarchs, which was removed to Scone by Keneth II, and thence by Edward I, in 1296, to Weſtminſter abbey, where it now is an appendage to the coronation chair. Some of the ancient regalia ſtill continue in the caſtle; and near it is a ſmall rooflefs chapel, of elegant architecture, where ſeveral of the kings of Scotland are ſaid to be interred. It ſtands on a promontory, almoſt inſulated, at the entrance of Loch Etive, 24 miles NW of Inverary.

Dunster, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Friday. It has a caſtle, on a ſteep knoll; and at one corner of the terrace is an ancient turret, ſuppoſed to be part of the original caſtle, built in the time of William I. A priory ſtood on the NW ſide of the caſtle, part of which now ſerves for the pariſh-church. It ſtands on the edge of a vale, near the Briſtol channel, 20 miles NW of Taunton, and 161 W of London.

Dunwich, a borough in Suffolk, which has now no market, nor place of public worſhip. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and had many churches, which have been ſwallowed up by the ſea. The remains of two churches and a palace are the only marks left of its former greatneſs. It is ſeated at the top of a looſe cliff, 24 miles S of Yarmouth, and 100 N of London.

Duquella, a province of Morocco, about 80 miles long and 60 broad, exceedingly fertile in corn and paſture.

Durance, a river of France, which is formed, near Briançon, of the rivulets Dure and Ance, and flows by Embrun, Tallard, Siſteron, Monoſque, Caivaillon, and Avignon, into the Rhone.

Durango, a town of Spain, in Biſcay, 17 miles SE of Bilboa.

Durango, a city of New Spain, capital of New Biſcay, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The inhabitants are eſtimated at 12,000. It ſtands in the SW part of the province, in a fertile diſtrict, 170 miles NW of Zacatecas. Lon. 103 36 W, lat. 24 25 N.

Durazzo, a town of European Turkey, capital of Albania, and a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It has a ruined fortreſs, and a good harbour on the gulf of Venice, 50 miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 36 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Durbunga, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, near the river Gogary, 50 miles NE of Patna.

Durbuy, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, ſeated on the Ourthe, 20 miles S by W of Liege.

Duren, a fortified town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; ſeated on the river Roer, 12 miles S of Juliers.

Durham, a county of England, 47 miles long and 37 broad; bounded on the N by Northumberland, E by the German ocean, S and SW by Yorkſhire, and W by Weſtmorland and Cumberland. It is uſually called the Biſhopric of Durham, from the ſovereign power formerly poſſeſſed by the biſhops, who yet enjoy great privileges. It contains 610,000 acres; and is divided into four wards, and 113 pariſhes, which include one city and nine market-towns. Beſide theſe is a detached part, ſituate N of Northumberland and including Holy Iſland, which is divided into two diſtricts, called Norhamſhire and Iſlandſhire; alſo the town of Berwick and its diſtrict. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 160,591; and it ſends four members to parliament. The ſoil is very various; the W ſide being mountainous and barren, while the E and S conſiſt of beautiful meadows, woods, and corn-fields. Here are rich mines of coal, lead, and iron, and quarries of marble, ſlate, millſtone, fireſtone, grindſtone, limeſtone, and freeſtone. The prin-

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cipal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

Durham, a city and the capital of the county of Durham, and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday. It is compactly built on a hill, on a bend of the Wear, over which are three stone bridges, and surrounded by the remains of its wall. The cathedral, which is a magnificent edifice, and the castle, now the bishop's palace, stand on the highest part of the hill: in the former are deposited the remains of St. Cuthbert and the venerable Bede. The city is governed by a mayor, and contains six parish churches. It has a manufacture of stuffs and carpets, and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 7530. In a deep vale near the river are the ruins of Finchall abbey; and on the W of the city is Nevil Cross, erected in memory of the victory obtained by queen Philippa, in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner. Durham is 14 miles S of Newcastle, and 259 N by W of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 54 44 N.

Durham, a town of New Hampshire, in Strafford county. Near it is a rock, computed to weigh 60 tons, so exactly poised on another rock as to be moved with a finger. It stands on Oyster river, near its junction with the Pascataqua, 16 miles W of Portsmouth.

Durkheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the river Hardt, 17 miles SW of Worms.

Durkheim, or *Turkheim*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, where the French gained a victory over the Austrians in 1675. It is four miles NW of Colmar.

Durlach, a town of Suabia, capital of Baden-Durlach, with a castle. Here are manufactures of porcelain, cloth, and stuffs. It is seated on the Giessen, 15 miles NNE of Baden. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Durrow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, but insulated, with its district, in Queens county. Here is a magnificent seat called Castle Durrow. It is 14 miles S by W of Maryborough, and 16 NNW of Kilkenny.

Dursley, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable traffic in broad cloth, and cards for clothiers. Here are the remains of a castle. It is seated near the Severn, 13 miles SW of Gloucester, and 107 W of London.

Durtal, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire. The chief trade is tanning. It is 16 miles NE of Angers.

Dusky Bay, a bay on the SW coast of New Zealand, in the Pacific ocean. The country here is steep, and the hills near the seaside are covered with intricate and impenetrable forests. Abundance of excellent refreshments are found here; and it contains several coves and harbours. Lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 47 S.

Dusseldorf, a strong city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Berg. Contiguous to the palace is a celebrated gallery of paintings. Dusseldorf was taken by the French in 1795. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 25 miles S of Wesel. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Duxborough, a town of Massachusets, in Plymouth county, with a harbour for small vessels, and a lighthouse at the S extremity of the beach. It is situate S by E of Plymouth, three miles across Plymouth bay.

Duysburg, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, with a Calvinist university. It has a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12 miles S by E of Wesel.

Duytz, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is inhabited chiefly by Jews, and seated on the Rhine, opposite Cologne.

Duyveland, one of the islands of Zealand, in Holland, E of Schowen from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Dwina, a river of Russia, which runs from S to N into the White sea, at Archangel.

Dwina, a river of Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and runs into the Baltic, below Riga.

Dyle, a new department of France, including the southern part of Brabant. It has its name from a river which rises on its S border, flows N through the middle of the country, and joins the Scheldt a little above Rupelmonde. The capital is Brussels.

Dynapour, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar, near which is a diamond mine. It is seated on the Ganges, 10 miles W of Patna.

Dysart, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour. It has a considerable trade in coal, a salt-work, a manufacture of checks, and some employ in ship-building. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5385. It is seated on the frith of Forth, 16 miles N

by E of Edinburg, and 20 SW of St. Andrew. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 56 8 N.

E.

Eaglesham, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, nine miles SW of Glasgow. It has bleaching grounds, and a considerable cotton manufacture.

Eaoowe, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburg. The land gently rises to a considerable height, presenting a beautiful prospect of extensive meadows, adorned with tufts of trees, and intermixed with plantations. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 21 24 S.

Earlston, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Near it, on a rocky bank, stands Cowdenknows, an old building, now somewhat modernized; and on the adjacent knolls may be seen the remains of its *broom*, so renowned in Scotish ditty. Earlston is seated on the river Leader, 35 miles SE of Edinburg.

Earn; see *Erne*.

Easdale, a small island of Scotland, near the coast of Argyleshire, to the SE of Mull, celebrated for its slate quarries.

Easingwold, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, and a great trade in bacon and butter. It is 13 miles NNW of York, and 208 N by W of London.

East Cape, the most eastern extremity of Asia, on the W side of Beering strait, nearly opposite Prince of Wales cape, on the continent of America. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 66 0 N.

East Looe. See *Looe*, *East*; and so with other places that have the same name of position.

Eastbourn, a town in Sussex, noted for plenty of the birds called wheatears, and as a place of resort for sea-bathing. Near it is a chalybeate spring, and on the beach a strong circular fort. In 1707 a tesselated pavement and a Roman bath were discovered here. It is seated near the English channel, 15 miles ESE of Lewes, and 61 SSE of London.

Easter Island, an isle in the Pacific ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and stony surface, is naturally barren, and affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. Rats are the only quadrupeds, and there are but few birds. The natives are industrious, and plant paper-mulberries and bananas, with regular fields of potatoes and yams. This island was seen by Davis in 1686; it was visited by Roggewin in 1722, and by Cook in 1774. Lon. 109 47 W, lat. 27 6 S.

Easthampton, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the SE coast of Long Island. It is a half shire-town; and contains Clinton academy. It is 12 miles ENE of Southampton.

Easton, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Northampton county. It stands at the conflux of the Leigh with the Delaware, 50 miles N by W of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 27 W, lat. 40 41 N.

Easton, a town of Maryland, capital of Talbot county. It is seated near the forks of the Treadhaven, 24 miles NNW of Vienna, and 30 S of Chester.

Easton, a town of Massachusets, in Bristol county, with manufactures of iron and steel, 10 miles NNW of Taunton, and 26 S of Boston.

Eastonness, a cape of England, the most easterly one on the coast of Suffolk, and the N point of Southwold bay.

Eause, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 17 miles SW of Condom.

Ebeltoft, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, with a good harbour, on a bay of the Categat, 16 miles NE of Aarhus.

Ebenezer, a town of the state of Georgia, capital of Effingham county. It is situate on the Savanna, 25 miles NNW of Savanna. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 32 15 N.

Ebenfurth, a town of Austria, on the Leyta, 22 miles S of Vienna.

Eberbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a Cistercian abbey; seated on the Necker, 11 miles E by N of Heidelburg.

Eberberg, a town and castle of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated at the conflux of the Alsen with the Nahe, eight miles SW of Creutznach.

Ebermanstadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the Wisent, 13 miles SSE of Bamberg.

Ebern, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the Bannach, 12 miles NNW of Bamberg.

Eberstein, a town and castle of Suabia, eight miles SE of Baden.

Eberville, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with a Benedictine abbey, seated on the Scioule, eight miles NE of Riom.

Ebher, a town of Persia, in Irak-Agemi, on a river of the same name, 40 miles W of Casbin.

Ebingen, a town of Suabia, in the

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duchy of Wirtemberg, noted for its cheese, seven miles S of Hohenzollern.

Ebro, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias on the confines of Old Castile, and flows by Calahorra, Tudella, Saragossa, and Tortosa into the Mediterranean.

Ebston, a town of Lower Saxony, in Luneburg, celebrated for its honey, 13 miles S of Luneburg.

Ecclesfechan, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle, five miles N of Annan, and 15 E of Dumfries.

Eccleshall, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Friday. The bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has a castle here. It is seated on the river Sow, seven miles NW of Stafford and 148 of London.

Ecclesiastical State, or *Popedom*, a country of Italy; bounded on the N by Romagna, NE by the gulf of Venice, SE by the kingdom of Naples, SW by the Mediterranean, and W by Tuscany. It is 120 miles long, and from 80 to 100 broad, divided into the following provinces; the Campagna di Roma, the Patrimony of St. Peter, Sabino, Spoleto, Ancona, Perugino, and Urbino. All these provinces are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited; trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be absolutely starved. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independant head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. He has the title of Holy Father and Holiness; and is elected at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Beside the Ecclesiastical State, and previous to the late revolutions, the pope was possessed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples; and the territories of Avignon and Venaisson in France. He had also the three legations of Romagna, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese annexed to his dominions till 1797, when the French made them a part of their Cisalpine republic. In 1798 this state was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into a republic, styled the Roman Republic, under the direction of five consuls. They obliged the pope, Pius VI, to remove into Tuscany, and afterward into France, where he died at Valence, in 1799. A few months after a conclave was permitted to be held at Venice, and in 1800, cardinal Chiaromonti was elected to the papal chair, who took the title of Pius VII, and resumed the sovereignty of the Ecclesiastical State. This power was held till 1809, when the pope was deprived by Napolean of his temporal sovereignty, and reduced to the condition of bishop of Rome; and his state was decreed to be a part of the French empire. Rome is the capital.

Echternach, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Sour, surrounded by mountains, 18 miles NE of Luxemburg.

Ecija, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with manufactures of leather and shoes, and a trade in wool and hemp. Fragments of marble pillars, trunks of statues, and stones with inscriptions, attest its ancient splendor. It is seated on the Xenil, 62 miles ENE of Seville. Lon. 4 57 W, lat. 37 33 N.

Eckardsberg, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 miles WSW of Naumburg.

Eckrenforde, a seaport of Denmark, in S Jutland, on a bay of the Baltic. Near the town is a fresh-water lake, which is connected with the bay. It is 14 miles NW of Kiel in Holstein. Lon. 10 1 W, lat. 54 33 N.

Edam, a town of N Holland, famous for its red-rind cheeses; seated on the Ey, near the Zuider Zee, 11 miles NNE of Amsterdam.

Eddystone, the name of some rocks in the English channel, lying SSW from the middle of Plymouth sound, at the distance of 14 miles. On the principal rock (for the rest are under water) Mr. Winstanly built a lighthouse in 1700, which was destroyed by a storm in 1703, and the projector perished in it. In 1709, another, built of wood, was erected by Mr. Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Within four years after, one was built by Mr. Smeaton, which also was burnt down in 1770; and another, of stone, was completed by him in 1774, which has hitherto withstood the fury of the elements. The building, to the height of 33 feet from the foundation, is a solid of stones, engrafted into each other; above this are four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. It is nearly 80 feet high; and its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 12 miles. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Eden, a river of Scotland, which rises in Perthshire, on the confines of

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Fifeshire, and flows through the latter county, by Coupar, into the German ocean, at the bay of St. Andrew.

Eden, a river which rises in Westmorland, on the confines of Yorkshire, runs N, by Appleby, into Cumberland, and there flows by Kirkoswald and Carlisle, into Solway frith.

Edenburg, or *Sopron*, a town of Hungary, on the frontiers of Austria, inhabited by Germans, whose principal manufacture is cloth. Many oxen and pigs are sent hence weekly into Germany. It is 40 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Edenderry, a town of Ireland, in Kings county, and formerly a strong place; situate near the river Boyne, nine miles E by N of Philipstown.

Edenton, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Chowan, Pasquotank, Perquimas, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, and Tyrrel. It abounds with pine, oak, cypress, and juniper.

Edenton, a town of N Carolina, in Chowan county, and capital of Edenton district. It is situate on Albemarle sound at the mouth of the Chowan, 110 miles E by N of Ralegh. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 35 38 N.

Edessa, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, once the residence of the Macedonian kings. It is seated near the Vistricza, 44 miles WNW of Salonica. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Edgarton, a seaport of Massachusets, chief town of Dukes county, situate on the E side of the island of Marthas Vineyard, 20 miles SE of Falmouth, on the continent. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 25 N.

Edghill, a village in Warwickshire, 14 miles S of Warwick, memorable for the first battle fought between Charles I and the parliament, in 1642.

Edghir, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, seated near the Beemah, just above its conflux with the Kistnah, 95 miles SW of Hydrabad. Lon. 77 45 E, lat. 16 45 N.

Edgware, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Roman road, leading to St. Alban, eight miles NW of London.

Edgworthtown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, nine miles E by S of Longford, and 63 WNW of Dublin.

Edinburg, the metropolis of Scotland, in a county of the same name, seated on three hills which run from E to W, in a direction almost parallel. On the middle ridge, which is narrow and steep, stands the Old Town; the North Town is seated on an elevated plain, gently sloping on every side; and the South Town stands also on a similar sloping eminence. The form of the Old Town resembles that of a turtle; the castle being the head; the High-street, the ridge of the back; the narrow lanes (which are called closes) the shelving sides; and Holyrood-house, the tail. On each side of this hill was once a lake. The S valley, drained of its waters, is occupied by Cowgate-street. The N valley is also drained; but a morass remains, called the North Loch. The ancient castle is seated on a high, craggy, and precipitous rock, with a drawbridge on the only side that is accessible: here is shown the apartment in which was born James VI of Scotland, afterward James I of England. In the High-street is the collegiate church of St. Giles, a fine Gothic structure, which has four places of public worship under its roof. Near this is the building in which the Scotch parliament were usually convened: it is now occupied by the courts of justice; and has a magnificent lofty hall. The palace of Holyrood-house forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas: the NW towers were built by James V, and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. A spacious gallery here is hung with the pictures of 111 monarchs, from Fergus I to James VI, the greatest part of them imaginary. In the NW tower is shown the chamber where queen Mary sat at supper, when Rizzio was dragged from her side and murdered; and the private staircase by which Ruthven entered with the assassins, to perpetrate the savage deed. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey, founded by David I, and converted by Charles II into a royal chapel. The communication between the N and S parts of Edinburg is by two noble bridges, the North bridge and the South bridge. The North Town has many new squares and streets, adorned with uniform and elegant houses. The buildings of the South Town are likewise elegant and extensive, and the new college forms a very striking object. The university, founded by James VI in 1580, is celebrated throughout the world; and its medical school, in particular, is entitled to the first rank. The high school of Edinburg has also been long famous for the scholars it has produced. Of the other buildings a few only can be noticed: the royal exchange, the register-office, the phy-

ficians hall, Heriot hospital for the education of 140 poor boys, Watson hospital for the support of the sons of decayed merchants, the royal infirmary, the public dispensary, and some other public charities. The churches, both presbyterian and episcopal, and other places of worship, of various denominations, are numerous. The public places of amusement are, the assembly rooms, the concert hall, the hall for the royal archers, the theatre royal, and the equestrian circus. Edinburg has numerous manufactures; and particularly of fine linen and cambric. In 1801 the number of inhabitants, exclusive of Leith, was 67,288. It is supplied with water conveyed in iron pipes, from Comiston, four miles to the W. It is governed by a lord provost, a dean of guild, a guild council, and 25 common council. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having its deacon or warden. Two miles to the S is the remain of Craigmillar castle, the residence of James V during his minority, and of queen Mary after her return from France in 1562. Edinburg is two miles SSW of Leith (which is its port) and 377 N by W of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 55 58 N.

Edinburgshire, or *Mid Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 27 miles long and from six to 16 broad, bounded on the N by the frith of Forth, E by the shires of Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburg, S by those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanerk, and W by Linlithgowshire. It is divided into 31 parishes, and in 1801 contained 122,954 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts, with plenty of grass; also coal, iron, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the Esk, Leith, Amond, and Gala.

Efferding, a town of Austria, with a castle, seated near the Danube, 12 miles W of Lintz.

Effingham, a village in Surry, 12 miles NE of Guildford. It was once a much larger place; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the neighbouring fields and woods; and in the church are some ancient stalls and monuments.

Egeln, a town and castle of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Bode, 16 miles SSW of Magdeburg.

Egenburg, a town of Austria, noted for good wine, 13 miles SW of Znaim.

Egg, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the S of Skye, five miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. It is partly flat, and partly hilly and rocky, with some basaltic pillars. The low grounds are fertile.

Egypten, a town of the duchy of Courland, 100 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Eglingen, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name, six miles N of Dillengen.

Eglisau, a town and castle of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, 13 miles N of Zurich.

Egmont op den Hoef, a village of N Holland, three miles W by S of Alcmaer. It appears to have been a considerable town, but was destroyed, in 1573, by the enraged Spaniards, after their failure before Alcmaer. It now exhibits extensive and picturesque ruins, perhaps the only ruins in all Holland. Near it are two other villages; Egmont op Zee, a mile to the W, on the seacoast; and Egmont Binnen, nearly two miles to the S, where a bloody and undecisive battle was fought, in 1799, between the allied English and Russian army and the French and Dutch.

Egra, or *Eger*, a fortified town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with a castle and a college. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year, through famine. Here are manufactures of leather, hats, cloths, and stuffs; and its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Egra, 90 miles W by N of Prague. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 50 5 N.

Egremont, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. On the W side is an artificial mount, with the ruins of a castle; and three miles SE of the town, in the wooded vale of the Calder, are the remains of Calder abbey. Egremont is seated near the Irish sea, on the river Eben, five miles SSE of Whitehaven, and 289 NW of London.

Egypt, a country of Africa, 500 miles in length, and 250 where broadest; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, E by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, S by Nubia, and W by the deserts to the E of Fezzan. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. This country, so famous in history for its fertility, has not that extent of cultivation as in ancient times; many lakes and canals being now filled up, and, with the lands they watered, are become deserts, the sands of which annually accumulate. Egypt is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower, which last compre-

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hends the Delta; and though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. The ancient kings governed Egypt, till Cambyses became master of it, 525 years B. C. and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, and works perfected, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos in Thebaid; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Mœris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After this conquest, Cambyses demolished the temples, and persecuted the priests. This country continued under the Persian yoke, till the time of Alexander the great, who, having conquered Persia, built the city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 324 years B. C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second califf of the successors of Mohamed, who drove out the Romans after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the califfs declined, Saladin set up the empire of the Mamlouks, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Last of all, Selim, a Turkish emperor, conquered Egypt. The present population of Egypt is computed at 2,500,000, which is not one half of the number it contained when subject to the Romans. The inhabitants are composed of four different races of people; the Turks, who are now masters of the country; the Arabs, who were conquered by the Turks; the Copts, who are descended from the first Egyptians that became Christians; and the Mamlouks, who were originally Circassian or Mingrelian slaves, and for a long time the only military force in the country. Egypt has been, for many years, distracted by the civil wars between the different contending beys, by which its 24 provinces were governed. The famous Hassen Ali, the Turkish admiral, gained several victories over them in 1786; but though he repressed, he could not totally subdue them. The French invaded this country in 1798, under general Bonaparte, who defeated the Mamlouks in several engagements; but after the departure of Bonaparte, and a strong British force arriving to aid the country, the French were expelled in 1801. The Turks have since kept an army here. In 1811, the Turkish general having received information of a conspiracy formed by the beys, he, under a solemn feast, on March 1, induced 800 of the chief Mamlouks to join in the procession to the citadel of Cairo; here they were entraped between the outward and inward wall, many of them shot, and the rest beheaded. The like number were afterward killed in the neighbouring towns and villages, and their destruction pursued to distant parts; that the race of Mamlouks is now extirpated, or wholly subdued. Egypt carried on a considerable trade in E India commodities, till the Portuguese discovered the way round the Cape of Good Hope. However, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise; and from other parts the natives procure elephants teeth, ostriches feathers, ebony, gold-dust, musk, civet, ambergris, coffee, gums, and drugs. The principal commodities which the merchants purchase, are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, rice, wheat, flax, sandalwood, dates, cotton, cloth, &c. The complexion of the Egyptians is of a dusky brown. They are generally indolent and cowardly; and the lower class are disgustingly filthy in their persons: the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoak tobacco, and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. But the Copts are an ingenious people, and have great skill in business. From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The s winds, which occur at intervals from February till the end of May, are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts: they are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence; and for the three days that it generally lasts, the streets are deserted. The sands are so subtile that they penetrate into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered

with mud; then the corn is harrowed into it, and in the following March there is usually a plentiful harvest. But some lands are never fallow, and yield three harvests annually; particularly in Lower Egypt, where sowing and reaping are going on incessantly, wherever the water of the river can be obtained. The rice fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of gardenstuff; and in Lower Egypt oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, are produced in great plenty. Lentils form a considerable article of food to the inhabitants of Upper Egypt, who rarely enjoy the luxury of rice; and onions, remarkably mild and of the purest white, continue to be a favourite diet among all classes. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, black-cattle, fine horses, large asses, crocodiles, the hippopotamus, the camelion, the cerastes, or horned viper, and a kind of rat called ichneumon; eagles, hawks, pelicans, waterfowls of all kinds, and the ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. The pyramids of Egypt, formerly accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, are all built on rocky and sandy plains; the largest, which is near Gizeh, is 500 feet in perpendicular height, the length of the base is 780 feet, and it takes up eleven acres of ground. Here are also caverns, containing mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins set upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years. The principal city is Cairo.

Ehingen, a town of Suabia, near which the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1805. It is seated on the Danube, 12 miles SW of Ulm.

Ehingen, a town of Suabia, seated on the Neckar, opposite Rotenberg, six miles W by S of Tubingen.

Ehrenbreitstein, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, on the river Rhine, opposite Coblentz. It stands on the summit of a stupendous rock, not less than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is deemed to be impregnable. It has a communication with Coblentz, by a subterraneous passage, cut out of the solid rock, and is plentifully supplied with water from a well 280 feet deep. In the vale of Ehrenbreitstein is an old palace, which belonged to the elector of Treves. This fortress surrendered, through famine, to the French, in 1799, after a blockade of above 20 months.

Ehrenfels, a fortress of Bavaria, in the duchy of Neuburg, which gives name to a lordship. It is 13 miles NW of Ratisbon.

Eichfeld, a territory of Lower Saxony, surrounded by Brunswick, Thuringia, and Hesse. It produces much flax and tobacco. Heiligenstadt is the capital.

Eil Loch; see *Linnhe, Loch*.

Eilenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Mulda, 12 miles NE of Leipsick.

Eimeo, one of the Society isles, in the Pacific ocean, lying 12 miles W of Otaheite. The products of the two islands, and the manners of the people, are much the same. Eimeo has steep rugged hills, running in different directions, leaving large valleys and gently rising ground about their sides. The hills, though rocky, are generally covered with trees almost to the tops.

Einbeck, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of the principality of Grubenhagen. It has manufactures of cloth and all kinds of stuffs; and in the mountain near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is situate on the Ilme, 17 miles N of Gottingen. Lon. 10 2 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Eisenach, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a celebrated college. The duke resides in a castle within the town; and there is another on a mountain out of it, called Wartburg, which, in 1521, was for some time the asylum of Luther. It is seated on the Nesse, at its conflux with the Horsel, 16 miles W of Gotha. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Eisenartz, or *Eisenitz*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 34 miles NNW of Gratz.

Eisenstadt, a town of Hungary, with a magnificent palace, five miles NW of Edenburg.

Eisleben, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the county of Mansfeld, with a decayed castle. The celebrated Luther was born and died here. In the churches of St. Andrew and St. Ann are the superb burial-places of the ancient counts of Mansfeld. Eisleben contains many breweries, and derives much profit from the neighbouring iron mines. It is 28 miles NNW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 47 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Eissfeld, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle. It has manu-

factures of indigo and vitriol, and stands on the Werra, near its source, seven miles E of Hildburghausen.

Ekanas, a town of Sweden, in Nyland, on a bay in the gulf of Finland, 50 miles SE of Abo.

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles long and three broad. It contains mines of excellent iron, and quarries of marble; and has two good harbours, Porto Longone and Porto Ferrajo. It was lately subject to the prince of Piombino, and now belongs to the French.

Elbassano, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 45 miles SE of Durazzo.

Elbe, a river of Germany, which rises in the Giant mountains between Bohemia and Silesia; flows by Koningsgratz, Leutmeritz, Dresden, Dessau, Meissen, Wittemberg, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters the German ocean at Cuxhaven. It is navigable for ships to Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea; a course of navigation longer than that of any other river in Europe.

Elberton, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Elbert county, 25 miles NW of Petersburg. Lon. 82 35 W, lat. 33 55 N.

Elberton, a town of the state of Georgia, in Effingham county, seated on the Ageechee, 18 miles W of Ebenezer.

Elbeuf, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a manufacture of cloth; seated on the Seine, 10 miles S of Rouen, and 65 NW of Paris.

Elbing, a strong town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg, with a considerable trade in butter, cheese, and corn; seated on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Frisch Haff, 30 miles ESE of Dantzic. Lon. 19 30 E, lat. 54 18 N.

Elbogen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with a citadel; seated on a mountain, by the river Egra, 16 miles NE of Egra.

Elburg, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, on the E coast of the Zuider Zee, 10 miles NE of Harderwick.

Elche, a town of Spain, in Valencia, supposed, from the magnificent remains found in and near it, to be the ancient Ilici. It is 10 miles SW of Alicant.

Elephanta, an island on the W coast of Hindoostan, five miles from Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. The figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone, appears on the landing place, near the foot of a mountain. An easy slope then leads to a subterranean temple, hewn out of the solid rock, 80 feet long and 40 broad, the roofs supported by rows of pillars ten feet high. At the further end are three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

Eletz, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel, destroyed by fire in 1745, and since rebuilt. Here are a number of forges, and a trade in cattle, corn, honey, and leather. It stands on a lofty and steep hill, by the river Eletz, 80 miles ESE of Orel.

Eleuths, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered, in 1759, by the emperor of China. See *Kalmucs*.

Elfsburg, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with a strong castle near the sea, four miles SW of Gotheburg.

Elfscarleby, a town of Sweden, in Upland, on the river Dahl, which a little above forms a beautiful cataract. It is 40 miles NNW of Upsal.

Elfsdal, a town of Sweden, in Delacarlia, noted for curious quarries of porphyry, of which tables, vases, mortars, and other articles are made. It is 70 miles NNW of Fahlun.

Elgin, a borough of Scotland, capital of Murrayshire, and formerly the see of a bishop. Here are many large old buildings erected over piazzas. The cathedral was one of the most magnificent structures in Scotland; of which its ruins are a sufficient proof. Two miles to the NE, on the banks of a lake, is the palace of Spynie, formerly the residence of the bishop, of which some rooms are still pretty entire. Elgin stands on the Lossie, five miles from its port at Lossiemouth, where there is a tolerable harbour, whence much corn is exported. It is 38 miles ENE of Inverness, and 163 N of Edinburg. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 57 37 N.

Elginshire; see *Murrayshire*.

Elinge, a village in Hampshire, at the head of Southampton bay, five miles W of Southampton. Here are docks for building and repairing ships, and storehouses for merchandise and corn, in which last it carries on a considerable trade.

Elisabeth Islands, small islands near the coast of Massachusets, bearing NW of Marthas Vineyard, and belonging to

Dukes county. They are about 16 in number; the chief of which are Nashawn, Pasqui, Nashawenna, Pinequese, and Chatahunk. Nashawn, the largest, supports a considerable number of cattle and sheep, and is famous for excellent cheese and wool. It is two miles from the continent, and the N point six miles WSW of Falmouth. Lon. 70 38 W, lat. 41 34 N.

Elisabethtown, a town of New Jersey, in Essex county, with a handsome presbyterian church, an episcopal church, and an academy; situate on a creek of Newark bay, 10 miles SSW of Newark, and 40 NE of Trenton.

Elisabethtown, a town of N Carolina, chief of Bladen county, 36 miles S by W of Fayetteville, and 48 NW of Wilmington.

Elisabethtown, or *Hagarstown*, a town of Maryland, chief of Washington county. It has a considerable trade with the western country, and the neighbourhood produces the finest Oroonoko tobacco. It is situate in a valley, 70 miles WNW of Baltimore, and 80 NNW of Washington.

Elkton, a town of Maryland, chief of Cecil county, with a considerable trade, particularly in wheat. It is situate at the conflux of the head branches of the Elk, 13 miles from its mouth in Chesapeak bay, and 47 SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 20 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Elleholm, a town of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 10 miles W of Carlescroon.

Ellesmere, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable trade in malt. It has a canal from Shrewsbury, which passes hence, by Wrexham and Chester, to the estuary of the Mersey. The town is seated on a large mere, 16 miles NNW of Shrewsbury, and 178 NW of London.

Ellichpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, capital of a circar of the same name, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It was formerly the capital of Berar, and is 144 miles NE of Aurungabad. Lon. 78 5 E, lat. 21 12 N.

Ellore, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the Circars, on the bay of Bengal. It is 32 miles N of Masulipatam. Lon. 81 15 E, lat. 16 43 N.

Elma, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on a river of the same name, near its conflux with the Petchora, 210 miles E of Mezen. Lon. 52 35 E, lat. 65 20 N.

Elmo, Fort St. a fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It stands on the river Tet, five miles N of Collioure.

Elnbogen, a town of Bohemia, capital of a territory in the circle of Saatz, with a castle on a rock, by the river Egra, 38 miles WSW of Saatz. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Elne, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, formerly the see of a bishop. It suffered greatly in the civil wars during the reign of Lewis XI, and is eight miles S by E of Perpignan.

Elora, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, celebrated for its pagodas, cut out of the natural rock. It is 15 miles N of Aurungabad.

Elphin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and the see of a bishop. The cathedral is small, and serves as the parish church. It is 17 miles N of Roscommon.

Elrich, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the county of Hohenstein. It stands on the river Zorge, 12 miles NNW of Nordhausen. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Elsinburg; see *Helsingburg*.

Elsinore, a town of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen, being the residence of a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. A little to the E is the fortress of Cronborg, which guards the Sound. Every vessel, as it passes, pays a toll at Elsinore, in return for which, the crown takes the charge of constructing lighthouses, and erecting signals to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Categat to the entrance into the Baltic. Three miles from the town is a considerable manufacture of arms, which supplies the whole Danish army. Elsinore has no harbour, but a good and safe road, and is 22 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 56 0 N. See *Cronborg*.

Elssteth, a town of Westphalia, at the conflux of the Hunt with the Weser, 13 miles ENE of Oldenburg.

Elsterwerda, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Elster, 24 miles N by W of Dresden.

Eltham, a town in Kent, with a market on Monday. Here are the remains of a palace, in which Edward II often resided, and his son, John of Eltham, was born; it is now in part converted

into a farm-house, and the stately hall forms the barn. It is eight miles S of London.

Elvas, a strong frontier city of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see, with a castle. Here is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough for the town for six months. The water is brought by a Moorish aqueduct, three miles in length, which in some places is supported by several stories of arches. On the side of it is a forest of olive-trees, three miles in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. Elvas was bombarded by the French in 1706. A royal academy for young gentlemen was founded here in 1733. It is 38 miles ENE of Evora, and 118 E of Lisbon. Lon. 6 56 W, lat. 38 49 N.

Elwangen, a town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Jaxt, 14 miles NW of Nordlingen.

Ely, a city in Cambridgeshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the fenny tract, called the Isle of Ely. The spring assizes are held here. It is a county of itself, including the territory around it, and has a distinct civil and criminal jurisdiction, of which the bishop is the head. It has a fine cathedral, but is otherwise a mean place. It is 17 miles N of Cambridge, and 67 N by E of London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Ely, a town of Scotland, on the SE coast of Fifeshire, with a good harbour, but only little trade, 11 miles S of St. Andrew.

Elze, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, seated on the Leina, 10 miles SW of Hildesheim.

Emboly, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Amphipolis; and is sometimes called Christopolis. It is seated on the Stromona, 40 miles NE of Salonica. Lon. 23 55 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Embrun, a city of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and lately the see of a bishop. It has a fortress built by Louis XIV, and is seated on a craggy rock, near the river Durance, 17 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6 29 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Emden, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of E Friesland. It has a good harbour and a safe road, at the mouth of the Ems; and considerable manufactures of stockings, soap, leather, and cotton. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Calvinists, and there are some Lutherans, papists, and Jews. It is 28 miles ENE of Groningen, and 47 WNW of Oldenburg. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Emly, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, eight miles W by S of Tipperary. It was a very ancient bishopric, and has still a chapter, but the see was united, in 1568, to the see of Cashel.

Emmendingen, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, and chief town in the marquisate of Hochberg; seated on the river Ens, 10 miles N by W of Friburg.

Emmerick, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve. It has a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated on the Rhine, 22 miles NW of Wesel.

Emouy, or *Hiamen*, an island of China, lying off the coast of the province of Fo-kien. It has a port so extensive, that it can contain thousands of vessels; and so deep, that the largest ships may lie close to the shore without danger. It was formerly much frequented by European vessels; but now all the trade is carried on at Canton. This island is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagod, dedicated to their god Fo. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 E.

Empoli, a town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 17 miles SW of Florence.

Ems, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the principality of Paderborn, and flows, at Emden, into the Dollart, a bay of the German ocean.

Ems, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, near which are some baths impregnated with sulphur. It is 10 miles S of Bregenz.

Enchuysen, a town of N Holland, on the Zuider Zee. It was once a flourishing place; but the harbour being now obstructed by sand, it has lost its former consequence. It was taken by the English in 1799. It is 27 miles NE of Amsterdam.

Endeavour Strait, a strait of the S Pacific ocean, which separates New Guinea from New Holland. It received its name from captain Cook, who explored it in 1770. Its length is 10 leagues, and its breadth about five, except at the NE entrance, where it is contracted to less than two miles, by the islands called Prince of Wales Islands.

Endingen, a town of Suabia, in Bris-

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gau, near the Rhine, seven miles NNE of Old Brisach.

Enfield, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Saturday. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779; and had a royal palace, of which little now remains, the front having been taken down, in 1792, and its site occupied by some houses. It is 10 miles N of London.

Enfield, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, situate on the E bank of the Connecticut, 16 miles N by E of Hartford.

Engadin, or *Inthal*, a district of Swisserland, in the canton of Grisons, extending along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to Tyrol. It is divided into Upper and Lower; the chief towns Zurz and Cernetz.

Engelberg, a valley of Swisserland, in the canton of Underwalden, 10 miles long, surrounded by mountains. It is subject to the abbot of a Benedictine monastery of the same name, whose revenues arise principally from a commerce in cheeses. The country contains extensive glaciers, on the side of fertile mountains; fine black marble, white veined; small crystals, called Swiss diamonds; silver and vitriol. The abbey is 12 miles SW of Altdorf.

Engelholm, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, on a bay of the Categat, with good anchorage. In 1678, it was taken by the Danes after an obstinate defence. It is 44 miles N by W of Lund. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 56 22 N.

Engen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 20 miles ESE of Furstenburg.

Engers, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, capital of a county of its name; seated near the Rhine, 20 miles WNW of Dietz.

Enghein, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles SW of Brussels.

Engia, or *Engina*, an island of European Turkey, in the gulf of Engia, between Livadia and the Morea. It has a town of the same name, 22 miles SSW of Athens. Lon. 23 59 E, lat. 37 45 N.

England, the southern part of the island of Great Britain, bounded on the N by Scotland, NE and E by the German ocean, S by the English channel, and W by St. George channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish sea. It is of a triangular form: and from the S Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the E point of the triangle, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N, its length is 345 miles; from that point to the Lands-end, in Cornwall, which is the W, it is 425; and the breadth thence to the S Foreland is 340. It contains 32,150,000 acres; and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8,331,434. The face of the country affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe; not, however, without romantic, and even dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths; and yet, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Toward the N it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The E coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, forming a natural division between the E and W sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous; and the most considerable of them are the Thames, Severn, Humber, Mersey, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, and Dee. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive, and are chiefly in the NW counties: those of Westmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautiful scenery, as to become the object of summer excursions from every part of the country. With respect to climate, England is situate in the N part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chilness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes; and is more favorable to the growth, than to the ripening of the products of the earth. No country is clothed with so beautiful and lasting a verdure; but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains. The rigours of winter, however, and the heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent; a circumstance common to all islands. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy; and the longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All its most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries,

and have been kept up and improved by conſtant attention. England has now no other wild quadrupeds than ſome of the ſmaller kinds; as the fox, badger, marten, otter, hare, rabbit, ſquirrel, &c. On the other hand, every kind of domeſtic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greateſt degree of perfection. The horſe has been trained up for all the various purpoſes of ſtrength and ſwiftneſs, ſo as to excel in thoſe qualities the ſame animal in every other country. The horned cattle have been brought to the largeſt ſize and greateſt juſtneſs of ſhape. The different races of ſheep are variouſly diſtinguiſhed, either for uncommon ſize, goodneſs of fleſh, and plenty or fineneſs of wool. The deer of its parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are ſuperior in beauty of ſkin, and delicacy of fleſh, to thoſe of moſt countries. Even the ſeveral kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, ſtrength, and ſagacity, rarely to be met with elſewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this iſland is not leſs ſtriking than in the animal. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almoſt all the variety of vegetable food which its woods could boaſt. To other countries, and to the efforts of culture, it is indebted for corn, eſculent roots, and plants, and all its garden fruits. The rivers and ſeas of England are ſtocked with a great variety of fiſh, which yield a plentiful article of proviſion to all ranks of people. The manufactures and commerce of this country are vaſt, extenſive, and various: in the woollen, linen, cotton, and hardware manufactures in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence; nor muſt the recent one of elegant earthenware be omitted; and though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be ſo called, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The government of England is a limited monarchy; the legiſlative power reſiding in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king, the great officers of ſtate, the judges, and the inferior gradations of magiſtracy. The civil diviſion of the country is into ſix circuits, and 40 counties: theſe laſt are ſubdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and pariſhes. In each of the circuits, for the moſt part, two of the judges adminiſter juſtice, twice a year. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, which contains the counties of Hertford, Eſſex, Kent, Surry, and Suſſex. 2. The Norfolk, containing Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford, containing Oxford, Berks, Glouceſter, Worceſter, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland, containing Warwick, Leiceſter, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern, containing York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, and Cumberland. 6. The Weſtern, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorſet, Somerſet, Devon, and Cornwall. Two other counties, Middleſex and Cheſter, are not included in any circuit. The eſtabliſhed religion, as contained in the Articles of the Church of England, is Calviniſm; but theſe articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius: and all other religions are tolerated. The eccleſiaſtical diviſion of England is into two archbiſhoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury contains the dioceſes of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Briſtol, Chicheſter, Ely, Exeter, Glouceſter, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rocheſter, Saliſbury, and Worceſter, beſide the four Welſh biſhoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaff, and St. Aſaph. The province of York contains the dioceſes of Durham, Cheſter, and Carliſle, and that of Sodor and Man. Every prelate of the ſees enumerated, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has a ſeat in the houſe of lords. London is the capital, and the metropolis alſo of the whole Britiſh empire.

England, New, a country of N America, bounded on the N by Canada, E by New Brunſwick and the Atlantic, S by that ocean, and W by New York. It is the moſt populous part of the United States, and the inhabitants are moſtly deſcended from the natives of England. It contains the ſtates of Vermont, New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſets, Rhode Iſland, and Connecticut.

Enkioping, a town of Sweden, in Upland, ſituate at the end of a creek of the lake Maeler, 21 miles SW of Upſal.

Ennerdale-water, a lake in Cumberland, ſeven miles E of Whitehaven. It is two miles and a half in length, and nearly three quarters of a mile in breadth; ſurrounded, except at the W end, with wild and craggy heights, which are almoſt impaſſable. It affords a variety of mountain, ſylvan, and

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pastoral scenes. The river Eden runs through it.

Ennis, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Clare. It sends one member to parliament, has a considerable trade, and stands on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats from the Shannon. Two miles SSE is the village of Clare, once the capital of the county. Ennis is 22 miles WNW of Limerick, and 118 WSW of Dublin. Lon. 9 22 W, lat. 52 44 N.

Enniscorthy, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, with a strong castle. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, and some iron-works. It is situate on the Slaney, close under Vinegar-hill, 10 miles N of Wexford, and 27 NE of Waterford.

Enniskillen, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Fermanagh. It is seated on an island in Lough Erne, where that lake is contracted for about six miles to the width of an ordinary river, and has a strong fort, it being a pass of great importance between the N and S of Ireland. In 1595, it made an obstinate defence against the army of queen Elisabeth, and again in 1680, against James II. It sends one member to parliament, and is 80 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Enmisteage; see *Inistioge*.

Eno, or *Enos*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated near a gulf of the Archipelago, at the influx of the Mariffa, 90 miles S by W of Adrianople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Ens, a town of Austria, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Danube, 12 miles ESE of Lintz.

Ensene, a town of Egypt, on the E side of the Nile. Here are considerable ruins of the ancient Antinoë. It is 120 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 30 54 E, lat. 28 5 N.

Ensisheim, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, 10 miles S of Colmar.

Enskirken, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 15 miles SW of Cologne.

Enstorf, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 22 miles N of Ratisbon.

Entlibuch, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, 14 miles WSW of Lucern.

Entre Douro e Minho, a province of Portugal, lying on the seacoast between the rivers Douro and Minho, and bounded on the E by Tra los Montes. It is very populous, and distinguished by its well-conducted agriculture. Braga is the capital.

Entzerstorf, a town of Austria, with a castle surrounded by walls and ditches, on the left bank of the Danube, 10 miles ESE of Vienna.

Eperies, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Saros, celebrated for its mines of salt. It is seated on the Tatza, 20 miles NE of Cassovia. Lon. 21 13 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Epernay, a town of France, in the department of Marne. It was taken by Henry IV in 1592, when marshal Biron was killed while the king's hand was on his shoulder. The wines produced in its neighbourhood are excellent. It is 17 miles NW of Chalons.

Epernon, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 15 miles NNE of Chartres.

Ephesus, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, anciently one of the most splendid cities of Asia Minor, and the most frequented emporium of that continent. Of its former splendour there is nothing to be seen but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues. The fortress, which is on an eminence, seems to have been the work of the Greek emperors; and also the aqueduct, part of which is yet standing, supported by pillars of fine marble. The eastern gate has three basso-relievos, taken from some ancient monuments: that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure was the Temple of Diana, deemed one of the seven wonders of the world, and which the primitive Christians converted into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is not easy to find the groundplot. Ephesus is seated near the mouth of the Cayster, which formerly afforded a good harbour for ships, but is now almost choked with sand. The present inhabitants are Greek peasants, who live in wretchedness and insensibility. It is 30 miles SSE of Smyrna. Lon. 27 23 E, lat. 38 8 N.

Ephrata, or *Tunkerstown*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, and the principal settlement of a sect called Tunkers [Dippers], who are of German extraction, and first appeared in America in 1719. It is 22 miles N of Lancaster.

Epidaurus, a village of European Turkey, in the Morea; formerly a city, famous for the precinct of Æsculapius, and his sacred territory is in its vicinity. It is now pronounced Pidavro by the

natives, and ſtands in a peninſula, on the E coaſt, 24 miles SE of Corinth.

Epiez, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 18 miles W by N of Orleans.

Epila, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xiloca, 20 miles W by S of Saragoſſa.

Epinal, a town of France, capital of the department of Voſges. It is famous for paper-mills, and ſeated on the river Moſelle, near the mountains of the Voſges, 35 miles SE of Nancy. Lon. 6 31 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Epping, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Friday, famous for excellent butter; ſeated at the N end of a foreſt of the ſame name, 17 miles NNE of London.

Eppingen, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the Elſats, 20 miles ENE of Philipſburg.

Epsom, a town in Surry, which has, from the number of opulent people reſiding in and near it, a daily market. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and ſalts; and on its neighbouring downs are annual horſeraces. It is 15 miles SSW of London.

Epworth, a town in Lincolnſhire, in the iſle of Axholm, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of ſacking. John Weſley, the founder of the Armenian ſect of methodiſts, was born here. It is 11 miles N of Gainſborough, and 160 NNW of London.

Erbach, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is 22 miles W by S of Wertheim, and 35 SSE of Frankfort.

Erekli, a ſeaport of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a bay of the Black ſea, 140 miles ENE of Burſa. Lon. 32 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Erekli, anciently Heraclea, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, in which are the ruins of an amphitheatre, built by emperor Severus. It is ſeated on the ſea of Marmora, 48 miles W of Conſtantinople.

Erfurt, a city of Upper Saxony, commonly accounted the capital of Thuringia, with a univerſity and two ſtrong forts. The principal magiſtrate is ſometimes a proteſtant and ſometimes a papiſt; but the greateſt part of the burghers are proteſtants. It has three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the papiſts, another to the univerſity, and a third to the proteſtant miniſters. The inhabitants are computed at 15,000. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houſes, and ſeveral churches. In 1806, it was taken by the French. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Gera, 58 miles ESE of Leipſic. Lon. 11 9 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Eribol, Loch, in Scotland, an arm of the ſea, on the N coaſt of Sutherlandſhire, capable of affording a ſafe retreat to the largeſt veſſels. It receives ſeveral ſtreams; particularly that which flows from a lake called Loch Hope.

Ericeira, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, on the ſeacoaſt, 21 miles NNW of Liſbon.

Ericht, Loch, a lake of Scotland, lying in the counties of Iovernes and Perth. It is 24 miles in length and one in breadth, ſurrounded by lofty mountains and rugged cliffs, and its banks covered with heath and a few ſtraggling birches and alders. Its outlet, at the S extremity, is the river Ericht, which flows into Loch Rannock.

Erie, Fort, a ſtrong fortification of Upper Canada, ſituate on the S end of Lake Erie, and on the W bank of the river Niagara, 27 miles S by E of Fort Niagara. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 42 52 N.

Erie, Lake, in N America, lies between 79 and 84 W lon. and 41 and 43 N lat. Its length is 280 miles, and 40 its medium breadth. It is upward of 700 miles in circumference, and navigable for ſhips of any burden. The coaſt on both ſides is generally favorable for batteaux and canoes; yet in ſome places, chiefly on the S ſide, there are rocks that run ſeveral miles in length. Some of theſe, near the mouth of the Cayahaga, riſe 40 or 50 feet above the water, and project over the lake ſo as to inſpire dread in the boldeſt breaſt, when they are approached: the Indians, when they paſs this impending danger, offer a ſacrifice of tobacco to the water. The iſlands and banks toward its W end are ſo infeſted with rattleſnakes, as to render it dangerous to land on them. The lake is covered, near the banks of the iſlands, with a large pond lily; the leaves of which are thickly ſpread on the ſurface of the water, to an extent of many acres; on theſe, in the ſummer, lie myriads of waterſnakes baſking in the ſun. This lake, at its NW end, receives the waters of ſeveral large lakes by the river Detroit, and diſcharges them by the river Niagara, at its NE end, into Lake Ontario.

Eriskay, a ſmall iſland of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the S end of S Uiſt; noted for being the firſt place upon which Charles Stuart landed, in his attempt to obtain the Britiſh crown.

Erith, a village in Kent, on the Thames, five miles E by S of Woolwich. Great quantities of corn and wood are shipped hence, and here the East India ships, in their passage up the river, generally discharge a part of their cargoes.

Erivan, the capital of Persian Armenia, in a province of the same name, and the seat of an Armenian patriarch. The city is defended by a fortress, in which is the governor's palace, and by a castle, on the river Zuengui, near the lake of Erivan, which is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference. The Meidan is an open square, 400 paces over, in which are very fine trees. The baths and caravansaries have their beauties, but the churches of the Christians are small, and half under ground. It is 105 miles NW of Astrabad. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Erkelens, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 10 miles NW of Juliers.

Erlach, a town and bailiwic of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, on the lake of Biel, 10 miles SW of Biel.

Erlangen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, with a university, and a palace belonging to the prince. It is divided into the old and new town; and the latter is one of the handsomest towns in Germany. The principal manufactures are hats, gloves, and stockings. It is seated on the Regnitz, 12 miles N of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Erne, a river of Scotland, which issues from a lake of the same name, in Perthshire, flows by Crieff, and joins the Tay, a little below Abernethy.

Erne, a river of Ireland, which issues from a small lake on the N border of the county of Longford, flows N through that of Cavan, and NW through Fermanagh into Donegal bay. In the latter county it forms a lake, called Lough Erne, 30 miles in length, containing several islands; and on one in the middle part, where the lake is very narrow, stands the town of Enniskillen.

Ernee, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, on a river of the same name, 15 miles NNW of Laval.

Erodu, or *Eroad*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbetore, with a large mud fort. Much coarse cotton cloth is made here and in the vicinity. It is seated on a canal from the Bhawani, and near the Cavery, eight miles S of Bhawanikudal.

Erromango, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, 70 miles in circumference, with low shores. On the W side is a promontory that separates two bays, and captain Cook, from the treacherous behaviour of the inhabitants, named it Traitors Head. Lon. 169 19 E, lat. 18 47 S.

Ervy, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 17 miles S by W of Troyes.

Erzerum, the capital of Turkish Armenia, with Armenian and Greek episcopal sees. It is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers, and estimated to contain 25,000 inhabitants. The Turks are all janisaries; but most of them are tradesmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one; the latter are mostly brasiers, and live in the suburbs. A great trade is carried on in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicos, and drugs. This city is a thoroughfare, and a resting-place, for the caravans to the E Indies. It is situate between the two sources of the Euphrates, at the foot of a chain of mountains, 104 miles SE of Trebisond. Lon. 41 36 E, lat. 39 57 N.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 14 miles NNE of Sagovia.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in New Castile, surrounded by walls. It is situate on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Albreche, 20 miles NW of Toledo, and 32 SW of Madrid.

Eschwegen, a town and castle of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the Werra, 25 miles ESE of Cassel.

Eschweiler, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 10 miles S of Juliers.

Escurial, a village of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Guadara, 15 miles NW of Madrid. It takes its name from a noble structure, founded by Philip II, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quentin, in 1557. This edifice consists of a royal palace, a church, a monastery, a college, a library, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large alleys, an extensive park, and fine gardens. It is built of gray stones, found in the neighbourhood, and in the form of a gridiron, because St. Lawrence, on whose day the victory was gained, suffered martyrdom by being broiled on such an instrument. It is a long square of 740 feet by 580, and four stories high, with a tower at each angle 200 feet high; and the palace

forms the handle of this imaginary gridiron. The most remarkable part is the arched chapel; in which is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, being built in imitation of that edifice at Rome, and is the burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain.

Esferain, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, 90 miles E of Astrabad. Lon. 41 23 E, lat. 36 48 N.

Esgueyra, or *Esgueria*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, eight miles S of Aveiro.

Esk, a river which rises in Scotland, in the NE part of Dumfriesshire, and flows SE through a dale to which it gives name, to the edge of the county. It there receives the Liddel from Roxburgshire, and enters Cumberland, flowing S by Longtown into the NE extremity of Solway Frith.

Esk, a river of Scotland, in Edinburgshire, formed by the junction of two streams called N and S Esk. They almost encircle the town of Dalkeith, passing on each side of the eminence on which it stands, and unite a little below the town. The river enters the frith of Forth, at Musselburg.

Esk, *North* and *South*, two rivers of Scotland, in Augusshire, which descend from the hills called the Braes of Angus. The former divides the county from Kincardineshire for several miles, and reaches the ocean, a little to the N of Montrose: the latter, after traversing the whole breadth of the county, enters the bay on the W of the same town.

Eskilstuna, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, founded by Charles X, and enlarged by Gustavus III, whence it is also called Carl Gustavadst. The inhabitants, estimated at 2000, are employed in the manufacture of swords, sabres, scissors, &c. It is seated at the junction between the lakes Maeler and Hielmer, 60 miles W of Stockholm.

Eskishehr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the river Sakaria, 80 miles ESE of Bursa. Lon. 31 18 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Esne, *Asna*, or *Esnay*, a town of Egypt, supposed to be the ancient Latopolis. Here is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, well preserved: within it are three stories of hieroglyphics, of men about three feet high; and the ceiling is adorned with animals, painted in beautiful colours. On the N side of the town is another temple; richly carved with hieroglyphics and crocodiles, &c. and a mile to the S is the monastery of St. Helen, which contains many magnificent tombs. Esne stands on the Nile, 320 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 33 18 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Esopus; see *Kingston*.

Espalion, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, on the river Lot, 14 miles NNE of Rhodez.

Esparaguera, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Lobregat, 16 miles NW of Barcelona.

Espinhal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles SE of Coimbra.

Esposenda, a seaport of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 22 miles N of Oporto. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 32 N.

Esquimaux, a people of N America, chiefly inhabiting Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and sometimes come as far as Newfoundland. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for the other tribes have no beards, but these have them so thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any feature of their faces: they are likewise the only savages that eat their food in a raw state. They are of a middling stature, generally robust, lusty, and of a brown colour. Their head is large, and their face round and flat; they have thick lips, a flat nose, long black hair, large shoulders, and uncommonly small feet. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces and their hands. They have a sort of shirt, made of the guts of fish, with a coat of bear or bird skins, and a cap on their head. They have likewise breeches made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without; also two pair of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter, they lodge in tents made of hides, or in caves. The dress of the women is nearly the same as that of the men. They are very superstitious, and have some sort of sacrifices: they acknowledge two invisible essences; the one, as the origin of good; the other, to whom they pay the most homage, as the origin of every species of evil. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing. They are very covetous; and pay so little regard to private property, as to take every advantage of bodily strength to rob their neighbours, not only of their goods, but their wives. In other respects they are the mildest tribe, or nation, that is to be found on the borders of Hudson bay; for let their affronts and losses be ever so great, they never seek any other

revenge than that of wrestling, which consists in hauling each other about by the hair of the head; they are seldom known either to strike or kick each other. As for murder, which is so common among all the tribes of southern Indians, it is seldom heard of among them. A murderer is shunned and detested by all the tribe, and is forsaken even by his relations and former friends. The women perform the most laborious offices; they pitch the tents, carry or haul burdens, make or mend clothes, and prepare the victuals. When any thing is prepared for eating, the wives and daughters are never served, till all the males have taken what they think proper.

Esquimaux Bay, a bay on the S coast of Labrador. Lon. 57 50 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Esquimaux Islands, a cluster of small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the S coast of Labrador.

Essek or *Eszek*, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a strong castle. It has a wooden bridge over the Drave and the marshes, eight miles in length and 80 feet in breadth, with towers at a quarter of a mile distant from each other. It is a difficult pass, and several battles have been fought here between the Turks and Germans. Essek was taken from the Turks in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Drave, 100 miles WNW of Belgrade, and 136 S of Buda. Lon. 19 16 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Essen, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, lately subject to the abbess of Essen, who was a princess of the empire. Here are several catholic churches and convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. It is eight miles E of Duysburg.

Essens, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, near the German ocean, 20 miles NNE of Emden.

Essequebo; see *Issequibo*.

Essex, a county of England, 54 miles long and 48 broad; bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, E by the German ocean, S by Kent, and W by Hertfordshire and Middlesex. It contains 1,240,000 acres; is divided into 19 hundreds, and 415 parishes; has 27 market-towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 226,437. It possesses a variety of soil and face of country. The SW part is occupied principally by the two forests of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for its butter, which takes the name of Epping butter. The NW part, from Saffron-Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saffron; and for a kind of triple crop of coriander, carraway, and teazle, which are all sown together, but come to maturity at different periods. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. The part bordering on the Thames and the sea consists chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed unwholesome and aguish. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Beside vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wild fowls and oysters. The chief manufacture is baize and stuffs. Chelmsford is the county-town.

Esslingen, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. Here are several convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. It has three extensive suburbs, and its district yields good Neckar wine. It is seated on the Neckar, eight miles SE of Stutgard.

Estain, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 12 miles ENE of Verdun.

Estakar, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, capital of a district of the same name. Near it are the magnificent ruins of ancient Persepolis. It is 50 miles NE of Shiras. Lon. 53 40 E, lat. 30 5 N.

Estanzia del Bei, the capital of the province of Huilquilemu, in Chili; situate near the Biobio, 55 miles E by S of Conception. Lon. 71 50 W, lat. 36 50 S.

Estavayer, a town and bailiwic of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle; seated on the lake of Neuchatel, 13 miles W of Friburg.

Este, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, on the river Bacchiglione, 15 miles SW of Padua.

Estella, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle and a university; seated on the Ega, 15 miles W of Pamplona. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 42 38 N.

Estepa, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle on a mountain, 18 miles S of Ecija, and 58 E of Seville.

Estepona, a town of Spain, in Granada, near the coast, 47 miles WSW of Malaga.

Esterabad; see *Asterabad*.

Esthonia, or *Revel*, a government of

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the Russian empire, bounded on the W by the Baltic, N by the gulf of Finland, E by Ingria, and S by Livonia. After having been long an object of bloody contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the great in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia in 1721. Revel is the capital.

Esthwaite-water, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkshead and Windermere-water. It is two miles and a half long, and half a mile broad, intersected by a peninsula from each side, jutting far into the lake. On the banks are villages and scattered houses, pleasantly situate under woods, and hanging grounds clothed with verdure, all heightened by the strong background of rocky mountains. No char is found in this lake, though it is connected with Windermere-water.

Estremadura, a province of Spain, 175 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Leon, E by Old and New Castile, S by Andalusia, and W by Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of excessive heat. Cattle and fine wool are the chief articles of trade; and great herds of black swine are fed on the hills, which are covered with oaks. Badajoz is the capital.

Estremadura, a province of Portugal, 150 miles long and from 25 to 75 broad; bounded on the N by Beira, E and S by Alentejo, and W by the Atlantic ocean. It abounds with excellent wine, oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

Estremoz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, and one of the strongest in the kingdom, being surrounded by ten bastions. An earthen ware is made here, greatly esteemed for its beauty and fine smell; and in the vicinity are quarries of beautiful marble. It is 18 miles W of Elvas, and 190 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 38 47 N.

Eszek, or *Eszeg*; see *Essek*.

Etampes, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Loet or Etampes, 15 miles E of Chartres.

Etaples, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, situate on the English channel, near the mouth of the Canche, 13 miles S of Boulogne.

Etaya, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, situate on the left bank of the Jumna, which is here 60 feet high. On the top, near the river, are the remains of a fort. It is 62 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 79 16 E, lat. 26 45 N.

Ethiopia, a name by which a vast region of Africa has been distinguished by some geographers, who divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first included Nubia, Abyssinia, and part of Guinea; the second all the countries S of the equinoctial line, as Congo, Monoemugi, Mocaranga, &c.

Etienne, St a town of France, in the department of Loire. Beside the manufactures of arms, hardware, and cutlery (the most considerable in France) the weaving of ribands forms a considerable article of commerce. Coal is found in the neighbourhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. It is 20 miles SE of Montbrison, and 32 SW of Lyon. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Etive, Loch, a navigable inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire. It is 20 miles in length, but of very unequal breadth; and its banks are indented with creeks, which afford safe anchorage. About seven miles from the entrance it contracts into a narrow channel, called Connel, where a ridge of rocks occasion, at particular times of the tide, a violent current. About two miles below is the ancient castle of Dunstaffnage.

Etna, a volcano of Sicily, and the most celebrated mountain in Europe. It is 63 miles in circumference at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. The Sicilians divided it into three parts or regions: the lower contains vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures, and many towns, villages, and convents; the second is crowded with forests of oak, chestnut, ash, fir, and pine, and with an infinite number of aromatic plants; the third and most elevated is entirely destitute of vegetation, and always covered with ice and snow, except here and there a thick layer of black ashes. In many parts on the sides of this mountain there are prismatic columns of basalt. The first eruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B. C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near 90 years, the next eruption being in 1536; other considerable ones followed in 1554, 1567, 1603, 1669, 1682, and 1693, which last was attended with an earth-

quake that overturned the town of Catania. Several ſmaller eruptions have happened ſince. From the great crater at the top iſſues continually a ſulphureous ſmoke; but eruptions hence are very rare, as the lava generally breaks out on ſome ſide before it riſes to that height. Beſide the fruits, which are the fineſt in the iſland, and the wood for fuel, which Etna affords, the inhabitants likewiſe derive a profit from its ſnow, which is of greater requeſt than ice, becauſe it affords a more cooling beverage. The ſale of this article, in a ſmall diſtrict only, yields a yearly revenue of 23,000 livres to the biſhop of Catania. The mountain is 10 miles N of the town of Catania.

Eton, a town in Buckinghamſhire, ſeated on the Thames, over which is a bridge to Windſor. It is famous for a ſchool and college, founded by Henry VI; and Kings-college in Cambridge admits no other ſtudents for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 22 miles W of London.

Etonda, a town of Napaul, and a place of ſome commerce, ſeated on the Rapti, 46 miles S of Catmandu.

Etruria, a village in Staffordſhire, near Newcaſtle. It is the principal ſeat of the potteries in this county, and here the moſt elegant vaſes and other articles are made. Joſiah Wedgewood was the founder, who died here in 1795.

Ettenheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Baden, near which is the Benedictine convent of Ettenmunſter. It is 15 miles N of Friburg.

Ettlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Baden, on the river Albe, four miles SSW of Durlach.

Eu, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a harbour for ſmall veſſels at Treport. The principal trade is in ſerges and lace. It is ſeated on the river Breſle, near the Engliſh channel, 15 miles NE of Dieppe.

Evansham, a town of Virginia, chief of Wythe county, ſituate on Reedy creek, which runs into the Kanhaway, 210 miles WSW of Richmond. Lon. 81 20 W, lat. 36 56 N.

Evaux, a town of France, in the department of Creuſe, near which are a mineral ſpring and baths. It is 25 miles E of Gueret.

Everding; ſee *Efferding*.

Everfeld, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Berg, near the river Wipper, 18 miles E of Duſſeldorf.

Eversberg, a town and caſtle of the duchy of Weſtphalia, on a mountain near the river Roer, 10 miles WSW of Brillon.

Evesham, a borough in Worceſterſhire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of ſtockings. Here are three churches, and it had formerly an abbey, of which ſome remains are ſtill viſible. A battle was fought here in 1265, between prince Edward, afterward Edward I, and Simon de Montford, earl of Leiceſter, in which the earl and moſt of his adherents were ſlain. Eveſham is ſeated in a fertile vale, on a gradual aſcent from the Avon, 14 miles SE of Worceſter, and 100 NW of London.

Eufemia, St. a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, 27 miles S by E of Coſenza.

Evian, a town of the territory of Geneva, reſorted to in the ſummer for its mineral waters; ſeated on the S ſide of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles NE of Geneva.

Eviza; ſee *Ivica*.

Eule, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, with a gold mine, 11 miles S by E of Prague.

Evoli, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 15 miles ESE of Salerno.

Evora, a fortified city of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, with a univerſity. Some remains of the ancient Roman wall are viſible; part of a temple of Diana, of which there are ſeven entire pillars ſtanding, is now converted into butchers ſhambles; and the famous aqueduct built by Sertorius ſtill conveys a noble ſtream of water to the city. Evora is ſeated in a pleaſant country, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains, 65 miles E by S of Liſbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 38 28 N.

Evoramonte, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ituate on a rock, eight miles WSW of Eſtremoz, and 23 NNE of Evora.

Eu-ho, or Precious-river, a river of China, in Pe-tche-li, which flows NE into the Pei-ho, at Tien-ſing. Much grain is conveyed by this river for Peking, and it is alſo important for its connection with the N extremity of the Grand canal.

Eupatoria, or *Koslof*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Taurida, ituate near the W ſide of a ſalt lake, and on the Black ſea, 68 miles S by W of Precop. Lon 33 16 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Eupen; ſee *Oepen*.

Euphrates, the principal river of Turkey in Aſia, which has its riſe near Er-

zerum, in Armenia, from two sources that he to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round The plain of Erzerum is enclosed between these two streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. At this junction it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. It first divides Armenia from Natolia, then Syria from Diarbeck; after which it runs through Irak-Arabi, and receives the Tigris on the confines of the Persian province of Kusistan; it then flows by Bassora, and 35 miles below enters the gulf of Persia. It is also the NE boundary of the great desert of Arabia.

Eure, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy. It is so named from a river, which rises in the forest of Logny, in the department of Eure and Loir, and crosses this department to its confluxwith the Seine, above Pont d'Arche. Evreux is the capital.

Eure and Loir, a department of France, so called from two rivers by which it is watered. It contains the late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

Evreux, a town of France, capital of the department of Eure, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome structure. The trade consists in corn, linen, and woollen cloth; and it has manufactures of cotton velvets and tick. It is seated on the Iton, 25 miles S of Rouen, and 55 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 49 2 N.

EUROPE, one of the four grand divisions of the world; bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by Asia, S by the Mediterranean sea, and W by the Atlantic ocean. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Cana, it is near 3,400 miles in length; and from Cape Matapan in the Morea to the North Cape in Lapland, about 2,300 in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either Asia or Africa; is fuller of villages, towns, and cities; and the buildings are stronger, more elegant and commodious. The inhabitants, estimated at 150 millions, are all whites, and for the most part much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With respect to their skill and improvements in arts, sciences, trade, navigation, and war, there can be no comparison. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and part of Russia and Turkey, beside several islands in the Mediterranean, and other seas. The languages are the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, derived from the old Teutonic; the Sclavonian, which prevails, mixed with others, in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, Biscay in Spain, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Don, Scheldt, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Po, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Douro, Tajo, Ebro, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Onega. The chief mountains are the Alps, Apennines, and Pyrenees. The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and protestant churches. There are also Jews in every country, and Mohamedanism is the established religion of the Turks.

Eurville, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, five miles SE of St. Dizier.

Euskirchen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 23 miles SE of Juliers.

Eustatia, St. one of the least of the Leeward Islands, in the W Indies, 10 miles NW of St. Christopher. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow, yet for its size, it is the most valuable of all the Caribbees. Tobacco is cultivated on its sides, to the very summit; and hogs, kids, rabbits, and all kinds of poultry are in great abundance. This island was taken by the English in 1781, but soon after taken by the French, and restored to the Dutch in 1783. It was again taken by the English in 1810. It has a town of the same name, with a good fort. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 29 N.

Eutam, a small island of the W Indies, near the E coast of Porto Rico. Lon. 64 41 W, lat. 18 18 N.

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Eutin, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, near the side of a lake, 20 miles NNW of Lubec.

Ewell, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, six miles W of Croydon, and 13 SSW of London.

Ex, a river which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and leaving that county, below Dulverton, runs through Devonshire, by Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, whence it forms an estuary to the English cannel, at Exmouth.

Exeter, a city and the capital of Devonshire, on the river Ex, with a market on Wednesday and Friday. It was formerly the seat of the W Saxon kings, who resided in the castle, called Rougemont, from the colour of the hill on which it is built. The city was encompassed by walls, and had four gates, two of which now remain. With the suburbs it contains 19 churches, beside the cathedral, which is a magnificent fabric. It is governed by a mayor, has 13 companies of tradesmen, and in 1801 contained 20,305 inhabitants. Ships of burden formerly came up to the city; but its port is now at Topsham, five miles below, whence there is a canal by which vessels of 150 tons come up to a good quay, formed near the city walls. It has a considerable manufacture of serges and other woollen goods, a large cotton manufacture, and an extensive foreign and domestic commerce. It is 78 miles SW of Bristol, and 172 W by S of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 50 44 N.

Exeter, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with a good harbour, on Exeter river, a branch of the Piscataqua. It has several manufactures, and the saddlery business is carried on to a great extent. Some vessels are built here, the river being capable of floating down those of 500 tons. The public edifices are two congregational churches, a celebrated academy, and a court-house. It is 15 miles SW of Portsmouth, and 54 N of Boston.

Exeter, a town of N Carolina, in New Hanover county, on the NE branch of Cape Fear river, 30 miles N of Wilmington.

Exideuil, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Perigueux, and 32 S of Limoges.

Exilles, a strong town of Piedmont, with a fortified castle on a mountain, which guards one of the passes into the country. It is seated on the river Doire, 37 miles WNW of Turin.

Exmoor, a forest in the NW corner of Somersetshire, extending thence into Devonshire. It is a black sterile region.

Exmouth, a village in Devonshire, on the E side of the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles SSE of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

Eybenschitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, on the river Ollawa, 12 miles SW of Brunn.

Eyder, a river and canal that separates Germany from Denmark. The river rises in Holstein, and flows W by Rendsburg, Fredericstadt, and Tonningen into the German ocean. The canal passes E from Rensburg to a bay of the Baltic, a little N of Kiel. These jointly afford a safe inland navigation across the country, between the Baltic sea and German ocean.

Eye, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. Here are the ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bonelace. It is 20 miles N of Ipswich, and 89 NE of London.

Eye, a river of Scotland, which rises in the NW part of Berwickshire, and enters the ocean, at Eyemouth.

Eyemouth, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, with a harbour for vessels of small burden, and a trade in corn and meal; seated at the mouth of the Eye, eight miles N by W of Berwick.

Eylau, Dutch, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, at the S end of a lake, 47 miles E by N of Culm, and 90 SSW of Konigsberg.

Eylau, Prussian, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. In 1807, a most bloody battle was fought here between the French and Russians, which terminated in favour of the former. It is 24 miles S by E of Konigsberg.

Eymoutiers, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a considerable trade in skins, leather, and rags; seated on the Vienne, 20 miles N of Limoges.

Eyndhoven, a town of Dutch Brabant, at the conflux of the Eynds with the Dommel, 13 miles SE of Bois le Duc.

Eywanowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 23 miles SSW of Olmutz.

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Faaborg, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen, 17 miles S of Odensee.

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Fabriano, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, famous for its excellent paper. It is 25 miles NE of Foligno.

Faenza, a city of Italy, in Romagna, and a bishop's see, with an old fortress. The cathedral stands in the great square, and has a steeple five stories high, with balustrades. In 1796, it was taken by the French; and afterward taken by the troops of the pope. In 1797 the pope's troops were defeated and expelled. Faenza is famous for fine earthen ware. It stands on the Amona, 20 miles WSW of Ravenna.

Fahlun, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia, though a small place, containing scarcely 4000 inhabitants. Near it is a large copper mine, deemed the most ancient in Europe; also a manufacture of green and blue vitriol. It is situate in the midst of rocks and hills, between the lakes Run and Warpen, 110 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 W, lat. 60 40 N.

Faifo, a town of Cochinchina, and a place of great trade; situate on a river that flows into the bay of Turon, 30 miles SE of Turon.

Fairfield, a seaport of Connecticut, chief town of a county of the same name. It was burnt by a party of tories and British in 1777. It is situate on Mill Run, near its entrance into Long Island sound, 64 miles NE of New York. Lon. 73 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Fairfield, a village in Lancashire, four miles E of Manchester. It is a settlement of the sect of Moravians, who have a large chapel, with an organ, &c. The men prosecute various branches of the cotton business, and the women execute tambour and fine needlework.

Fairford, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. The church was founded in 1493, by John Tame, a merchant of London, purposely for the reception of some glass, taken by one of his vessels, in a ship going to Rome: it has 28 windows, beautifully painted with subjects chiefly scriptural, designed by the famous Albert Durer. It is seated near the Coln, 25 miles SE of Gloucester, and 80 W by N of London.

Fair Isle, a small island in the Northern ocean, between the Shetland and Orkneys, from both which its high towering rocks are visible. On the E side, the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked in 1588.

Fairley, a village of Scotland, on the coast of Ayrshire, 12 miles NW of Irvine. It has a small harbour; and the strait in the frith of Clyde, formed by the coast and the Cumbray isles, is called Fairley Road.

Faisans, a small island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain. It is also called the Isle of Conference, because Lewis XIV and Philip IV here swore to observe the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1660, after 24 conferences between their ministers. It is considered as a neutral place, and situate between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Fakenham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday, situate on a hill, by the river Yare, 20 miles NW of Norwich, and 113 NNE of London.

Falaise, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is the birthplace of William the conqueror, and has a good trade in serges, linen, and lace. It stands on the river Anté, 20 miles SE of Caen, and 115 W of Paris.

Fale, a river in Cornwall, which flows by Grampound and Tregony to Falmouth, where it forms a fine haven in the English channel.

Falkenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with manufactures of alum, sulphur, and vitriol; seated on the river Egra, 12 miles N of Egra.

Falkenberg, a town of Sweden, in Halland, at the mouth of the Athran, on the Categat, 17 miles NW of Halmstadt.

Falkenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a castle, seated on the Drage, 32 miles E by N of New Stargard.

Falkenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a castle, 14 miles S by E of Brieg.

Falkenstein, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the county of Falkenstein. It stands a little to the N of Winweiler, 24 miles W by S of Worms.

Falkirk, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, famous for its trysts, held thrice a year; at which 60,000 head of black-cattle have been sold at one tryst, beside a great number of sheep and horses. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 8838. It is seated near the Carron and the Great canal, 12 miles SE of Stirling.

Falkland, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with some linen manufactures. Here are the ruins of a royal palace, some apartments of which are still inhabited. It is 20 miles N of Edinburg.

Falkland Islands, two large islands,

surrounded by a great number of smaller, lying in the Atlantic ocean, to the E of the strait of Magellan. The smaller of the two large islands lies E of the other, from which it is separated by a channel called Falkland Sound. These islands were probably seen by Magellan, but Davis is deemed the discoverer of them, in 1592. They were visited by sir Richard Hawkins in 1594; and in 1765, commodore Byron made a settlement here; but in 1770 the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed the English: this affair was settled by a convention, and the English regained possession; but in 1774, it was abandoned, and the islands ceded to Spain. See *Port Egmont*.

Falkoping, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 68 miles E by N of Gotheburg.

Falmouth, a seaport in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It has a noble and extensive harbour, communicating with a number of navigable creeks, and its entrance is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis. It is a town of great traffic, much improved by its being the station of the packets to the S of Europe, and America. It stands on the Fale, at its entrance in the English channel, 10 miles S of Truro, and 269 WSW of London. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Falmouth, a seaport of Massachusets, in Barnstable county. In 1775, this town was burned by the British. It is situate on the W side of a small bay, 70 miles SSE of Boston. Lon. 70 32 W, lat. 41 36 N.

Falmouth, a town of Virginia, in Stafford county, on the river Rappahannoc, nearly opposite Fredericsburg, and 40 miles SW of Alexandria.

Falmouth, a town of the island of Jamaica, on the N coast, and on the S side of Martha Brae harbour. Lon. 77 33 W, lat. 18 31 N.

Falmouth, a town of the island of Antigua, on the S coast, with a fortified harbour. Lon. 62 0 W, lat. 16 55 N.

False Bay, a bay between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape False, frequented during the prevalence of the NW winds in May. Lon. 18 33 E, lat. 34 10 S.

False, Cape, a promontory E of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 44 E, lat. 34 16 S.

Falster, a fertile island of Denmark, 60 miles in circumference, near the entrance of the Baltic, between the islands of Zealand, Mona, and Laland. Nykoping is the capital.

Falsterbo, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, chiefly known for a lighthouse and its herring fishery, 22 miles SSW of Lund. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 55 22 N.

Famagusta, a town in the island of Cyprus, and a Greek bishop's see, with a harbour, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after a siege of ten months, when they flayed the Venetian governor alive, and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honorable terms. It is 62 miles NE of Nicosia. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 35 10 N.

Famars, a town of France, in the department of Nord; near which the French were defeated by the allies in 1793. It is three miles S of Valenciennes.

Fanano, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 25 miles S of Modena.

Fanjeaux, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 14 miles W of Carcassone.

Fano, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, and a bishop's see. Here are an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 18 miles E of Urbino.

Fantin, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Gold coast, where the English and Dutch have forts. Its palm-wine is much better and stronger than that on other parts of the coast. The villages are numerous, and the capital is of the same name, about 12 miles up the country. The English fort called Annemabo is at the mouth of a river. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 5 5 N.

Faoua; see *Foue*.

Faouet, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 21 miles N by W of Orient.

Fareham, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. Sloops and smaller vessels are built here, and it has a considerable trade in coal, corn, canvas, and ropes. It is seated at the NW point of Portsmouth harbour, five miles NNW of Gosport, and 73 W by S of London.

Farewell, Cape, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis strait. Lon. 42 42 W, lat. 39 38 N.

Farewell, Cape, a promontory of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 172 41 E, lat. 40 37 S.

Fargeau, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a castle, 10 miles SE of Auxerre.

Farim, a country of Africa, to the S of the river Gambia. It has a town of

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the ſame name, on the river St. Domingo. Lon. 14 30 W, lat. 12 10 N.

Farmington, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, with a large congregational church; ſituate on the river Farmington, which below the town receives the Cambridge, and then acquires the name of Windſor river. It is 10 miles WSW of Hartford, and 22 E of Lichfield.

Farnham, a town in Surry, with a market on Thurſday. It has a caſtle, ſituate on an eminence, belonging to the biſhop of Wincheſter. Farnham is celebrated for its plantations of hops, and has a great trade in corn and Welch hoſe. It is ſeated on the Wye, 12 miles W of Guildford, and 38 WSW of London.

Faro, an iſland of Sweden, near the iſland of Gothland, about 30 miles in circumference, populous and fertile. The principal town has the ſame name, and is ſituate on the SE coaſt. Lon. 19 7 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Faro, a city of Portugal, capital of Algarva, and a biſhop's ſee. In 1596 it was plundered and burnt by the Engliſh. It has the greater part of the trade of the province, and is ſeated on the gulf of Cadiz, 103 miles S by W of Evora. Lon. 8 0 W, lat. 37 4 N.

Faroer Islands; ſee *Feroe Islands*.

Faro of Meſſina, the ſtrait between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every ſix hours, though but ſeven miles over. It is ſo named, from the faro, or lighthouſe, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Meſſina.

Farr, a town of Scotland, in Sutherlandſhire, at the head of a bay of its name, on the N coaſt, 52 miles N by W of Dornoch.

Farringdon, a town in Berkſhire, with a market of Tueſday, ſeated on an eminence, 15 miles W of Abingdon, and 68 W by N of London.

Farsistan, a province of Perſia, bounded on the E by Kerman, N by Irac-Agemi, W by Kuſiſtan, and S by the gulf of Perſia. It is very fertile in the centre; mountainous on the N, where are a great number of wild ſwine; and the land ſo ſandy on the S as to produce little elſe than palm-trees. In the foreſts is a tree from which maſtic is gathered; and emeralds are common. Shiras is the capital.

Fartack, a town of Arabia Felix, in Hadramant, at the foot of a cape of the ſame name, 150 miles E of Shibam. Lon. 51 50 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Fattipour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Agra. Here the emperors of Hindooſtan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace; and on a hill is a grand moſque, built by emperor Acbar. It is 22 miles W by S of Agra.

Faucigny, a town and caſtle of Savoy, in a diſtrict of the ſame name; ſeated on the Arve, 14 miles SE of Geneva.

Favernay, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, eight miles N of Veſoul.

Favognana, an iſland, 15 miles in compaſs, on the W ſide of Sicily, with a fort and a good harbour. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 38 16 N.

Fauquemont; ſee *Valkenburg*.

Fayal, one of the Azores, or Weſtern iſlands, which ſuffered greatly by an earthquake, in 1764. The chief town is Villa de Horta.

Fayence, a town of France, in the department of Var, celebrated for its manufacture of earthern ware; ſeated near the river Biaſon, 10 miles W of Graſſe.

Fayette, a diſtrict of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Moore, Cumberland, Sampſon, Richmond, Robeſon, and Anſon.

Fayetteville, a town of N Carolina, in Cumberland county, capital of the diſtrict of Fayette. Its trade with Wilmington is very conſiderable, to which it ſends tobacco, wheat, hemp, cotton, lumber, ſtaves, naval ſtores, &c. and has returns of European and Indian goods. It is ſituate on the NW branch of Cape Fear river, 50 miles S by W of Raleigh, and 90 NW of Wilmington.

Fayoum, or *Fium*, a town of Egypt, capital of a province of the ſame name. It has a trade in flax, linen, mats, raiſins, and figs; and is ſeated on a canal, which communicates with the Nile, 49 miles SSW of Cairo. Lon. 30 39 E, lat. 29 27 N.

Fe, St. a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, built by Ferdinand during the ſiege of Granada. It ſuffered greatly by an earthquake in 1809, and ſtands in a fertile plain, near the river Xenil, ſix miles W by N of Granada.

Fe, St. a city of Paraguay, in the province of Buenos Ayres. The environs abound in ſilk, corn, wine, fruit, game, and cattle. It is ſeated on the Parana, at the influx of the Salado, 240 miles NNW of Buenos Ayres. Lon. 61 10 W, lat. 31 30 S.

Fe, St. the capital of New Mexico, and a biſhop's ſee, with a fortreſs. The population is eſtimated at 4,500 ſouls, excluſively of the garriſon. In the centre is the public ſquare; on the N ſide

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of which is the governor's palace, guard-houses, &c. The houses are generally one story high, with flat roofs, and have a mean appearance on the outside, but some are richly furnished. The manufactures in its vicinity are leather, cotton, coarse woollen cloths, blankets, tobacco, pottery, and copper vessels. It stands on a river, which 27 miles below enters the Rio del Norte, and is 510 miles N of Chihuahua. Lon. 104 53 W, lat. 36 12 N.

Fe de Bogota, St. the capital of New Granada, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is the seat of a vice-royalty, the jurisdiction of which includes the whole of Terra Firma and the audience of Quito in Peru. The country abounds in corn and fruit, and in the mountains are mines of silver and gold. It is 450 miles NE of Quito. Lon. 73 30 W, lat. 4 6 N.

Fear, Cape, a cape of N Carolina, where there is a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan, lying at the entrance of Cape Fear river. This river is formed by two branches, called the NW and NE branches, which unite above Wilmington; and it enters the Atlantic below Brunswick. Lon. 77 45 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Feathard, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the W side of the entrance of Bannow bay, 22 miles SW of Wexford.

Fecamp, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a trade in linen, serges, lace, leather, and hats; seated near the English channel, 24 miles NE of Havre de Grace.

Fejees, or *Fejee Islands,* a cluster of islands and reefs in the S Pacific ocean, lying 120 leagues NW of the Friendly Islands. The northern part of this numerous group, in lat. 15 33 S, was discovered by Tasman in 1643, and by him were named Prince William Islands. Captain Bligh, in 1789, fell in with the most eastern of the Fejees in lon. 178 W; and on his return from Otaheite, in 1792, doubled the southmost island in lon. 178 E, lat. 19 15 S. He landed no where, and the islanders in vain attempted to overtake the ship with their canoes, apparently with hostile intentions. Captain Barber, in 1794, on his passage from Port Jackson to the NW coast of America, discovered the western part of the group; and saw six of the islands, the largest in lon. 175 15 E, lat. 17 30 S. He anchored in a bay on its W side, and some natives, who came off in a canoe, were reluctant to come aboard, and seemed unaccustomed to trade. The next day a number of canoes attacked the ship, wounded two of the crew with their arrows, and attempted to board; but the savages were repulsed by the ships swivels and small arms. The principal island is called Fejee; this and the other large ones appear to be fertile, and pleasingly variegated with hills and vallies. They seem to be under the government of different chiefs, being frequently at war with each other. The navigation of this extensive group, on every side, is intricate and dangerous. The natives are a distinct race from those of the Friendly Islands; they speak a different language, and, beside spears and clubs, make use of bows and arrows in battle; their stature is superior, their complexion darker, and their hair approaches to wool; they moreover retain the practice of eating the flesh of enemies whom they have killed, and even massacre their prisoners for that purpose. The intercourse of Fejee with Tongataboo is becoming more frequent. The natives of the latter regard the Fejeeans as superior to themselves in military prowess and mechanical ingenuity; their weapons and clothing being better wrought, and some manufactures, especially that of earthen vessels, being carried on at Fejee, which are not attempted at Tongataboo: there were also dogs at the Fejees, before there were any at the Friendly Islands.

Feira, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 10 miles SE of Oporto, and 30 N by E of Aveiro.

Feldkirch, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine, 19 miles S of Bregenz. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Feldsburg, a town and castle of Austria, with a fine palace, seated on the Teya, 18 miles E of Laab.

Felicuda, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 28 miles W of Lipari.

Felix, St. an island in the Pacific ocean, NNW of Juan Fernandez. Lon. 86 W, lat. 26 S.

Felletin, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a manufacture of tapestry. It is 20 miles SSW of Evaux, and 21 SSE of Gueret.

Fellin, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the river Pernau, 62 miles SE of Revel.

Felsberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, with an ancient castle on a rock, 12 miles S of Cassel.

Feltri, a town of Italy, capital of Feltrino, and a bishop's see. It is fortified, and seated on the Asona, 30 miles NW of Treviso. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 46 3 N.

Feltrino, a district of Italy, lying between Belunese, Trevisano, Vicentino, and the principality of Trent. It abounds in mountains, in which are iron mines. Feltry is the only place of note.

Femern, a fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, 10 miles long and five broad, separated from the coast of Holstein, by a narrow channel, called the Femern Sound. Borg is the chief town.

Fenestrange, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, on the river Sarte, 40 miles E by N of Nancy.

Fenestrelle, a town and fort of Piedmont, seated on the Cluson, 18 miles W of Turin.

Ferabad, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Mazanderan. The environs produce sugar, cotton, and silk. The inhabitants, about 16,000, are principally descendants of Georgians and Armenians. It is seated among the mountains which bound the Caspian sea to the S, 12 miles from that sea, and 280 N of Ispahan. Lon. 53 21 E, lat. 35 54 N.

Fercala, or *Forcula*, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet, and the principal place of a district. It is 50 miles W of Sugulmessa. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 31 40 N.

Ferdinando, *St*. the capital of the province of Calchagua, in Chili. It was built in 1742, in a beautiful country, not far from the Tinguiririca, 90 miles S by W of St. Jago. Lon. 70 26 W, lat. 34 40 S.

Fere, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for its powder-mill and school of artillery. Near it is the castle of St. Gobin, in which is a manufacture of fine plate-glass. Fere is seated at the conflux of the Serre and Oise, 20 miles N of Soisons, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Ferentino, or *Fiorento*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, three miles N of Alatri.

Ferette, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, near its source, 40 miles S of Colmar.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Donegal and Tyrone, E by Tyrone and Monaghan, S by Cavan and Leitrim, and W by Leitrim. It contains about 72,000 inhabitants, is divided into 19 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. The linen manufacture, and the raising of cattle, and hemp, are the chief employ of the inhabitants. The county is navigable throughout by means of Lough Erne; but its uneven surface, and numerous bogs, render it difficult for travelling. Enniskillen is the capital.

Fermo, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, and an archbishop's see. It has a harbour on the gulf of Venice, and is 17 miles SE of Macerata. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Fermoy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Blackwater, 20 miles NNE of Cork.

Fernambuco, a province on the E coast of Brasil, having Tamarica on the N and Sergippy on the S. It produces cotton, sugar, and brasil wood, and feeds a great number of cattle.

Fernambuco, a town of Brasil, capital of the province of the same name, and a bishop's see. In 1630 it was taken by the Dutch, who called it Olinda; but it was retaken by the Portuguese. It has a small inconvenient harbour. Lon. 35 20 W, lat. 8 13 S.

Fernan Nunnez, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 15 miles SSE of Cordova.

Fernando Noronha, an island, 100 leagues from the coast of Brasil, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 32 33 W, lat. 3 56 S.

Fernando Po, an island of Africa, on the coast of Benin, 30 miles long and 20 broad. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 3 6 N.

Ferns, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, and a bishop's see united to Leiglin. The cathedral is small, and serves for the parish church. It is seated on the Bann, near its conflux with the Slaney, 18 miles N of Wexford, and 33 SSW of Wicklow.

Feroe Islands, a cluster of twenty-two small and lofty islands in the Northern ocean, between 5 and 8 W lon. and 61 and 63 N lat. subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours; all of them steep, and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. They produce agate, jasper, and beautiful zeolites. The surface consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility; yielding plenty of barley, and fine grass for sheep. No trees above the size of a juniper, or stunted willow, will grow here; and the only quadrupeds are

sheep. Vast quantities of seafowl frequent the rocks, and the taking of them furnishes a perilous employment for the inhabitants. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. To the s of these islands is a considerable whirlpool. The chief island is Stromoe.

Ferozabad, a city of Persia, in Farsistan, formerly of considerable repute, and yet contains a number of fine tombs, gardens, and buildings. It is seated in a fertile country, 60 miles s by w of Shiras. Lon. 53 0 E, lat. 28 50 N.

Ferrara, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a strong citadel, and a university. Its broad streets, and number of fine buildings, evince that it was formerly a flourishing place, but the present inhabitants are few in proportion to its extent. In the middle of the city is a palace, surrounded by walls flanked with towers and ditches. The cathedral is remarkable for its antiquity. Ferrara was taken by the French in 1796; in 1799 it was retaken by the Austrians, but shortly after surrendered to the French. It is seated near the Po, 25 miles NE of Bologna. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 44 50 N.

Ferrara, or *Ferrarese*, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by Polesino di Rovigno, W by the Mantuan, S by the Bolognese and Romagna, and E by the gulf of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Clement VIII united it to the apostolic chamber; but in 1797 it was seized by the French, and is now a part of the new-formed kingdom of Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too few to drain them. Ferrara is the capital.

Ferrendina, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basianto, 25 miles SW of Matera.

Ferro, or *Hiero*, the most westward of the Canary islands, about 18 miles in circumference. It is not fertile, but produces some corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes. The inhabitants make use of water collected in cisterns during the rainy season, for there is no spring in the island. Voyagers speak of a fountain tree in the middle of the island, and that in the night much water distils from its leaves. Some geographers take their first meridian from the W extremity of this island. Lon. 17 52 W, lat. 27 47 N.

Ferrol, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the best in Europe, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. The town is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and strongly fortified on the other. In 1800, the English made an unsuccessful attempt on this place; and in 1809 it surrendered to the French. It is 20 miles NE of Corunna, and 65 W of Rivades. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 43 28 N.

Ferrybridge, a large village in W Yorkshire, with a noble bridge, over the river Aire, which is the principal pass into the north. It is 21 miles S by W of York, and 174 N by W of London.

Ferryport, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Tay, four miles below Dundee, and nine NNW of St. Andrew. It has a considerable manufacture of brown linens; and a ferry over the Tay, well frequented before the bridge at Perth was built.

Ferrytown; see *Creetown*.

Ferte sur Aube, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Aube, 22 miles W by S of Chaumont, and 33 ESE of Troyes.

Ferte Alaise, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 23 miles S of Paris.

Ferte Bernard, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, seated on the Huisne, 23 miles NE of Mans.

Festenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 14 miles NW of Wartenburg.

Fethard, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, nine miles ESE of Cashel, and 11 NNE of Clonmel.

Feversham, a town in Kent, on a creek of the Medway, much frequented by small vessels. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Here is a noble church in the form of a cross; a free grammar-school founded by queen Elisabeth; and the remains of a stately abbey, built by king Stephen, who was buried in it, with his queen and son. It is famous for the best oysters for laying in stews; and has several gun-powder mills in its neighbourhood. James II embarked here for France, in disguise, after the success of the prince of Orange; but the vessel was detained by the populace, and the king conveyed back to London. Feversham is nine miles W of Canterbury, and 47 E by S of London.

Feurs, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Loire, seated on the Loire, 13 miles ENE of Montbrison.

Feystritz, a town and castle of Germany, in Stiria, on a river of the same name, 17 miles NNE of Cilley.

Fez, a kingdom of Barbary, 125 miles in length and 120 in breadth; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by the Mediterranean, E by Algiers, and S by Morocco and Tafilet. It is divided into nine provinces, and forms part of the empire of Morocco. The country is full of mountains, particularly to the W and S, where Mount Atlas lies; but it produces citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, honey, wax, cotton, flax, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants are numerous, and breed camels, beeves, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary.

Fez, the capital of the kingdom of Fez, and one of the largest cities in Africa. It is composed of two towns, Old Fez and New Fez, which contain about 380,000 inhabitants. Old Fez is the most considerable, and New Fez is principally inhabited by Jews, who trade with the Moors, notwithstanding the contempt with which they are treated by them. The imperial palace is an immense pile of buildings, enclosed by a strong wall and a deep ditch; and there are numerous mosques, one of which, called Carubin, is one of the finest edifices in the empire. The houses are built of brick or stone, with flat roofs, and adorned with mosaic work: those of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. Every house has a court, in which is a square marble basin; and the gardens are full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and shrubs. Here are two colleges for students, finely built of marble and adorned with paintings. The hospitals and public baths are numerous, many of which are stately structures. The different trades live in a separate part of the city; and the exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandise, is as large as a small town. The Moors of Fez are clothed like the Turks, and, though more polished than their countrymen, are vain, superstitious, and intolerant. The saints, whom they pretend to have been buried in the city, serve them for a pretext to forbid its entrance to Jews and Christians; and an order from the emperor is necessary to gain admission. Arabic is better spoken here than in other parts of the empire: and the rich Moors send their children to the schools at Fez, where they gain more instruction than they could do elsewhere. Fez is the centre of the trade of this empire; and hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying ready-made garments, leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostriches feathers; for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Caravans also go to Tombuctoo, and other parts of the river Niger: they travel over such dry barren deserts, that every other camel carries water; and the commodities are salt, cowries, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Fez is seated in a valley watered by the Seboo, and surrounded by hills, 240 miles NE of Morocco. Lon. 5 25 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Fezzan, a kingdom of Africa, having Tripoli on the N, and Cassina on the S. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W; and to the influence of these heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. Though the character of the surface (which, in general, is a light sand) and the want of rain, may seem to announce sterility, yet the springs are so abundant, that few regions in the N of Africa exhibit a richer vegetation. The greatest length of the cultivated part is about 300 miles from N to S, and 200 from E to W. From wells of 10 or 15 feet deep, with which every garden and field is furnished, the husbandman waters the productions of his land; among these are the date tree, the olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, maize, barley, wheat, pompions or calabash, carrots, cucumbers, onions, and garlic. Among the tame animals are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, ass, and a species of the domestic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the ostrich, and antelopes of various kinds. A multitude of noxious animals infest the country; adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads, swarm in the fields, gardens, and houses; the air is crowded with mosquetos; and persons of every rank are overrun with vermin. The heat of the climate in summer is intense, and the S wind is scarcely supportable even by the natives; and in winter a penetrating N wind prevails, which drives to the fire even the natives of a northern country. Tempests of wind are frequent, which whirl up the sand and dust so as to give a yellow tinge to the atmosphere. The towns are chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds; for though they also contain merchants and artificers,

yet agriculture and pasturage are the principal occupations. The houses are built of clay, with a flat roof composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; their hair a short curly black, their lips thick, their noses flat and broad, and their skin emitting a fetid effluvia; they are tall, and well-shaped, but weakly, indolent, and inactive. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbary. In their common intercourse, all distinctions of rank seem forgotten; the shereef [governor] and the lowest plebeian, the rich and the poor, the master and the servant, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. Generous and hospitable, let his fare be scanty or abundant, the Fezzimer is desirous that others should partake of it; and if 20 persons were unexpectedly to visit his dwelling, they must all participate as far as it will go. When they settle their money transactions, they squat upon the ground, and having levelled a spot with their hands, make dots as they reckon: if they are wrong, they smooth the spot again, and repeat the calculation. Gold dust constitutes the chief medium of payment; and value in that medium is always expressed by weight. In religion they have rigid, but not intolerant Mohamedans. The government is monarchial; and its powers are administered with such a temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to their sovereign. Mourzouk is the capital.

Fiano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on the Tiber, 15 miles N of Rome.

Fianona, a town of Istria, on the SW coast, 17 miles N of Pola.

Fiascone, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, noted for fine muscadine wine; seated on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 12 miles NW of Viterbo.

Ficherulolo, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 miles W of Ferrara.

Fichtelberg, a mountain in Franconia, one of the highest in Germany. Its ridge extends from near Beruth to Eger, in Bohemia, about 16 miles, and it is covered with pines and other trees.

Fielewier, an island near the W coast of Norway, 22 miles long and four broad, with a town of the same name, 48 miles WNW of Drontheim. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 63 44 N.

Fieranzuolo, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 10 miles SE of Piacenza.

Fiezoli, a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, five miles NE of Florence.

Fifeshire, a county of Scotland, 50 miles long and 16 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the N by the frith of Tay, E by the ocean, S by the frith of Forth, and W by the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. It is divided into 63 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 93,743. It is watered by several streams, but none deserve the name of rivers except the Eden and Leven. The soil is fertile; it abounds in cattle, coal, iron, lime, and freestone; and has many flourishing manufactures. The number of towns is almost unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for from Cusross to Crail, about 50 miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Cupar is the county-town.

Figari, a town of Corsica, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 miles WNW of Bonifacio.

Figaruolo, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Figeac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Selé, 22 miles E of Cahors.

Fighig, a town of Barbary, in Biledulegerid. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the merchants of Morocco and Fez, and with the Negros. It is 240 miles ESE of Mequinez. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 32 20 N.

Figueras, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which, on an eminence, is a strong citadel. It surrendered to the French in 1794, without firing a shot. In 1811, the French, by treachery, were driven out of it by the Spaniards, who, after a rigorous blockade, were obliged to surrender it again to the French. It is 14 miles W of Roses.

Figuero dos Vinhos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, celebrated for its wine; seated among mountains, near the river Zizere, 22 miles N of Tomar.

Fillek, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the Ipol, 20 miles WNW of Agria.

Finale, a seaport of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was the capital of a marquisate, annexed to the duchy of Milan in 1602, but sold to the Genose in 1713. In 1746, it was taken by the king of Sardinia, and restored in 1748. It is 30 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 44 14 N.

Finale, a town of Italy, in the Mode-

nese, on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles NE of Modena.

Fincastle, a town of Virginia, chief of Botetourt county, 36 miles SW of Lexington, and 140 W of Richmond.

Findorn, a rapid river of Scotland, which rises in Invernesshire, crosses the NW part of Murrayshire, and forms a bay of its name, which opens into the frith of Murray, at the village of Findorn, four miles NW of Forres, of which it is the port.

Finisterre, Cape, the most western cape of Spain. It was thought, by the ancients, to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the Lands-end. Lon. 9 17 W, lat. 42 54 N.

Finisterre, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. It is the most westerly part of France, and bounded on three sides by the sea. Quimper is the capital.

Finland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the N by Swedish Lapland, E by Wiburg, S by the gulf of Finland, and W by that of Bothnia. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, East Bothnia, Tavastland, Nyland, and Savolax, and a part of Kexholm. In 1808, this division was invaded by Russia; and the Swedes, after various battles, were necessitated to give it up by a convention. In 1809, a treaty of peace was concluded between the two powers, and the whole of the country, with the sea of Aland, and all islands at an equal distance from Aland and Finland, were ceded to Russia. But this cession, during the present unsettled state of territory, awaits a more general peace.

Finland Proper, a province of Sweden, in the SW part of the division of Finland, having the gulf of Finland on the S, and that of Bothnia on the W. It is 160 miles long and 90 broad, and the soil fertile, with several fine lakes and rivers. On part of the coast is a rich pearl fishery; and the principal commerce is in corn, cattle, talc, linen, and yarn stockings. Abo is the capital.

Finland, Russian; see *Wiburg*.

Finmark, the W part of Danish Lapland, in the government of Wardhus.

Finow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark. It has a canal, by which the Oder and Havel are united, and is 28 miles NW of Custrin.

Fionda, a town of Asiatic Turkey in Natolia, and a bishop's see, on the gulf of Satalia, 25 miles SW of Satalia.

Fiorenzo; see *Ferentino*.

Fiorenzo, St. a seaport of Corsica, defended by walls and a tower. It was taken by the English and Corsicans, from the French, in 1794. It is seven miles W of Bastia.

Firosepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Moultan, seated on the Setlege, at the influx of the Beyah, 20 miles W of Debalpour, and 150 E by N of Moultan.

Fish River, Great, a river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and enters the Indian ocean, in lon. 28 22 E, lat. 33 24 S.

Fisherrow, a town of Scotland, four miles E of Edinburg, on the W side of the Esk, opposite Musselburg, to which it is connected by a bridge.

Fishers Island, in Long island sound, opposite to Stonington harbour in Connecticut. It is 10 miles long and two broad, with a fertile soil, and is annexed to the township of Southold, in Long Island.

Fishguard, a seaport of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Thursday. Here is a small fort and a good pier, with every convenience for shipbuilding, and a considerable trade in herrings, corn, and butter. In 1807, some French frigates landed about 1200 men here, but without field-pieces, and they were all taken prisoners. It is situate on a steep cliff, on a bay of St. George channel, at the influx of the Gwayn, 16 miles NE of St. David, and 257 W by N of London.

Fishausen, a town of Prussia, with a royal castle, seated on the Frisch Haff, 21 miles W of Konigsberg.

Fishkill, a town of New York, in Duchess county, on a creek of the same name, five miles E of Hudson river, and 66 N of New York.

Fissata, a seaport of Barbary, in the province of Tripoli, 90 miles NW of Tripoli. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 33 50 N.

Fistella, a fortified town of Morocco, which has a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles NE of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 32 27 N.

Fium; see *Fayoum*.

Fiume, or *St. Veit*, a seaport of Istria, with a castle, and many fine churches and convents. It is noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; and has a sugar refinery, and a wax manufacture. The harbour is formed by the river Fiumara, which enters the bay of Carnero. It is 37 miles E of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 45 18 N.

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Fladstrand, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a harbour defended by three forts. It is 30 miles NNE of Alburg. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 57 33 N.

Flamborough, a factory of the Hudson Bay Company, on Hayes river, 70 miles from its mouth, on the W side of Hudson bay. Lon. 90 5 W, lat. 56 8 N.

Flamborough Head, a lofty promontory on the coast of Yorkshire, whose snow-white cliffs are seen far out at sea, and afford shelter to innumerable multitudes of seafowls. The lower parts contain vast caverns, and on the summit is a lighthouse, five miles ENE of Burlington. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Flanders, a country of the Netherlands, 60 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the German ocean and Holland, E by Brabant, S by Hainault and Artois, and W by Artois and the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Lys, and Dender. It is a level country, fertile in grain and pastures, and very populous. The chief manufactures are beautiful table linen and fine lace. It was divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders; the latter was comprehended in the department of Nord, on the new division of France in 1791; the other two have since been annexed to that country, and constitute the new departments of Lys and Scheldt.

Flatbush, a town of New York, chief of Kings county, Long Island. The Americans were defeated near this place by the British in 1776. It is situate amid garden-grounds, five miles S by E of New York.

Flattery, Cape, on the W coast of N America, discovered by Cook in 1778; and so named, because he was disappointed at not finding a harbour. Lon. 124 57 W, lat. 48 25 N.

Flavigny, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on a mountain, by the river Ozerain, 27 miles WNW of Dijon.

Fleche, a town of France, in the department of Sarte. Here was a noble college, built by Henry IV; the centre is now converted into a townhouse, and one of the wings rebuilt as a seminary for youth. It is seated on the river Loire, 22 miles SSW of Mans. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 47 39 N.

Fleckeroe, or *Fleckeren*, an island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Between the island and the continent is a most excellent harbour, defended by a fortress. Lon. 8 18 E, lat. 58 4 N.

Fleet, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake of the same name, and enters Wigton bay, below Gatehouse. On its W side are the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

Flensburg, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Slesvick, with a strong citadel, and a harbour on a bay of the Baltic. It is a place of great commerce, 15 miles NNW of Slesvick. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 54 52 N.

Fleurance, a town of France, in the department of Gers, on the river Gers, 13 miles N of Auch.

Fleurus, a village of the Netherlands, in Namur, six miles NE of Charleroy. Here, in 1690, a victory was gained by the French over the allies; and in 1794, the Austrians were defeated in a general attack of the French posts.

Flie, or *Vlieland*, an island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider Zee.

Flint, a river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Creek Indians, runs SW, and joining the Catahouchee, at its entrance into E Florida, forms the Apalachicola.

Flint, a borough of Wales, in Flintshire, which gives name to the county, though now a small place. It has the county gaol, but the assizes are held at Mold. Here are the remains of a royal castle, in which Richard II took shelter on arriving from Ireland; but on leaving it he was delivered into the hands of his rival, afterward Henry IV: it stands on a rock close to the sea, and is governed by a constable, who is also mayor of the town. Flint has no market, but is well frequented as a bathing place. It is seated on the estuary of the Dee, 13 miles W by N of Chester, and 193 NW of London. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 53 16 N.

Flintshire, a county of Wales, 29 miles in length and 12 where broadest; bounded on the N by the Irish sea, NE and E by the river Dee, which divides it from Cheshire, and S and SW by Denbighshire. A detached part also extends on the E side of the Dee, about nine miles, between Cheshire and Shropshire. The county contains 160,000 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 28 parishes; has one city, one borough, and three market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 39,622. A lofty range of mountains rises on the W, and forms a bold frontier. The valleys are fertile, and contain coal and freestone; the hills are generally barren on the surface, but abound in lead, cala-

mine, and limestone. The detached part is mostly a level country. The principal trade is mining and smelting. It produces good butter, cheese, and honey, of which last the natives make a wholesome beverage called Metheglin. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Wheeler, Dee, Sevion, Elwy, and Allen.

Flix, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by nature and art. It stands on a peninsula formed by the Ebro, and the side where the river does not pass is covered by mountains, and defended by a castle. It is 23 miles N of Tortosa.

Floddon, a village in Northumberland, five miles NNW of Wooler. Near this place a battle was fought between the English and Scots, in 1513, in which James IV was killed, with many of his nobility and 10,000 men.

Florac, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 13 miles S of Mende, and 23 NW of Alais.

Florence, a city of Italy, capital of Tuscany, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel, and a university. The circumference is about six miles, and the fortifications consist only in a wall and a ditch, with two or three forts which command a part of the town. It is divided into two unequal parts, by the river Arno, over which are four handsome bridges. The quays, the buildings on each side, and the bridges, render the part through which the river runs by far the finest; but every part is full of wonders in the arts of painting, statuary, and architecture. The inhabitants are estimated at 80,000; and the environs are beautiful, rich, and populous. Some of the Florentine merchants, formerly, were men of great wealth; and one of them, in the middle of the 15th century, built that noble fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. It was afterward purchased by the Medici family, who made some enlargements; and it thence became the residence of the grand dukes of Tuscany. The Palazzo Vecchio, or old palace, contains a room 172 feet long and 70 wide, for public entertainments. The beauties and riches of these palaces, in all that is masterly in architecture, literature, and the arts, especially those of painting and sculpture, have been often described; but, before they were plundered by the French, in 1800, all description fell short of their contents. The celebrated Venus of Medici, the standard of taste in female beauty and proportion, stood in a room called the Tribune; but with other masterpieces of sculpture, has been carried away to Paris. There are other rooms, whose contents are indicated by the names they bear; as the cabinet of arts, of astronomy, natural history, medals, portraits, porcelain, antiquities, &c. Beside the Medicean library, begun by Julius de Medici, and greatly augmented by duke Cosmo I, there are several other copious libraries, especially those in the two Benedictine and Carmelite convents. The Florentine Academy and the Academia della Crusca were instituted to enrich the literature and improve the language of Tuscany; the latter is so named because it rejects like *bran* all words not purely Tuscan. The cathedral, the churches, and other public buildings, contain paintings and sculptures by the first masters in Italy; and the chapel of Lorenzo is, perhaps, the most expensive habitation that ever was reared for the dead, being incrusted with precious stones, and adorned by the workmanship of the best modern sculptors. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silks, satins, gold and silver stuffs, and damask tablecloths; and it has a considerable trade in fruits and excellent wines. In July 1799, the French troops, then in possession of this city, were driven out by the inhabitants; but they re-entered it in October 1800, and became masters of all Tuscany. Florence is 45 miles S of Bologna, and 125 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Florent, St. a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Loire, 20 miles WSW of Angers.

Florentin, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, at the conflux of the Armance and Armançon, 15 miles NE of Auxerre, and 80 SE of Paris.

Florentino, one of the three provinces of Tuscany; bounded on the W by the republic of Lucca and the Modenese, N by the Apennines, E by the duchy of Urbino, and S by the Siennese. It is well watered, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

Flores, an island of the E Indies, 180 miles long and 45 broad, lying to the E of that of Cumbava. On the S side, near the E end, is a town named Larantuca. Lon. 121 56 E, lat. 8 20 S.

Flores, a fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lagens is the most populous town, but St. Cruz is the capital. Lon. 31 0 W, lat. 39 43 N.

Florida, a country of N America, 500 miles long and 130 broad; bounded on the N by the United States, E by the Atlantic ocean, S by the gulf of Mexico, and W by the territory of Orleans. It is divided into East and West Florida; St. Augustin the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustin is the most unfruitful; yet, even here, two crops of maize are annually produced: the banks of the rivers are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country, which is hilly, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hiccory, cypress, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable, in a particular manner, for its extensive ranges for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was ceded by the latter to the English in 1763; in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them in 1783.

Flotz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, six miles NW of Zerbst.

Flotz, a town of Walachia, seated on the Genissa, near its conflux with the Danube.

Flour, St. a city of France, capital of the department of Cantal, and a bishop's see. Good knives are made here, and it has a considerable trade in corn. It is seated on a mountain, 53 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 45 2 N.

Flushing, a strong seaport of Dutch Zealand, in the island of Walcheren, on the N side of the Western Scheldt, the entrance of which it defends. It has a good harbour, and a great canal runs through the town, which is deep enough to admit loaded vessels. The stadthouse is a superb building, after the model of that at Amsterdam. Flushing surrendered to the French in 1795; and in 1809, it was taken by the English, who destroyed the fort. It is four miles SSW of Middleburg. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Flushing, a town of New York, in Queens county, Long Island, situate on the S side of Hell-gate, seven miles E by N of New York.

Fochabers, a town of Scotland, belonging to Murrayshire, though seated on the E side of the river Spey. It is eight miles E by S of Elgin, and 22 W of Banff.

Fochia, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a castle. The Venetians beat the Turkish fleet near this place, in 1650. It is seated on the gulf of Smyrna, at the influx of the Hermus, 28 miles NW of Smyrna. Lon. 26 39 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Fodwar, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colocza.

Fogaras, a town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 miles NE of Hermanstadt.

Foggia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. It is a staple for corn and wool, and seated near the Cerbero, 20 miles SW of Manfredonia.

Foglia, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and enters the gulf of Venice, at Pesaro.

Foglisso, a town of Piedmont, five miles NW of Chivas, and 13 W of Crescentino.

Fogo; see *Fuego*.

Fohr, or *Fora*, an island of Denmark, about 12 miles in circumference, near the coast of Sleswick. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 54 44 N.

Foix, a late province of France, adjoining the Pyrenees. It now forms, with Couserans, the department of Arriege.

Foix, a town of France, capital of the department of Arriege. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills. It is seated on the Arriege, 42 miles S by E of Toulouse. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Fo-kien, a province of China, bounded on the N by Tche-kiang, W by Kiang-si, S by Quang-tong, and E by the China sea. The climate is warm; and yet the air is so pure, that no contagious diseases ever prevail. It produces musk in abundance, precious stones, quicksilver, iron, and tin; also gold and silver, but it is forbidden to dig for these. It has fine plains; and industry fertilizes even the mountains, the greater part of which are cut into terraces, rising above each other. Its valleys are watered by springs and rivers from the mountains, which the husbandman distributes, with great skill, to refresh his rice: he has even the art to raise his water to the tops of the mountains, and to convey it from one side to another, by pipes made of bamboo. The people speak a different language in most of the cities, each of which has its particular dialect. The language of the mandarins is that which is spoken every where; but few under-

ſtand it in this province: however, it produces a great number of literati. It contains nine cities of the firſt, and 60 of the third claſs. Fou-tcheou is the capital.

Foligno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria, famous for its ſweetmeats, paper-mills, and ſilk manufactures. It is ſeated on the ſide of a mountain, near a fertile plain, 69 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 48 N.

Folkingham, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſday. Here are the ruins of an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, 18 miles WSW of Boſton, and 106 N of London.

Folkſtone, a town in Kent, with a market on Thurſday. It had five churches, of which four have been deſtroyed by the incurſions of the ſea. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing. Dr. Wm. Harvey, the diſcoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born here in 1578. A little to the W is Sandgate caſtle, built by Henry VIII. It is ſeated on the Engliſh channel, eight miles SW of Dover, and 72 E by S of London.

Fondi, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, ſeated in a fertile plain, near a lake of its name, 42 miles NW of Capua, and 50 SE of Rome.

Fong-tsiang, a city of China, in the province of Chen-ſi. Its diſtrict contains eight cities of the ſecond and third claſs. It is 560 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 106 57 E, lat. 34 36 N.

Fong-yang, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It encloſes within its wall ſeveral fertile little hills; and its juriſdiction comprehends five cities of the ſecond and 13 of the third claſs. It is ſeated on a mountain, which hangs over the Yellow river, 70 miles NE of Nan-king. Lon. 116 58 E, lat. 32 52 N.

Fons, a town of France, in the department of Lot, five miles NW of Figeac.

Fontainbleau, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, celebrated for its fine palace, a hunting ſeat of the late kings of France. It ſtands in the midſt of a foreſt, 35 miles SSE of Paris.

Fontaine l'Eveque, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, ſix miles W of Charleroy.

Fontanetto, a town of Piedmont, ſeven miles E of Creſcentino.

Fontarabia, a city and ſeaport of Spain, in Biſcay, on the frontiers of France, from which it is ſeparated by the river Bidaſſoa, which forms a harbour at its mouth, in the bay of Biſcay. It ſtands on a peninſula, at the foot of the Pyrenian mountains, and is ſo ſtrong both by nature and art as to be accounted the key of Spain on that ſide; but it opened its gates to the French, in 1794. It is 22 miles SW of Bayonne, and 62 E by N of Bilboa. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Fontello, a town of Portugal, in Beira, ſix miles NE of Lamego.

Fontenay le Comte, a town of France, capital of the department of Vendee. It has a woollen manufacture, and its fairs are famous for cattle. It is ſeated on the Vendee, 25 miles NE of Rochelle, and 55 W by S of Poitiers. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 46 30 N.

Fontenoy, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, four miles SE of Tournay. It is celebrated for a battle between the allies and the French in 1745, in which the former were worſted.

Fontevraud, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire. Here is a famous abbey, in the church of which ſeveral kings and queens of France lie interred. It is ſeven miles SE of Saumer.

Fora, an iſland of Denmark, on the W coaſt of S Jutland, between thoſe of Sylt and Nordſtrand. It is of an oval form, 20 miles in circumference, and the chief place is Uterſen. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 33 48 N.

Forcalquier, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, ſeated on a hill, by the river Laye, 30 miles NE of Aix.

Forcheim, a ſtrong town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, with a fine arſenal. It ſurrendered to the French in 1796, but the Auſtrians compelled them to abandon it ſoon afterward. It is ſeated at the conflux of the Wiſent and Rednitz, 16 miles SSE of Bamberg.

Fordingbridge, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of checks and bed-ticks; ſeated on the Avon, 10 miles S of Saliſbury, and 88 W by S of London.

Fore, a borough of Ireland, in W Meath, now a poor place, 12 miles N of Mullengar.

Foreland, North, a promontory of Kent, the E point of the iſle of Thanet. It is the moſt ſouthern part of the port of London; and a line thence extended N, to the point called the Naſe, in Eſſex, forms the mouth of the Thames.

Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity-house for a seamark. Lon. 1 29 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Foreland, South, a promontory of Kent, forming the SE point of England. It is called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is 13 miles to the N. Between these two capes is the noted road, called the Downs.

Forest Towns, four towns of Suabia, in Brisgau, situate on the Rhine and the confines of Swisserland, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldschut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden.

Forets, a new department of France, containing the late duchy of Luxemburg, except the NW part, which is included in the department of Sambre and Meuse. The capital is Luxemburg.

Forez, a late province of France, bounded on the W by Auvergne, S by Velay and the Vivarais, E by the Lyonois, and N by Burgundy. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams, and has several mines of coal and iron. It now forms the department Loire.

Forfar, a borough of Scotland, capital of Angusshire. It contains many neat modern houses, and has manufactures of coarse linens and shoes. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5165. It is situate in an extensive plain, 14 miles N by E of Dundee. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 56 37 N.

Forfarshire; see *Angusshire*.

Forges, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, celebrated for its mineral waters. It is 24 miles NE of Rouen.

Forli, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a castle, ten churches, and many convents; seated in a fertile country, near the river Rones, 11 miles SSW of Ravenna.

Formosa, an island in the China sea, lying between 119 and 122 E lon. and 22 and 25 N lat. and separated from the province of Fo-kien, in China, by a channel about 80 miles where narrowest. It is 280 miles from N to S, and 70 in its broadest part, but is greatly contracted at the S extremity. It is subject to the Chinese, who, notwithstanding its proximity and size, did not know of its existence till the year 1430. A chain of mountains, running its whole length, divides it into two parts, the E and W. The Dutch built the fort of Zealand, in the W part, in 1634. They were driven thence, in 1661, by a Chinese pirate, who made himself master of all the W part. In 1682, the whole island submitted to the emperor of China. It contains extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets from the mountains. It produces abundance of corn and rice, most of the Indian fruits, many of those of Europe, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon. Wholesome water is the only thing wanting in Formosa; and it is said, that every kind of water in it is pernicious to strangers. The inhabitants rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses. In 1782, this fine island was overwhelmed, and almost totally destroyed, by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea. Taiouang is the capital.

Fornello, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 17 miles W of Molise.

Fornovo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma; near which, in 1495, Charles VIII of France obtained a victory over the princes of Italy. It is eight miles WSW of Parma.

Forres, a borough of Scotland, in Murrayshire, neatly built on an eminence, and on a river that soon enters the bay of Findhorn, which is its port. It has manufactures of linen and thread, and a valuable salmon fishery. A little W of the town is a column, called Sweno's Stone, covered with antique sculpture, and said to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, in 1008. Forres is 12 miles W by S of Elgin, and 12 E of Nairn.

Forsta, a town of Lusatia, with a castle. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths and carpets, and stands on a little island in the Neissa, 15 miles SSW of Guben.

Forteventura, one of the Canary islands, 65 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas, joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat, barley, beeves, and goats. The W point is in lon. 14 31 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Forth, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountain Benlomond, in Dumbartonshire, flows E in a sinuous course by Stirling and Alloa, and meets the German ocean a little below Alloa, where it forms a noble estuary, called the Frith of Forth. The Forth is navigable for vessels of 80 tons, as far as Stirling bridge, and for merchant vessels of any burden as far as Grangemouth, where there is a communication be-

tween this river and the Clyde, by a canal. See *Canal, Great*.

Fortrose, a borough of Scotland, in Rossshire, situate on the Murray frith, nearly opposite Fort George, to which there is a regular ferry. It is composed of two towns, Rosemarkie and Chanonry; the former a very ancient borough, and the latter once a bishop's see. Two small parts of the ancient cathedral remain, one used as a burial-place, the other as a court-house and prison. It is nine miles SSW of Cromarty.

Fortroyal, the capital of Martinico, on the W side of the island, with one of the best harbours in the W Indies, defended by a strong citadel. Lon. 61 9 W, lat. 14 36 N.

Fortroyal, the capital of the island of Granada. See *George, St.*

Fossano, a town of Piedmont, with a citadel, seated on the Sture, 10 miles NE of Coni.

Fosse, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, situate between the Sambre and Meuse, seven miles SW of Namur.

Fossombrone, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Metro, 10 miles SE of Urbino.

Fossum, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, noted for rich mines of cobalt, 35 miles W of Christiania.

Fotheringay, a village in Northamptonshire, three miles N of Oundle, near the river Nen. Here are the ruins of a castle in which Richard III was born, and Mary queen of Scots tried and beheaded. In the church are interred two dukes of York; Edward, killed at Agincourt in France, and Richard, slain at Wakefield.

Foue, a town of Lower Egypt, seated on the W branch of the Nile, 25 miles SE of Rosetto.

Fougeres, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, with an ancient castle. In 1202, it was taken by John, king of England. It is seated on the Coesnom, 25 miles NE of Rennes, and 150 W by S of Paris.

Foula, or *Fowla*; see *Fula*.

Fouli, or *Pholey*, a country of Africa, extending on the sides of the river Senegal about 500 miles from E to W; he boundaries from N to S are unknown. It is populous and fertile. The Foulahs are, in general, of a tawny complexion, though many of them are entirely black. Some lead a wandering life, and roam about the country with large droves of cows, sheep, goats, and horses: others are dextrous at hunting wild beasts; the teeth of elephants, and the skins of lions, leopards, and tigers, being articles of trade. Their arms are bows and arrows, lances, swords, daggers, and occasionally a kind of small fusee. They are praised by travellers for their hospitality: nor is their humanity in other respects less commendable; for, if one of their countrymen have the misfortune to fall into slavery, the rest join stock to redeem him. The king of this country is called the Siratick; and though he seldom appears with the badges of majesty, he has great authority, and is as much respected as any one on the coast.

Foulness, a small island on the SE coast of Essex, separated by a narrow channel from the W part of the county. It has a village, with a church, eight miles E by N of Rochford.

Foulsham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 16 miles NW of Norwich, and 111 NE of London.

Four Cantons, Lake of the; see *Waldstædter Sea*.

Fourneaux Island, a small island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 143 2 W, lat. 17 11 S.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, in Fokien, and the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, and the number of its literati. It is the residence of a viceroy, and has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class. It is 360 miles NE of Canton, and 870 S of Peking. Lon. 119 4 E, lat. 26 4 N.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, in Kiangsi, formerly one of the most beautiful cities in China, but almost ruined by the iuvasion of the Tartars. It is 735 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 56 E, lat. 27 55 N.

Fowey, or *Fawy*, a river in Cornwall, which rises four miles SE of Camelford, passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English channel, at Fowey.

Fowey, a borough and seaport in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade in the pilchard fishery. The harbour is defended by St. Catharine fort, on the summit of a steep pile of rocks, and an adjoining battery. The streets are so narrow and with such sudden turnings, that no wheeled carriages can be admitted. It is seated at the mouth of the Fowey, 32 miles SW of Launceston, and 239 W by S of London. Lon. 4 37 W, lat. 50 19 N.

Fox Islands, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, between the coast of Kamtschatka and the W coast of America, between 52 and 55 N lat. Each island has a peculiar name; but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes, with which they abound. The dress of the inhabitants consists of a cap, and a fur coat that reaches down to their knees: some wear a cap of a party-coloured bird-skin, upon which is left part of the wings and tail. On the forepart of their hunting and fishing caps they place a small board, like a screen, adorned with the jawbones of seabears, and ornamented with glass beads, which they receive in barter from the Russians. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw. The provision intended for keeping is dried without salt, in the open air. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts; and, for defence, they use wooden shields. The most perfect equality reigns among them: they have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They live together in families, and societies of several families united, which form what they call a race, who, in case of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. They have a good share of plain natural sense, but are rather slow of understanding; and seem cold and indifferent in most of their actions: yet, if an injury, or even a mere suspicion, rouse them from this phlegmatic state, they become furious and revengeful. The Russians call these islands the Lyssie Ostrova.

Foxford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the river Moy, eight miles N of Castlebar.

Foy, St. a town of France, in the department of Gironde, on the river Dordogne, 38 miles E of Bourdeaux.

Foyers, or *Fyers*, a river of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, which rises a few miles E of Fort Augustus, and flows into Loch Ness. About two miles before its entrance into the lake is the Fall of Foyers, one of the highest in the world, being 207 feet in height, in one unbroken stream.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, formed by the junction of the Fin and the Mourne, at Lifford, in the county of Donegal. It passes by St. Johnstown and Londonderry, and at Culmore expands into a bay, called Lough Foyle, of an oval form, 14 miles long and eight broad, which communicates with the ocean by a short and narrow strait.

Foz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, situate at the conflux of the Zaras with the Tajo, 24 miles NE of Lisbon.

Foz, a town of France, in the department of Var, four miles NE of Barjols.

Fraga, a town of Spain, in Aragon, strong by situation, having the river Cinca before it, whose high banks are difficult of access, and at its back a hill, which cannot easily be approached with cannon. Alphonso VII, king of Aragon, was killed here by the Moors, in 1134, when he besieged this town. It is 63 miles ESE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Fragnino, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, eight miles N of Benevento.

Fragoas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seven miles NW of Santaren.

Framlingham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It has the remains of a castle. To this place the princess Mary retired, when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen; and here she found that powerful support, which soon seated her on the throne. It is 30 miles E of Bury, and 87 NE of London.

Francavilla, a town of Naples, in Terra de Otranto, with a trade in oil, cotton, stockings, and snuff, 15 miles ENE of Tarento.

Francavilla, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Sino, 20 miles WSW of Tursi.

France, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the English channel and the Netherlands, E by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, S by the Mediterranean sea and Spain, and W by the Atlantic ocean. From the Pyrenees in the S, to Dunkirk in the N, its extent is 625 miles: and something more from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne, which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles further into the ocean than any other part of the country. The climate is temperate; and the soil productive of all the necessaries of life, and, among its luxuries, of the most excellent wines. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde; and there are many others, which gave name to the departments in the new geographical division of this country. The most considerable mountains are the Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, and Vos-

ges. France was an absolute monarchy governed by kings, from the time of Clovis, in 486, to the death of Lewis XVI, in 1793. It was divided into several military governments or provinces; namely, Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Barrois, Basques, Bearn, Berry, Bigorre, Blasois, Boulonnois, Bourbonnois, Bresse, Bretagne, Burgundy, Cambresis, Champagne, Couserans, Dauphiny, Forez, Foix, Franche Comté, French Flanders, Gascony, Gevaudan, Guienne, French Hainault, Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lorrain, Lyonois, Marche, Maine, Marsan, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleanois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouergue, Rousillon, Saintonge, Soissonnois, Touraine, Velay, and Vermandois. These varied much from each other in point of extent and importance, and there were others of still inferior consideration. The established religion was the Roman catholic; and the ecclesiastical division of the country was into 18 archbishoprics and 113 episcopal sees, exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Caivaillon, and Vaison, which belonged to the pope. But in 1789, a wonderful revolution took place. The deraigned state of the finances of the country, induced Lewis XVI to convoke an assembly of the notables; and, on the ineffectual result of their deliberations, the states general, which had not been assembled since 1614. They consisted of three orders; the nobility, the clergy, and the commons; and when the states assembled, on the 5th of May, at Versailles, a contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National assembly, declared, that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy conceded the point, and they all met in one hall. In the mean time, Paris was encircled by 50,000 men, with the apparent view of coercing that city, if necessary. Notwithstanding this, on the removal of the popular minister, M. Neckar, in July, a dreadful insurrection ensued, on the 14th; the military refused to fire upon the people: the Bastile was taken by the citizens, and the governor and some others were beheaded. On the 17th, the king visited the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and surrendered himself to his people. The national assembly now proceeded to the most extraordinary measures: they abolished nobility, and the whole feudal system; confiscated the possessions of the clergy, rendering them dependent on a public allowance; and suppressed all the religious houses. The monarchy itself, divested of its formidable prerogatives, became one of the most limited in Europe. In October, in consequence of a dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state prisoner, treated with the formalities appendant to royalty, but watched in all his motions. From this situation he attempted to escape, in June 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and his daughter; but they were arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. Such, however, was then the moderation of the popular party, that the national assembly admitted the king's apologetical explanation of his conduct, and even declared his person inviolable. This was one of the articles of the new constitution, which they completed soon after, and it was accepted by the king in September, when a new national assembly was elected. In April 1792, the king went to the national assembly, and proposed to them to declare war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia. War was accordingly declared; but the king was suspected of acting in concert with the enemy, and with the emigrant princes, who were in arms against their country. In August, the mayor of Paris appeared before the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand, a dreadful insurrection ensued; the Tuilleries (the royal residence) was attacked; the Swiss guards were massacred; and the king and royal family took refuge in the national assembly. That body instantly decreed the suspension of royalty, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to the Temple, and there kept in close confinement. The convention met on the 21st of September, and instantly decreed the formation of a republic. In December, they decreed, that the king should be tried before them; and this tribunal (notwithstanding the constitution had decreed his person inviolable) condemned the unfortunate monarch, who was beheaded in the Place de la Revolution,

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lately the Place de Louis xv, on the 21ſt of January 1793. All Europe exclaimed againſt the injuſtice and cruelty of this proceeding; and the new republic, in addition to the arms of Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sardinia, and the empire, had to encounter the combination of Great Britain, Spain, and Holland. The queen did not long ſurvive her conſort: being tried and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, ſhe was executed in the ſame place, in October. Her fate was a prelude to that of the king's ſiſter, who was alſo beheaded in the ſame place, in May 1794. The dauphin and his ſiſter remained in confinement; where the former became diſeaſed with ſwellings, and he died in June 1795: the princeſs was taken the December following to a place, near Baſil, on the confines of Germany, where ſhe was exchanged for ſome French deputies, who had been ſome time priſoners to the emperor. Various factions ſucceſſively ſeized the helm of government, and, in their turn, were overthrown; the priſons were crowded in every part of the republic; the ſcaffolds ſtreamed, almoſt inceſſantly, with blood; and many of the moſt popular patriots, and of thoſe who had voted for the death of the king, periſhed on the ſcaffold, or in exile and miſery; while inſurrections, proſcriptions, and maſſacres, became, in a manner, only common occurrences. By the concluſion, however, of the year 1794, this reign of deſpotiſm and terror gave place to a more moderate ſyſtem; and although, at one period, the ſhutting up of churches, and the formation of a new calendar (by which the year was divided into decades inſtead of weeks) indicated open hoſtility to the chriſtian religion; the convention found it neceſſary, at laſt, to declare publicly their acknowledgment of a Supreme Being, and of the immortality of the ſoul, and to permit again the exerciſe of religious worſhip. With reſpect to the war, it may be ſufficient to ſtate, in general, that after four campaigns, in which great reverſes of fortune were experienced, the French nation before the concluſion of 1795, were in the entire poſſeſſion of Savoy, and the Netherlands; and had made ſuch progreſs in Holland, Spain, Italy, and Germany, as to procure a peace with Pruſſia and Spain, and form an alliance with Holland. Their commerce, however, was ruined; and their finances were ſupported by a vaſt emiſſion of compulſive paper currency, and by plunder and confiſcation: their armies nevertheleſs fought with ardour, and in 1796, under general Bonaparte, ſubdued the whole of Lombardy; and, after the capture of Mantua, penetrated through the Tyrol, and threatened the city of Vienna, that the emperor commenced a negotiation for peace. In the mean time the French turned their arms againſt Venice, which government they revolutionized; and at the concluſion of the treaty of peace with the emperor of Germany, at Campo Formio in 1797, they ceded the city and the greater part of the territory to Auſtria. In the beginning of 1798, a congreſs of deputies from the ſtates of Germany met at Raſtadt, to negotiate a peace for the empire, with French plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpoſe, which came to no final adjuſtment: but during its continuance the French obtained poſſeſſion of Mentz, forced Ehrenbreitſtein to ſurrender by a blockade, and ſent general Bonaparte with a formidable army into Egypt; the emperor of Germany formed an alliance with Ruſſia; the Turks declared againſt France, on account of the invaſion of Egypt; and the flames of war, which had been for a time ſuppreſſed, burſt forth with redoubled fury. The French remonſtrated to the emperor of Germany on the march of the Ruſſian troops, and receiving no ſatisfactory anſwer, paſſed the Rhine, under general Jourdan, in March 1799. Hoſtilities were at the ſame time commenced by the French troops in the Griſon country, where they gained ſeveral advantages; but in a few days the army under Jourdan was defeated by the archduke Charles, near Stockach, and compelled to recroſs the Rhine. The Ruſſian troops, under general Suwarrow, ſoon after joined the Auſtrian army in Italy, of which that general took the command. The ſucceſs of the allied armies was ſo rapid and deciſive, that by the end of Auguſt the French were almoſt entirely driven out, both of Italy and Swiſſerland. But in the latter a reverſe of fortune took place; for the republican armies having been greatly reinforced, general Maſſena, at Zurich, totally defeated the Auſtro-Ruſſian army, under general Hotze, who was killed: general Suwarrow, who had entered the country from Italy, finding it impoſſible to join his defeated allies, retreated over the mountains into Germany; and ſoon afterward the Ruſſian troops were ordered home. The affairs of the republic in Egypt appeared not proſperous, and general Bonaparte, having found

means to escape thence, arrived at Paris in October. He found the authority of the directory was greatly weakened; and this one man, aided by the bayonets of a few soldiers, effected another revolution on the 10th of November, by which the directory was abolished, and three consuls appointed to govern the republic. A new constitution was afterward formed, in which the whole of the executive and almost all other power was vested in the first consul, general Bonaparte. In April 1800, the campaign in Italy commenced, and for the most part, with loss to the French till the arrival of Bonaparte, who gained a victory over the Austrians, at Marengo, which reinstated them in the full possession of that country. The war in Germany was prosecuted with vigour by the French, who pursued their successes into the territories of Austria, where they concluded an armistice with the emperor; and a treaty of peace was signed early in 1801, at Luneville. France now endeavoured to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, the preliminaries of which were settled in London, and the treaty was signed at Amiens in March, 1802: but this treaty held little more than a year, the French deeming it violated by the English refusing to evacuate Malta. Bonaparte was now appointed consul for life, with power to nominate his successor; but his ambition aspired to the throne, and on the 20th of May 1804, at the request of the senate, he assumed the title of Emperor of the French: and he was shortly afterward crowned by the pope, who was ordered to repair to Paris for that purpose. War in Germany was again renewed in 1805, and the grand army of the French, headed by the emperor, Napoleon, crossed the Rhine in October. His success and rapid progress were such, that after the battle of Austerlitz, in December, the emperor of Germany was necessitated to negotiate for peace, and a treaty between the two emperors was signed at Presburg. In 1806, several of the German princes entered into an alliance with France, and a treaty, called the Confederation of the Rhine, under the protection of Bonaparte, was signed at Paris. Soon after the king of Prussia took the field against France and these princes; the opposing armies met near Jena, and the French were victorious. A Russian army advanced to assist the Prussians, but, in 1807, their united forces were defeated at Friedland, which battle was decisive, and a treaty of peace was signed at Tilsit. The French nation, after shedding rivers of blood, and suffering the greatest calamities for the abolition of royalty, has now returned to the point from which it set out, and submitted to the same, or a still more arbitrary form of government. However, the Roman catholic religion was re-established in France, by a convention between the pope and the first consul, in 1801; and the ecclesiastical division of the country is into 10 archbishoprics and 50 bishoprics. The protestant religion is also tolerated; and the new calendar was abolished at the close of the year 1805. Whether the French empire will be permanent, or the ancient order of things restored, it is necessary to notice the present geographical state of the country. France, then, is divided into 83 departments, nearly equal in extent, instead of the ancient military provinces; and these departments are subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments are Ain, Aisne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Arriege, Aube, Aude, Aveiron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Correzè, Côte d'Or, Côtes du Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Drome, Eure, Eure and Loir, Finisterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers, Gironde, Herault, Indre, Indre and Loire, Isere, Ille and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loir and Cher, Loire, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Mayenne, Mayenne and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurte, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Nievre, Oise, Orne, Paris, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dome, Pyrenees Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Pyrenees Eastern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower, Rhone, Rhone (Mouths of the), Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarte, Seine and Oise, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne, Sevres (Two), Somme, Tarn, Var, Vendee, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Vosges, and Yonne. All these departments appear in this work; and the account of the late provinces are still retained. They constitute the original territory of France, and the population of them is 27,900,000. The countries that the ambition of the government has since annexed to its former territory are Corsica, Savoy, Piedmont, the w part of the Milanese, the duchy of Parma, the bishopric of Basil, the territories of Avignon and Geneva, the counties of Venaissin and Nice, the Netherlands, and all the German territory westward

of the Rhine. These countries are divided into 26 departments; namely, Alps Maritime, Dyle, Forets, Golo, Jemappe, Ivrea, Leman, Liamone, Lis, Marengo, Meuse Lower, Mont Blanc, Mont Terrible, Mont Tonnere, Nethes (Two), Ourthe, Po, Rhine and Moselle, Roer, Sambre and Meuse, Sarre, Scheldt, Sesia, Stura, Tanaro, and Vaucluse. This acquisition of territory makes an addition to the above population of France of 7,100,000. In 1810, the whole country of Holland was united to France. Paris is the metropolis.

France, Isle of, a late province of France, so called from being bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It now forms the four departments of Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Paris.

France, Isle of, or *Mauritius*, an island in the Indian ocean, 400 miles E of Madagascar. It was discovered by the Portuguese; but the first who settled here were the Dutch, in 1598. They called it Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their stadtholder; but, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled till the French landed here in 1720, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France. In 1810, it was taken from them by the English. The island is 150 miles in circumference; and the climate is healthy, but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which are so high, that their tops are covered with snow; but they produce the best ebony in the world. The valleys are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbour, called Port Louis, are strongly fortified; but in the hurricane months the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than eight vessels. Here are large storehouses, and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 10 S.

Franche Compte, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lorrain, E by Alsace and Swisserland, W by Burgundy, and S by Bresse. It is 125 miles long and 80 broad, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It now forms the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

Franchemont, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 12 miles SE of Liege.

Francis, St. a river of Brasil, which runs NE and then SE till it enters the Atlantic in lat. 11 20 S. It has a number of towns and settlements, chiefly on its head waters.

Francisco, St. a town on the coast of New Albion, capital of a jurisdiction of its name, with a citadel, and a fine harbour. It is the most northern settlement belonging to the Spaniards on this continent. Lon. 122 37 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Francois, Cape, a city and seaport, lately the capital of the W part of Hispaniola. Before the dreadful commotions that ensued after the French revolution, it contained 8000 inhabitants, whites, people of colour, and slaves; but in 1793, the Negros, supported by the Mulattos, entered the town and massacred all the white people. It stands on the N side of the island, 150 miles NW of St. Domingo. Lon. 72 18 W, lat. 19 46 N.

Franconia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Upper Saxony, E by Bohemia and the palatinate of Bavaria, S by Suabia, and W by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. This country was overrun by the French in 1796, and again in 1800. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave their name to that country.

Franeker, a town of Holland, in Friesland, with a castle and a university. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent, and it has two navigable canals. It is nine miles W of Lewarden.

Frankenau, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 26 miles SW of Cassel.

Frankenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a considerable manufacture of woollen stuffs, seven miles NNE of Chemnitz.

Frankenhal, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has rich manufactures of stuffs, silks, cloths, &c. and a canal to the river Rhine. It was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the allies in 1794. It is seated two miles W of the Rhine, and seven S of Worms.

Frankenhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with some extensive salt-works; situate on a branch of the Wipper, 26 miles N of Erfurt.

Frankenstein, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, nine miles SE of Kayserslautern.

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Frankenstein, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Munsterberg, on the river Bautze, 12 miles WSW of Munsterberg.

Frankfort, the capital of the state of Kentucky, and in Franklin county. It is regularly laid out, and stands on the right bank of the Kentucky, 60 miles from its conflux with the Ohio, 82 SSW of Cincinnati, and 430 W by S of Washington. Lon. 85 10 W, lat. 38 10 N.

Frankfort, a town of Virginia, capital of Pendleton county, situate on the S branch of the Potomac, 140 miles NW of Richmond.

Frankfort on the Maine, a fortified city of Germany, in Wetteravia, on the confines of Franconia. It is divided by the river Maine into two parts, which communicate by means of a stone bridge; the larger part, on the N side, is called Frankfort, and the smaller Sachsenhausen. It contains several palaces and courts belonging to princes and counts; and here the king of the Romans is elected and crowned. The chief structure is the townhouse, in which is preserved the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the empire. All religions are tolerated at Frankfort, under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith; though the principal church is in the possession of the Roman catholics. The Jews live together in a long narrow street, separated from the other citizens by a high wall. Frankfort is one of the most commercial places in Europe, and has two great fairs every year. It was taken, in 1759, by the French, who evacuated it in 1763; and it has been several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians, in the late wars. It is 18 miles ENE of Mentz, and 350 WNW of Vienna. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Frankfort on the Oder, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a famous university and a noble academy. It has three great fairs, and the exclusive right of navigation up the Oder to Breslau. Here are two suburbs, called Lebus and Guben, and a bridge over the Oder. In 1759, it was taken by the Russians and Austrians, and in 1806, it fell into the hands of the French. It is 45 miles E by S of Berlin, and 72 S of Stettin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Frankland Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, on the NE coast of New Holland. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 17 12 S.

Franklin, Fort, a fort of Pennsylvania, in Allegany county, erected in 1787 on the Allegany, at the influx of French creek, 70 miles N of Pittsburg. Lon. 80 4 W, lat. 41 25 N.

Frankstown, a town of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon county, situate on the Frankstown branch of the Juniatta, 20 miles W by S of Huntingdon.

Franquemont, a town of Swisserland, in the bishopric of Basel, seated on the Doubs, 16 miles N of Neuchatel, and 23 W of Soleure.

Franzburg, a town of Hither Pomerania, 14 miles SSW of Stralsund.

Frascati, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the side of a woody mountain. It is a bishop's see, always possessed by one of the six eldest cardinals; and in its neighbourhood are some of the most magnificent villas in Italy. The ancient city of Tusculum is supposed to have stood above Frascati; and between the ruins and the town, it is generally believed, was the Tusculanum of Cicero, where some Greek monks in the 11th century, built a convent on the ruins of his house. Frascati is 12 miles SE of Rome.

Fraserburg, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a small but excellent harbour, and a manufacture of linen yarn. It is seated on the German ocean, a little S of the point of Kinnaird Head, and 38 miles N of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 47 W, lat. 57 28 N.

Frauenbrun, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, which takes its name from a celebrated monastery, seven miles N of Bern.

Frauenburg, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg, on the Frisch Haff, 14 miles NE of Elbing.

Frauenfeld, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of Thurgau, with a good castle. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Murg, 19 miles NE of Zurich. Lon. 8 52 W, lat. 47 33 N.

Frauenstein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Boberisch, 20 miles SSW of Dresden.

Fraustadt, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen, which has a great trade in wool and oxen. Near this town a battle was gained by the Swedes over the Saxons, in 1706. It stands on the frontiers of Silesia, 20 miles NW of Glogau, and 55 SSW of Posen.

Fredeburg, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Wenne, 23 miles SSE of Arensberg.

Frederica, a town of the state of Georgia, in Glynn county, and on the W side of St. Simon island, with a safe and commodious harbour, 64 miles SW

of Savanna. Lon. 80 56 W, lat. 31 6 N.

Fredericsburg, a town of Further Pomerania, 23 miles N of Stargard, and 33 SSW of Colberg.

Fredericsburg, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a castle and palace, 15 miles NW of Copenhagen.

Fredericsburg, a town of Virginia, capital of Spotsylvania county, and a place of considerable trade. It is situate on the S side of the Rappahannoc, 50 miles SSW of Alexandria. Lon. 77 40 W, lat. 38 12 N.

Fredericsburg, a Danish fort, on the Gold coast of Guinea, near Cape Threepoints, 62 miles WSW of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 4 30 N.

Fredericshall, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, situate at the mouth of the river Tiste, in a bay called the Swinesund. The harbour is safe and commodious; but the large quantity of saw-dust brought down the river from the different saw-mills, occasions an annual expense to clear it away. On the summit of a rock, which overhangs the town, stands the hitherto impregnable fortress of Fredericstein; at the siege of which, in 1718, Charles XII of Sweden was killed by a musket ball. It is 31 miles SE of Christiania. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 59 12 N.

Fredericsham, a town and fortress of Russia, in Carelia. It is neatly built, the streets going off like radii from a centre. Here, in 1783, an interview was held between the empress of Russia and the king of Sweden. It is seated near the gulf of Finland, 68 miles WSW of Wiburg. Lon. 28 18 E, lat. 60 36 N.

Fredericstadt, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and the most regular fortress in this part of Norway. It has a considerable trade in deal timber, and is seated on the Glomme, 26 miles W of Fredericshall.

Fredericstadt, a town of Denmark, in S Jutland, seated at the conflux of the Tren with the Eyder, 17 miles SW of Sleswick.

Frederictown, a town of Maryland, capital of Frederic county. It has a considerable trade with the back country, and is situate near the Monocacy, 47 miles W by N of Baltimore. Lon. 77 36 W, lat. 39 26 N.

Frederictown, the capital of New Brunswick, on the river St. John, which is thus far navigable for sloops, 90 miles above the city of St. John. Lon. 66 30 W, lat. 46 20 N.

Freehold, or *Monmouth*, a town of New Jersey, chief of Monmouth county. Here, in 1778, general Washington attacked sir Henry Clinton on his retreat from Philadelphia, and the latter lost 300 men. It is 20 miles S by E of Brunswick, and 30 E of Trenton.

Freeport, a town of the district of Main, in Cumberland county, situate at the head of Casco bay, 10 miles NE of Portland.

Freetown, a seaport of Guinea, capital of the colony of Sierra Leone. The harbour has three wharfs, and is protected by a battery. It stands on the S side of the river Sierra Leone, near its entrance into the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 12 56 W, lat. 8 30 N.

Frehel, a cape of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord, 13 miles W of St. Malo. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 48 41 N.

Frejus, a town of France, in the department of Var. By the Romans it was called Forum Julii; and had then a port on the Mediterranean, from which it is now two miles. It is the birthplace of that great Roman general and philosopher Agricola; and near it some fine remains of antiquity are still visible. It is seated near the river Argens, in a morass, 40 miles NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Frenay le Vicomte, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, nine miles SSW of Alençon.

Fresnillo, a town of New Spain, in the province of Zacatecas, 32 miles NNW of Zacatecas.

Freudenberg, a town of Franconia, on the river Maine, three miles W of Wertheim.

Freudenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, 13 miles S by W of Bremen.

Freudenstadt, a strong town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, built to defend the passage into that forest. In 1796, it was taken by the French. It is 23 miles SSE of Baden.

Freudenthal, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen; seated near the Mohra, 24 miles W of Troppau.

Freyberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. In the environs are mines of copper, tin, lead, and silver. Here is the usual burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is situate on a branch of the Muldau, 15 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 13 22 W, lat. 50 56 N.

Freyberg, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 16 miles SW of Teschen, and 48 E of Olmutz.

Freyburg, a town of Silesia, near the river Polsnitz, seven miles NW of Schweidnitz.

Freyenstein, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg, 22 miles NE of Perleberg.

Freyenwalde, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, near which are mineral springs and extensive alum works. It is seated on the Odet, 36 miles NE of Berlin.

Freysingen, a town of Bavaria, capital of a principality (late bishopric) of the same name. The cathedral and palace are beautiful structures. It was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on a mountain, near the Iser, 20 miles NNE of Munich. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Freystadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Catzenellenbogen, near the Rhine, 16 miles WNW of Darmstadt.

Freystadt, a town of Hungary, with a castle, seated on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt.

Freystadt, a town of Moravia, in the principality of Teschen, with a castle, on the river Elsa, eight miles NNW of Teschen.

Freystat, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with an ancient castle, 14 miles NE of Sagan.

Freystat, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in worsted, 17 miles N of Ens.

Frias, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 33 miles ENE of Burgos.

Friburg, one of the cantons of Swisserland, surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures; and the cheese made in this canton is deemed the best in Swisserland. The inhabitants are papists.

Friburg, a fortified town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of the same name. It is seated in a mountainous country, on the river Sanen, which divides it into two parts; that on the W side standing on plain ground, and the other among rocks and hills. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome; and the bishop of Lausanne resides here. Three miles from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, said to be the work of one man, with his servant, who performed it in 25 years. Friburg was taken by the French in 1798. It is 18 miles SW of Bern, and 30 NE of Lausanne. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 46 43 N.

Friburg, a town of Suabia, capital of Brisgau. The steeple of its great church is the finest in Germany; and here is a university, a college formerly belonging to the jesuits, and several convents. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1796. It is seated on the Triser, 53 miles S by W of Baden. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Friburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain, situate on the Unstrut, five miles NNW of Naumburg.

Fricenti, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, near the river Tripalto, 20 miles SE of Benevento.

Fridau, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Drave, 23 miles ESE of Marchburg.

Frideck, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Teschen, on the river Oder, 12 miles S by W of Teschen.

Fridingen, a town of Suabia, on the Danube, 20 miles SW of Ulm.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, lately imperial; seated on a mountain, by the river Usbach, 15 miles N by E of Frankfort.

Friedberg, a frontier town of Bavaria, with a castle, situate on the Lechfeld, six miles E of Augsburg, and 30 NW of Munich.

Friedberg, a town of Silesia, in the pricipality of Schweidnitz. A little N of the town a battle was gained by the king of Prussia, over the Austrians, in 1745. It is seven miles NW of Schweidnitz.

Friedburg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Pink and frontiers of Hungary, 33 miles NE of Gratz.

Friedburg, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with a castle, 25 miles E of Emden.

Friedland, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, on the river Steina, 12 miles E of Neisse.

Friedland, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, seated in a swampy country, on the frontiers of Pomerania, 16 miles SSW of Anclam.

Friedland, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Lusatia, seven miles ESE of Zittau.

Friedland, a town of Prussia, where the French, under Bonaparte, gained a complete victory over the Russians in 1807. It is seated on the Alla, 28 miles SE of Konigsberg.

Friendly Islands, a group of islands in the S Pacific ocean, so named by Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the

inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, a Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than 20 islands, the principal of which are Tongataboo, or Amsterdam; Eaoowe, or Middleburg; Annamooka, or Rotterdam; Hapaee, and Lefooga. The first, which is the largest, lies in 174 46 W lon. and 21 9 S lat. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility; the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig with narrow-pointed leaves. On closer examination, they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest productions of nature; such as bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. The stock of quadrupeds was scanty; but they received from Cook some valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parroquets of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed in the Society isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shellfish. These islands are all inhabited by a race of people, who cultivate the earth with great industry; and nature, assisted by a little art, appears no where in greater splendour. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employments of the men: to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

Friesach, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a strong castle on a mountain; seated on the Metnitz, 17 miles NNE of Clagenfurt.

Friesland, one of the provinces of Holland, bounded on the N by the German ocean, W by the Zuider Zee, S by the same and Overyssel, and E by Overyssel and Groningen. This country much resembles the province of Holland in its soil, canals, and dikes. Lewarden is the capital.

Friesland, East, a principality of Westphalia, so called from its situation with respect to the Dutch province of Friesland. It is 45 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the N by the German ocean, E by Oldenburg, S by Munster, and W by Groningen and the German ocean. The country, being level and low, is obliged to be secured against inundations by expensive dikes. The land is fertile; and the pastures feed horned cattle, horses, and sheep, of an extraordinary size. On the death of prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia, who resigned it by the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, and it has since been annexed to Holland. Emden is the capital.

Friesland, West, that part of Holland, more usually called North Holland.

Frio, Cape, a promontory of Brasil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41 31 W, lat. 22 54 S.

Frisch Haff, a lake or bay of Prussia, from three to nine miles broad, and extending 70 in length along the Baltic sea, with which it communicates by a narrow passage, at Pillau.

Fritzlar, a fortified town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with two colleges and a convent, seated on the Eder, 20 miles SW of Cassel.

Friuli, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Carinthia, E by Carniola and the gulf of Trieste, S by the gulf of Venice, and W by the Trevisano and Bellunese. It is rich in timber, cattle, silk, wine, and fruit. Udina is the capital.

Friuli, or *Citta di Friuli*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a collegiate church, and five convents. It stands at the foot of the mountains which separate Friuli from Carniola, on the river Natisone, 15 miles NE of Udina.

Frodlingham, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, 36 miles E of York, and 194 N of London.

Frodsham, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a graving dock and yard for building and repairing vessels. It is seated on the Weever, near its entrance into the estuary of the Mersey, 11 miles NE of Chester, and 192 NNW of London.

Frome, a river which rises in the NW part of Dorsetshire, near Wersbot, flows by Frampton, Dorchester, and Wareham, and enters the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.

Frome, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It had formerly a monastery, part of which, converted into tenements for poor families, may be seen in that part of the town called Lower Keyford. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 8748. Here are considerable manufactures of broad cloths and kerseymeres. It is seated on a river of the same name, which enters the Avon above Bath, 12

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miles s of Bath, and 130 w by s of London.

Fronsac, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 22 miles NE of Bourdeaux.

Fronteira, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 17 miles NE of Estremos.

Frontignan, a town of France, in the department of Herault, celebrated for its muscadine wine, generally called Frontigniac. It is seated on the lake Maguleone, 12 miles SSW of Montpellier.

Froyen, an island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, about 35 miles in circumference. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 63 45 N.

Frutingen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, 30 miles SE of Friburg.

Fuego, one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic ocean, and a volcano, which burns continually. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be a single mountain at sea, but on the sides there are deep valleys. It has no river, and is almost destitute of fresh water; but is fertile in maize, gourds, wild figs, oranges, and apples, and has a great number of wild goats. It is 300 miles W of Cape Verd. Lon. 24 30 W, lat. 14 54 N.

Fuen-tcheou, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si. Here are hot baths which attract a great number of strangers. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class. It is seated on the river Fuen, 280 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 111 20 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Fuente Duenna, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Tajo, 35 miles SE of Madrid.

Fuente Ginaldo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. In 1734 it was taken and plundered by the Portuguese. It is 16 miles NW of Coria.

Fuente Ovejuna, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the source of the Guadiato, 34 miles NW of Cordova.

Fuerte, a town of New Spain, in Cinaloa, on the river Fuerte, 70 miles N by W of Cinaloa.

Fuessen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Augsburg, with an ancient castle, and a Benedictine abbey. It commands the pass into Bavaria and Tyrol, and is seated on the Lech, 50 miles S of Augsburg. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Fula, or *Foula*, the most western of the Shetland islands, three miles in length, and half as much in breadth. It affords pasturage for sheep. The only landing-place, called Ham, is on the E side. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 60 27 N.

Fulda, a principality (late bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; bounded on the E by Thuringia and Wurtzburg, and on the other sides by Wetteravia and Hesse. It contains 760 square miles, and is very bleak and mountainous.

Fulda, a town of Germany, capital of the principality of the same name. Here are many fine buildings, particularly the palace, three churches, a college, and a university. It is seated on the Fulda, 55 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 50 34 N.

Fulham, a village in Middlesex, four miles W by S of London, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Putney. It has been the demesne of the bishops of London ever since the conquest: here they have a palace; and in the churchyard are the tombs of several of the prelates.

Fullan, a country in the interior part of Africa, W of the kingdom of Cassina. Its boundaries have not been ascertained, nor has the face of the country been described. The dress of the natives resembles the plaids of the Scotch Highlanders.

Fulnek, a town and castle of Moravia, on the frontiers of Silesia, 26 miles ENE of Prerau.

Funchal, the capital of Madeira, situate round a bay, on the gentle ascent of some hills, in form of an amphitheatre. An old castle which commands the road stands on the top of a steep black rock, called the Loo Rock, surrounded by the sea at high water; there are also three other forts, and several batteries. The streets are narrow and dirty, though streams of water run through them. The houses are built of freestone, or of bricks; but they are dark, and only a few of the best are provided with glass windows; all the others have a kind of latticework in their stead, which hangs on hinges. The beams and roof of the cathedral are of cedar; but the chief curiosity here is a chamber in the Franciscan convent, the walls and cieling of which are covered with human skulls and thigh bones, said to be the relics of holy men who have died on the island. The town contains about 11,000 inhabitants. Lon. 17 6 E, lat. 32 38 N.

Fundy, a bay of N America, between New England and Nova Scotia, remarkable for its tides, which rise from the height of 30 to 60 feet, and flow rapidly. It extends about 200 miles in a NE

direction; and with Vert bay, which pushes into the land in a SW direction from Northumberland strait, forms an isthmus of only 12 miles wide, which unites Nova Scotia to New Brunswick.

Funen, an island of Denmark, 150 miles in circumference; separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Little Belt, and from Zealand, by the Great Belt. It is fertile in pasture and grain, and exports to Norway, barley, oats, rye, and peas. Odensee is the capital.

Funfkirchen, or *Five Churches*, an episcopal town of Hungary, situate in a fertile country, between the Drave and the Danube, 85 miles SSW of Buda. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Fuorli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 21 miles SSE of Solmona.

Furnes, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated near the German ocean, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk. It was one of the barrier towns; but, in 1781, emperor Joseph II expelled the Dutch garrison. It was taken by the French in 1793, and is 12 miles E of Dunkirk.

Furruckabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Rohilcund, capital of a small district, about 30 miles in length, on the right bank of the Ganges, which belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. It is seated on the Ganges, 70 miles E of Agra, and 76 NW of Lucknow. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 27 28 N.

Fustenau, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 13 miles SW of Quakenburg.

Furstenberg, a principality of Suabia, between the Black Forest and the principality of Constance. In this state the river Danube has its rise.

Furstenberg, a town of Suabia, in the principality of the same name, with an ancient castle on a mountain, near the Danube, 17 miles S by W of Rothwell. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 47 53 N.

Furstenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Lusatia, on the river Oder, 11 miles S by E of Frankfort.

Furstenberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the river Havel, 10 miles S of Strelitz.

Furstenfeld, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a castle, on the river Aufstnitz, 30 miles S of Gratz.

Furstenwald, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Spree, 32 miles ESE of Berlin.

Furstenwerder, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 12 miles NW of Prenzlo.

Furth, a town and castle of Lower Bavaria, on the river Cham, 10 miles NE of Cham.

Furth, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated on the Rednitz, five miles NW of Nuremburg.

Futtipour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, 34 miles ESE of Corah, and 66 NW of Allahabad.

Fyal, one of the Azores, or Western islands. It is well cultivated, and has abundance of chestnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aspens. The cottages of the common people are built of clay, thatched with straw; and are small, but cleanly and cool. The most considerable place is called Villa de Horta. Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Fyers; see *Foyers*.

Fyne, Loch, in Scotland, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyleshire, nearly 40 miles in length. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of Arran, which is opposite its entrance. It is indented with bays; and in the herring season is the resort of numerous fishing vessels.

Fyzabad, a city of Hindoostan, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of a vast building, the palace of the late nabobs. The city is populous; but since the removal of the court of Oude to Lucknow, it has declined in wealth. It is seated on the Gogra, 76 miles E of Lucknow. Lon. 82 26 E, lat. 26 46 N.

G.

Gabaret, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Gelisse, 16 miles W of Condom.

Gabel, a fortified town of Bohemia, which commands the pass into Lusatia. It is eight miles S of Zittau.

Gabes, or *Gabs*; see *Cabes*.

Gabian, a village of France, in the department of Herault, nine miles NW of Beziers. It has a mineral spring; and near it is a rock from which issues petroleum.

Gabin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 50 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 52 26 N.

Gabon, a country of Guinea, bounded on the N by Majombo, E by Anziko, S by Loango, and W by the Atlantic. It has a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic a little N of the

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equinoctial line. The chief town is Sette.

Gadebusch, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, near which the Swedes defeated the Danes and Saxons in 1712. It is 16 miles NNW of Schwerin.

Gademis, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, capital of a country of the same name. It is 170 miles SW of Tripoli. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Gaeta, a strong town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, and a harbour. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, by the Spaniards in 1734, and by the French in 1806. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the gulf of Gaeta, 30 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Gago, a town of Negroland, capital of a country of the same name, which abounds in rice, corn, and mines of gold. It is 300 miles SSE of Tombuctoo. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 11 10 N.

Gaildorf, a town of Franconia, in the lordship of Limburg, with a castle, near the river Kocher, 13 miles W of Elwangen.

Gaillac, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, celebrated for its wine. It is seated on the Tarn, which is here navigable, 10 miles SW of Alby.

Gaillon, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishop of Rouen. It is 11 miles NE of Eureux, and 22 SSE of Rouen.

Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is a river-port of some consequence, being accessible to vessels of sufficient size to navigate the sea; and serves as a place of export and import for the N part of the county, and for Nottinghamshire. It is 17 miles NW of Lincoln, and 149 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Gairloch, a large bay of Scotland, on the W coast of Rossshire, which gives name to a tract of land near it. The fishing of cod, and other white fish, is here very considerable.

Galacz, or *Galasi*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. In 1790, it was taken by the Russians, after a bloody battle. It is seated on a lake, near the conflux of the Pruth with the Danube, 55 miles W of Ismael, and 120 SSW of Bender. Lon. 28 24 E, lat. 45 24 N.

Galashiels, a town of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, with a manufacture of woollen cloth, known by the name of Galashiels Gray. It is seated on the Gala, near its conflux with the Tweed, five miles N of Selkirk.

Galaso, a river of Naples, in Otranto, which rises near Oria, and runs into the gulf of Tarento.

Galbally, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. Here are the ruins of a considerable monastery. It is 10 miles SSW of Tipperary, and 27 SE of Limerick.

Galicia, a country in the SW part of Poland, which extends 320 miles from E to W, and 290 in breadth. It comprises Little Poland, the greatest part of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia to the W of the river Bog. This territory was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772 and 1795, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey; and these countries contain mines of copper, lead, iron, and salt, of which the latter are the most valuable. This country is divided into East Galicia and West Galicia, of which the capitals are Lemburg and Cracow. In 1809, West Galicia was ceded to Saxony, and part of East Galicia to Russia.

Galicia, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic, S by Portugal, and E by Asturias and Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist. It is thin of people. The produce is wine, flax, and citrons. Here also are copper, tin, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building ships. Compostella is the capital.

Galicia, New; see *Guadalajara*.

Galistio, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 10 miles NW of Placentia.

Galitsch, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma, on the S side of a lake of its name, 56 miles ENE of Kostroma. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 57 56 N.

Gall, St. a new canton of Swisserland, bordering on the lake of Constance, between the cantons of Thurgau and Appenzel.

Gall, St. or *St. Gallen*, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of St. Gall. It has a rich abbey, whose abbot formerly possessed the sovereignty of

the town. The town is entirely proteſtant; and the ſubjects of the abbot, whoſe territory is diſtinct, are moſtly catholics. The abbey is ſituate cloſe to the town; and in its library are many curious manuſcripts. The town has an extenſive trade, ariſing chiefly from its linen manufactures and bleaching-grounds. It is ſeated in a narrow valley, on two ſmall ſtreams, 35 miles E of Zurich. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 47 21 N.

Gallam, a town of Negroland, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, on the river Senegal. The French built a fort here, which was ceded to the Engliſh in 1763. During the American war it was taken by the French, but reſtored in 1783. Lon. 10 0 W, lat. 14 35 N.

Gallardon, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 12 miles NE of Chartres.

Galle, or *Point de Galle*, a ſeaport on the S coaſt of Ceylon, in a rich and beautiful diſtrict, with a ſtrong fort, and a ſecure harbour. It is populous, and in point of trade ranks next to Columbo. The chief branch of its traffic conſiſts in the exportation of fiſh to the continent; but a great part of the products of the iſland are alſo ſhipped here for Europe. It is 85 miles S by E of Columbo. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Galliopolis, a town of the ſtate of Ohio, on the river Ohio, nearly oppoſite the influx of the Great Kanhaway, 130 miles E of Cincinnati, and 280 W of Waſhington.

Gallipagos, a number of iſlands in the Pacific ocean, diſcovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; but the Spaniards touch here for freſh water and proviſions, when they ſail from America to Aſia. Here are a great number of birds, and excellent tortoiſes. They lie under the equator, the centre iſland in lon. 85 30 W.

Gallipoli, a ſtrait between European and Aſiatic Turkey, the ancient Helleſpont. It forms the communication between the Archipelago and the ſea of Marmora, and is defended at the SW entrance by two caſtles. It is here two miles over, and is 33 miles in length. See *Dardanelles*.

Gallipoli, a ſeaport of European Turkey, in Romania, the reſidence of a pacha, and the ſee of a Greek biſhop. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, beſide a great number of Jews. It is an open place, with no other defence than a ſorry ſquare caſtle, and ſtands on the ſtrait of the ſame name, 190 miles SW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 26 N.

Gallipoli, a ſeaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, and a biſhop's ſee. This place is a great mart for olive oil, and has a manufacture of muſlins. It is ſeated on a rocky iſland, on the S ſhore of the bay of Toranto, and joined to the mainland by a bridge, protected by a fort, 23 miles W of Otranto. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Gallo, an iſland in the Pacific ocean, near the coaſt of Peru; the firſt place poſſeſſed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conqueſt of Peru. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 2 30 N.

Galloway, a diſtrict of Scotland, now divided into Eaſt and Weſt Galloway, or *Kirkcudbrightſhire*, and *Wigtonſhire*. It was famous for a particular breed of ſmall horſes, called galloways.

Galloway, *New*, a borough of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightſhire, on the river Ken, 14 miles N of Kirkcudbright.

Galmier, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Loire, with a medicinal ſpring of a vinous taſte, 18 miles E of Montbriſon.

Galway, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by Mayo and Roſcommon, E by Roſcommon, Kings county, and Tipperary, and S by Clare and Galway bay. It is divided into 116 pariſhes, and contains about 142,000 inhabitants. The greater part is very fertile; but toward the N and W the ſoil is coarſe. The river Shannon waſhes the SE frontier, and forms a lake ſeveral miles in length. It ſends three members to parliament.

Galway, a borough and ſeaport of Ireland, capital of the county of the ſame name. It is ſurrounded by ſtrong walls, the ſtreets are large and ſtraight, and the houſes are generally well built of ſtone. The harbour is defended by a fort. It ſends one member to parliament. Here is a linen manufacture, and a conſiderable trade in kelp. The ſalmon and herring fiſhery is alſo conſiderable. It ſtands on a bay of the ſame name, on the Atlantic ocean, 47 miles NNW of Limerick, and 120 W of Dublin. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 53 11 N.

Gambia, a river of Africa, which is ſuppoſed to riſe in the mountains on the NW borders of Guinea, and, flowing NW and W, enters the Atlantic ocean at Cape St. Mary. It inundates the coun-

try annually, and is navigable for sloops 600 miles from its mouth. The country on its banks was ceded to England by the peace of 1783.

Gambron; see *Gombron*.

Gana, Ganara; see *Ghana, Ghanara*.

Ganatt, a town of the empire of Cassina, 280 miles N by E of Agades. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 24 40 N.

Gand; see *Ghent*.

Gandersheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, with a celebrated convent, 17 miles SW of Goslar.

Gandia, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university; seated on the Alcoy, near its entrance into the gulf of Valencia, 32 miles S by E of Valencia, and 48 N by E of Alicant.

Gandicotta, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa, near which is a diamond mine. It is seated on a lofty mountain, by the river Pennar, 33 miles WNW of Cuddapa.

Gandina, a town of Italy, in Bergamasco, 10 miles NE of Bergamo.

Gangapatnam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, at the mouth of the Pennar, 94 miles N of Madras. Lon. 80 12 E, lat. 14 24 N.

Gangea, or *Ganja*, a town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, 105 miles S by E of Tefflis. Lon. 45 50 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Gangelt, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 miles NW of Juliers.

Ganges, a celebrated river of Asia, which has its source in two springs, on the W side of Mount Kentaiffe, in Tibet. The two streams take a W direction for 300 miles, when meeting the ridge of Himmaleh, they turn S, unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word Ganga, which signifies a river; a term given it by way of eminence. This great body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of Himmaleh, at the distance of 400 miles below the place of its first approach, and, rushing through a cavern, precipitates itself into a vast basin, at the hither foot of the mountain. The Ganges thus appears, to incurious spectators, to have its source from this chain of mountains. Superstition has given to the mouth of the cavern the form of the head of a cow; an animal held by the Hindoos in great veneration; and it is therefore called the Gangotri, or the Cow's Mouth. From this place it takes a SE direction through the country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes from this mountainous tract in which it has wandered 800 miles. From Hurdwar, where it gushes through an opening in the mountains, and enters Hindoostan, it flows 1200 miles with a smooth navigable stream, through delightful plains, to the bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths, that form an extensive delta. In its course through these plains, it receives 11 rivers, some of them larger and none smaller than the Thames, beside many of inferior note. In the annual inundation of this river, which on an average rises 31 feet, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width. The Ganges is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world; diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the production of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity, that they hold its waters in high veneration, and that it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan.

Gangotri, a town of the country of Sirinagur, seated on the Ganges, where that river rushes through a cavern of the Himmaleh mountains, 170 miles NNW of Sirinagur. Lon. 76 35 E, lat. 33 8 N.

Gangpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of a circar of its name. It is 50 miles NNE of Sumbulpour, and 160 NW of Cattack. Lon. 84 10 E, lat. 22 2 N.

Ganjam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, on the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of a river, which is rarely navigable, 110 miles NE of Cicacole. Lon. 85 20 E, lat. 19 22 N.

Gannat, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 30 miles S of Moulins.

Gap, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Alps, and lately a bishop's see. It has a fort called Puymore, and is seated on the small river Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which some mineral waters are found, 47 miles SSE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Gapsal, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, on a small gulf of the Baltic, 36 miles WSW of Revel.

Garak; see *Karek*.

Gard, a department of France, including part of the late province of

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Languedoc. It has its name from a rapid river, which rises in the department of Lozerre, flows SE through this department, and enters the Rhone, above Beaucaire. Nismes is the capital.

Garda, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the E shore of a lake of its name, 17 miles NW of Verona.

Garda, Lake of, the largest lake in Italy, lying between the territories of Verona and Bresela. It is 30 miles long, and 10 where broadest; but not above four toward its northern extremity, which enters the principality of Trent.

Gardefan, or *Guardafui*, a cape in the Indian ocean, the most easterly point of Africa. Lon. 51 10 E, lat. 11 40 N.

Gardeleben, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in hops and excellent beer; seated on the river Beise, 15 miles W of Stendal.

Garigliano, a river of Naples, which rises near the lake of Celano, and flows by Sora and Aquino into the gulf of Gaeta.

Garmouth, a town of Scotland, in Murrayshire, at the mouth of the Spey, with a good harbour. Great quantities of ship-timber are floated down the river to the town; and many small vessels are built here. Wool is also a considerable article of commerce. It is eight miles E of Elgin.

Garonne, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows NW by Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and their united stream forms the Gironde.

Garonne, Upper, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Languedoc. Toulouse is the capital.

Garrison, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, near Lough Melvin, 19 miles W of Enniskillen.

Garsis, a town of the kingdom of Fez, surrounded by walls, and the houses built with black stone. It stands in a fertile country, on the Mulu, 56 miles SE of Melilla.

Garstang, a corporate town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. Here are the ruins of Greenbaugh castle; and in the neighbourhood are several cotton-works. It is seated on the river Wyre, 10 miles S of Lancaster, and 229 NNW of London.

Gartz, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 13 miles S by W of Stettin.

Gascony, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the bay of Biscay, N by Guienne, E by Languedoc, and S by the Pyrenees. The inhabitants are of a lively disposition, famous for boasting of their exploits, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. This province, and Armagnac, now form the department of Gers.

Gastein, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, celebrated for its warm baths, and mines of lead, iron, and gold. It is 45 miles S of Salzburg.

Gata, Cape, a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Granada, consisting of an enormous rock of a singular nature and appearance, 24 miles in circuit. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 36 43 N.

Gatehouse, a town of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, near the mouth of the river Fleet. Here are considerable cotton works, and an extensive tannery. It is nine miles NW of Kirkcudbright.

Gateshead, a town in the county of Durham, seated on the Tyne, over which is a handsome bridge to Newcastle. It appears like a suburb to Newcastle, and is celebrated for its grindstones, which are exported to all parts of the world; and near it, on the river Team, is an iron manufacture, in repute for good anchors. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8597. It is 13 miles N of Durham, and 269 N by W of London.

Gatton, a borough in Surry, which now has neither market nor fair. It is two miles NE of Ryegate, and 19 S by W of London.

Gaudens, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 13 miles ENE of St. Bertrand.

Gaveren, or *Waveren*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, eight miles SSE of Ghent.

Gavi, a town of the territory of Genoa, formerly an important frontier place toward Montferrat and the Milanese; seated on the Lemo, 19 miles NW of Genoa.

Gaur, or *Zouf*, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of the province of Gaur; seated on the river Zouf, 120 miles S by W of Balk. Lon. 64 40 W, lat. 35 5 N.

Gaukarna, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, of great note among the Bramins, for a celebrated image of Siva, and many ancient inscriptions on stone. It enjoys some commerce, and stands in a well cultivated plain, near the mouth of a river, 72 miles NNW of Kundapura.

Gauts, stupendous mountains of Hindoostan, extending along the E and W coasts of the Peninsula. The W ridge

called by the natives the mountains of Sukhien, extends from cape Comorin to the river Tapty, at the distance of from 40 to 70 miles from the shore; except a gap, opposite Paniany, about 16 miles in breadth, chiefly occupied by a forest. They rise abruptly from the low country, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so elevated as to render the air cool and pleasant. Gaut, according to the original import of the word, signifies a pass through or over mountains; and, by an extended sense, is applied to the mountains themselves.

Gaza, a town of Syria, in Palestine, two miles from the Mediterranean, with a harbour and a castle. It is now very small; but from the appearance of the ruins, it was formerly a considerable place. Here are manufactures of cotton; but the principal commerce is furnished by the caravans between Egypt and Syria. It stands in a fertile country, 50 miles SW of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 31 28 N.

Gazypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on the left bank of the Ganges, 42 miles ENE of Benares.

Gearon, or *Jaron*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. It is 80 miles S by E of Shiras. Lon. 51 17 E, lat. 28 15 N.

Geste, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Gestricia, seated on an arm of the gulf of Bothnia, which divides the town, and forms two islands. The inhabitants, estimated at 5500, have a great trade. The exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 90 miles NNW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 60 40 N.

Gehol, a town of Chinese Tartary, with a large palace, and a magnificent temple of Budha. Here the emperor of China received the British embassy in 1793. It is 136 miles N of Peking.

Geilenkirchen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Worm, 10 miles WNW of Juliers.

Geislingen, a town of Suabia, on the rivulet Rohrach, 12 miles NW of Ulm.

Geismar, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse, 14 miles N of Cassel.

Geiss, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, 16 miles NE of Fulda.

Gelderland, one of the provinces of Holland, and the largest of them all. It lies between the Zuider Zee, the provinces of Holland, Utrecht, and Overyssel, the principality of Munster, the late duchy of Cleve, and Dutch Brabant; and is divided into three quarters or counties, called Nimeguen, Arnheim, and Zutphen, from the principal towns. It is fertile in fruit and corn; and, in many parts, abounds in wood.

Gelderland, Upper, a territory of the Netherlands, lying in detached parts, on both sides the river Meuse; lately divided into Austrian, Dutch, and Prussian Gelderland. The Austrian part included Ruremonde, and its dependencies; the Dutch comprehended the lordships of Velno and Stevenswert; and the Prussian contained the capital, Gelders, and its district, which was reckoned as a part of the circle of Westphalia. These districts have been recently annexed to France; the Austrian and Dutch part included in the department of Lower Meuse, and the Prussian in that of Roer.

Gelders, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately the capital of Prussian Gelderland. Here is a palace, the residence of the former dukes. It was taken in 1702, by the king of Prussia; and in 1713, the town and its district was ceded by France to that prince, in exchange for the principality of Orange. In 1757 it surrendered to the French, who restored it in 1764, after demolishing the fortifications. It again surrendered to them in 1794; and was afterward, with its district, annexed to France. It is 20 miles SSE of Cleve. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Gelnhausen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Kintzig, 18 miles NE of Hanau.

Gemblours, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient abbey, seated on the Orneau, 22 miles SE of Brussels.

Gemingen, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Simmern, 34 miles S of Coblentz.

Geminiano, St. a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol, 25 miles SSW of Florence.

Gemona, a town of Italy, in Friuli, near the river Tagliamento, 20 miles WNW of Friuli.

Gemund, a town of Suabia, seated on the Rems, 30 miles NNW of Ulm.

Gemund, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany,

in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 24 miles SW of Cologne.

Gemund, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with manufactures of iron and steel, 16 miles NW of Villach.

Gemunden, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine, 22 miles N of Wurtzburg.

Gemunden, a town of Austria, famous for its salt-works; seated at the N end of a lake of the same name, on the river Traun, the outlet of the lake, 20 miles SSW of Lintz.

Genap, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Dyle, 15 miles SE of Brussels.

Genessee, a river of the United States, which rises on the N border of Pennsylvania, and runs NNE through the state of New York into Lake Ontario. It has three falls, which furnish excellent mill-seats; and on its borders are the Genessee flats, 20 miles long and four broad, the soil rich and clear of trees.

Geneva, a town of New York, in Onondago county, situate on the NW corner of Seneca lake, 24 miles SSE of Canandaqua, and 106 W of Cooperstown.

Geneva, a fortified city, capital of a territory of the same name, surrounded by the duchy of Savoy, of which it was formerly a part, and the see of a bishop, now resident at Annecy. In 1584, Geneva concluded an alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it was an associate of Swifferland. During the greater part of the 18th century, there were frequent contests between the aristocratic and the popular parties; and the years 1768, 1782, 1789, and 1794, were distinguished by great revolutions. The last was effected entirely by the influence of the French; and not long after, this city and its territory was made a department of France, under the name of Leman. Geneva, which stands partly on a plain at the W end of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. It has a good arsenal, and a university founded in 1368. The houses are lofty; and many in the trading part of the city have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories. The inhabitants, estimated at 26,000, carry on a great trade, and among others the watch-making business is particularly flourishing. Geneva is 40 miles NE of Chambery, and 135 NW of Turin. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Geneva, Lake of, a large expanse of water, between Savoy and Swifferland, in a valley, which separates the Alps from Mount Jura. Its length, from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, is 54 miles; and the breadth, in the widest part, is 12. The water near Geneva is shallow; in other parts the depth is various; the greatest, yet found by sounding, is 160 fathoms. The river Rhone runs through it from E to W.

Gengenbach, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on a rivulet of the same name, which flows into the Kintzig, 20 miles N of Friburg.

Gengoux de Royal, St. a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, celebrated for its excellent wine; seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles SW of Chalons.

Genies, St. a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 24 miles NE of Rhodez.

Genlis, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 miles S of St. Quentin.

Gennep, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Niers, eight miles SSW of Cleve.

Genoa, or *Liguria*, a republic of Italy, extending along that part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa, 150 miles; but the breadth is only from eight to 12 miles. Where it is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from W to E by Piedmont, Milan, Parma, and Tuscany. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places. The corn grown is insufficient for its own consumption; but there are abundance of excellent fruits and vegetables; and its mulberry and olive trees are innumerable. The government of the republic was aristocratic, from the year 1520 till 1798, when the French form was chosen, or rather enforced, and the new style assumed of the Ligurian Republic.

Genoa, a city and seaport, capital of the republic of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is six miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and full of marble churches and palaces; whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. On the land side it is defended by a double fortification; and the harbour is protected by two forts, one of which has its top formed of strong glass, and is illuminated at night by 35 great lamps. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. It has manufactures of velvets, damasks, gold and

silver tissues, and paper; and the banking business is a very profitable article of commerce. Here are the public store-houses, from which the inhabitants are obliged to purchase wine, oil, bread, and wood; and only the principal merchants are allowed, upon paying a sum of money, to procure these articles abroad. The streets are kept clean, but many of them are narrow and uneven. The harbour is very considerable, and has a mole 560 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. Genoa was taken, in 1746, by the Austrians, whose oppression of the inhabitants was such, that the latter suddenly rose and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city, the next year, but without effect. In 1798, the French became masters of this city. In 1800 it sustained a siege by a British fleet and Austrian army till literally starved, and was evacuated by capitulation; but soon afterward it was again delivered up to the French, on their victory at Marengo. Genoa is 62 miles SE of Turin, and 120 WNW of Florence. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Gentiah, a town of the kingdom of Assam, 370 miles E of Patna. Lon. 92 10 E, lat. 25 19 N.

George, Fort, a fortress of Scotland, in Invernesshire, which has several handsome streets of barracks. It is seated on the point of a peninsula, running into the Murray Frith, and completely commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverness. It is 10 miles NE of Inverness.

George, Fort St.; see *Madras*.

George, Lake, in the state of New York, lies to the SW of Lake Champlain, and is 35 miles long, but is narrow. The adjacent country is mountainous; the valleys are tolerably good. The remains of Fort George are at the S end of the lake, and of the fort of Ticonderoga at the N end, at its outlet into Lake Champlain.

George, St. the capital of the island of Granada, formerly called Fortroyal, which name the fort still retains. It is situate on the W coast, not far from the S end of the island, and has a safe and commodious harbour. Lon. 61 45 W, lat. 11 50 N.

George, St. one of the Azores, which produces much wheat. In 1808 a volcano broke out here, which destroyed the town of Ursulina, several farm-houses, &c. The chief town is Vellas. Lon. 28 0 W, lat. 38 39 N.

George, St. an island of the United States, in the strait of St. Mary, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

George, St. a small island in the gulf of Venice, to the S of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

George, St. the largest island of the Bermudas. It is in the form of a hook, about 40 miles in length, but seldom two in breadth. It has a town of the same name, containing 500 houses built of freestone, which is the capital of all the islands. Lon. 63 35 W, lat. 32 45 N.

George, St. an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachicola. Lon. 84 50 W, lat. 29 30 N.

George del Mina, St. a fort of Guinea, on the Gold coast, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. The town under it, called by the natives Oddena, is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built of stone, which is uncommon, for in other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It is 10 miles WSW of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 4 56 N.

George Key, St. a small island in the bay of Honduras, on the E coast of Jucatan. It is likewise called Casina, or Cayo Casigo. By a convention in 1786, the English logwood-cutters were permitted, under certain restrictions, to occupy this island. Lon. 88 35 W, lat. 17 40 N.

Georgetown, a seaport of S Carolina, capital of a district of the same name. The public buildings are three churches, a court-house, and an academy. It stands near the junction of a number of rivers, which here form a broad stream called Winyaw bay, 12 miles from the sea, and 55 N by E of Charleston. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 33 20 N.

Georgetown, a town of Delaware, chief of Sussex county, 16 miles WSW of Lewes, and 103 S by W of Philadelphia.

Georgetown, a town of Maryland, in Kent county, seated on the Sassafras, nine miles from its mouth in Chesapeak bay, and 65 SW of Philadelphia.

Georgetown, a town of the United States, in the territory of Columbia, with a college, for the promotion of general literature, founded by the Roman catholics. It is situate on the Potomac, and on the W side of Rock creek, which separates it from Washington, four miles WNW of the capitol, and 46 SW of Baltimore.

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Georgetown, a town of the district of Main, in Lincoln county. It is the spot where the English first attempted to colonize New England, in 1607, and stands near the mouth of the Kennebec, 15 miles S by W of Wiscasset.

Georgetown, a town of the state of Georgia, in Oglethorpe county, situate on the Ogeeche, 24 miles NNW of Louisville.

Georgia, a country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurtshi. It is one of the seven Caucasian nations, in the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N by Circassia, E by Daghestan and Schirvan, S by Armenia, and W by Cuban, or the new Russian government of Caucasia. It is divided into nine provinces. Of these, five form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia; and four the kingdom or principality of Imeritia. The last reigning prince ceded this country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800. The hills of Georgia are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chestnut, walnut, and elm, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes, from which much wine and brandy are made Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage, the rivers are full of fish, the mountains abound in minerals, and the climate is healthy. The rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. The Georgians are Christians of the Greek communion, and appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. Their dress nearly resembles that of the Cossacs; but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Persia. They usually die their hair, beards, and nails with red. The women employ the same colour to stain the palms of their hands. On their head they wear a cap or fillet, under which their black hair falls on their forehead; behind, it is braided into several tresses: their eyebrows are painted with black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, and the face is coated with white and red. They are celebrated for their beauty; but their air and manners are extremely voluptuous. The Georgians have great skill in the use of the bow, and are deemed excellent soldiers: but the men have no virtue, except courage; fathers sell their children, and sometimes their wives. Both sexes are addicted to drunkenness, and are particularly fond of brandy. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Ossi, and Armenians. These last are found all over Georgia, sometimes mixed with the natives, and sometimes in villages of their own. They speak among themselves their own language, but all understand and can talk the Georgian Beside these, there are a considerable number of Jews, some having villages of their own, and others mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartar inhabitants, but never with the Ossi. The Christians of the country in part follow the rites of the Armenian, and in part that of the Greek church; and they are represented as the most tractable Christians in the east. Tessis is the capital. See *Imeritia*.

Georgia, the most southern of the United States of America, 300 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the N by the state of Tennessee, NE and E by S Carolina, SE by the Atlantic, S by E Florida, and W by the territory of Mississippi. It is divided into 24 counties, namely, Camden, Glyn, Liberty, Chatham, Bryan, M'Intosh, Effingham, Scriven, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Washington, Greene, Franklin, Montgomery, Hancock, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Lincoln, Warren, Jefferson, Jackson, Bullock, and Columbia. The principal rivers are the Savanna, Ogeechee, Alatamaha, Turtle river, Little Sitilla, Great Sitilla, Crooked river, St. Mary, and Apalachicola. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant; snow is seldom or never seen. The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvements. By culture are produced rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sago, maize, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at present, is the staple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raising of cotton. The whole coast of Georgia is bordered with islands, the principal of which are Skidaway, Wassaw, Ossahaw, St. Catharine, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland, and Amelia. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 252,433. The capital is Louisville.

Georgia, or *South Georgia*, an island in the Pacific ocean, visited by Cook in 1775. It is 64 miles long, and 30 in its greatest breadth. It seems to abound

with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Two rocky islands are situate at the N end; one of which, from the person who discovered it, was named Willis Island: the other received the name of Bird Island, from the innumerable flocks of birds that were seen near it. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs, of considerable height, like those at Spitzbergen; from which pieces were continually breaking off and floating out to sea. The valleys were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed was bladed grass, wild burnet, and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. A promontory at its SE end was named Queen Charlotte Cape. Lon. 36 11 W, lat. 54 32 S.

Georgia, Gulf of, a gulf of the N Pacific ocean, between the continent of N America and Quadra and Vancouver island; about 120 miles in length, from N to S, but the breadth varies in its different parts from six to 20 miles. It contains several clusters of islands, and branches off into a great number of canals, most of which were examined by captain Vancouver and his officers.

Gera, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland. It has a castle, called Osterstein about a mile from the town, on a mountain in a wood. Here is a considerable manufacture of fine stuffs; and its great trade and handsome houses have procured it the name of Little Leipsic. It is seated on the Elster, 32 miles SSW of Leipsic. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Gerau, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 miles WNW of Darmstadt.

Gerberoy, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 12 miles NW of Beauvois.

Gerbeviller, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated on the Agen, five miles S of Luneville.

Gerbi, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It bears much barley; and has large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 33 56 N.

Gerbstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, seven miles NE of Mansfeld.

Gerdaven, a town of Prussia, defended by two castles, and seated on the Omet, near a considerable lake, 50 miles SE of Konigsberg.

Germain, St. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a magnificent palace, in which Lewis XIV was born. Here James II found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 miles NW of Paris.

Germain, St. a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, and a bishop's see, but now consists chiefly of fishermen's cottages. What remains of the cathedral is used as the parish-church; and near it is the priory. It stands near the sea, 10 miles W of Plymouth, and 228 W by S of London.

Germain, St. a town of France, in the department of Loire, celebrated for its excellent wine, 18 miles S of Roanne.

Germano, St. a town of Piedmont, on the river Naviglio, nine miles W of Vercelli.

Germano, St. a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, at the foot of Monte Cassino, 17 miles SSE of Sora.

Germanton, a corporate town of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county. Stockings, of cotton, thread, and worsted, are manufactured here to a great extent. In 1777, here was a battle between the British and the Americans, in which the latter retreated, but the former suffered severely. It is seven miles N of Philadelphia.

Germanton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Stokes county, situate near a branch of the Dan, 70 miles W by N of Hillsborough.

Germanton, New, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, 28 miles NW of Brunswick.

Germany, a country of Europe, 600 miles in length, and 500 in breadth; bounded on the E by Hungary and Poland, N by the Baltic sea and Denmark, W by the Netherlands and France, and S by Swisserland and Italy. It contains a great many sovereign princes, who are independent of each other; and lately there was a number of imperial towns, which were so many little republics; but the whole of them formed a great confederacy, governed by political laws, at the head of which was an emperor, whose power in the collective body, or diet, was not directive, but executive. The western Roman empire, which had terminated in the year 475, in the person of Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, and which was succeeded by the reign of the Huns, the Ostrogoths, and the Lumbards, was revived by Charlemagne, king of France, on Christmas day, in the year 800.

This prince being then at Rome, pope Leo III crowned him emperor, in St. Peter's church; and Nicephorus, who was then emperor of the eaſt, conſented to this coronation. After the death of Charlemagne, and of Lewis le Debonnaire, his ſon and ſucceſſor, the empire was divided between the four ſons of the latter. Lothario, the firſt, was emperor; Pepin was king of Aquitaine; Lewis, king of Germany; and Charles le Chauve, king of France. This partition was the ſource of inceſſant feuds. The French kept the empire under eight emperors, till the year 912, when Lewis III, the laſt prince of the line of Charlemagne, died without iſſue male. Conrad, count of Franconiâ, the ſon-in-law of Lewis, was then elected emperor. Thus the empire went to the Germans, and became elective; for it had been hereditary under the French emperors. The emperor was choſen by the princes, the lords, and the deputies of cities, till the year 1239, when the number of the electors was reduced to ſeven; one more was added in 1649, and another in 1692: theſe nine electors continued to the year 1798, when, in conſequence of the alterations made in the conſtitution of the empire, under the influence of France and Ruſſia, they became ten in number; namely, the elector and archbiſhop of Ratiſbon, the elector and king of Bohemia (the then emperor) the elector of Bavaria, the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg (king of Pruſſia) the elector of Hanover (king of England) the elector of Wurtzburg (late grand duke of Tuſcany) the elector of Wirtemburg, the elector of Baden, and the elector of Heſſe. Rodolphus, count of Hapſburg, was elected emperor in 1273. He is the head of the houſe of Auſtria, which is deſcended from the ſame ſtock as the houſe of Lorrain, reunited to it in the perſon of Francis I, father of the two late emperors, Joſeph and Leopold. On the death of Charles VI of Auſtria, in 1740, an emperor was choſen from the houſe of Bavaria, by the name of Charles VII. On the death of this prince, in 1745, the abovementioned Francis, grand duke of Tuſcany, was elected emperor; whoſe grandſon, Francis II, enjoyed the dignity of emperor of Germany till 1806, when he formally reſigned the title and office. At the cloſe of the Saxon race, in 1024, the prerogatives of the emperor were very conſiderable; but, in 1437, they were reduced to the right of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a ſtate of the empire; of granting diſpenſations with reſpect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money; of calling the meetings of the diet, and preſiding in them. But, after all, there was not a foot of land annexed to this title; for, ever ſince the reign of Charles IV, the emperors depended entirely on their hereditary dominions, as the only ſource of their power, and even of their ſubſiſtence. To prevent the calamities of a conteſted election, a king of the Romans was often choſen in the lifetime of the emperor, on whoſe death he ſucceeded to the imperial dignity of courſe. The emperor (always elected and crowned at Frankfort on the Maine) aſſumed the title of auguſt, and pretended to be ſucceſſor to the emperors of Rome. Although he was chief of the empire, the ſupreme authority reſided in the diet, which was compoſed of three colleges; the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns. The diet had the power of making peace or war, of ſettling general impoſitions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire; but the deciſions had not the force of law till the emperor gave his conſent. When a war was determined on, every prince contributed his quota of men and money, as valued in the matriculation roll; though as an elector or prince he might eſpouſe a different ſide from that of the diet All the ſovereigns of Germany had an abſolute authority in their own dominions, and could lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they did not prejudice the empire. They determined all civil cauſes definitively, unleſs in ſome particular caſes, in which an appeal might be made. Theſe appeals were to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, at Wetzlar, and the Aulic Council, at Vienna. Germany is divided into nine circles, namely, Auſtria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Weſtphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony: each of theſe includes ſeveral other ſtates; and Bohemia, Moravia, Luſatia, and Sileſia are not compriſed in the circles. Germany lately contained ſix archbiſhoprics and 38 biſhoprics; but this hierarchy was thrown into confuſion by the ſecularizations in 1798, and is not yet reſtored to order; the archbiſhop of Ratiſbon is primate and metropolitan of all Germany; the ſee of Mentz having been moved to Ratiſbon. Many other transfers and exchanges of territories have ſince taken place, from the

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disastrous consequences of the war with France; the kings of England and Prussia have been deprived of all their territories in this country, and new kings and princes have been created by Bonaparte, which makes this country, at present, a labyrinth of geography; but the following transfer must here be noticed, as the principal. In 1801, those parts of the circles of Upper and Lower Rhine, and Westphalia, lying on the left bank of the Rhine, were ceded to France, by the treaty of Luneville; and are now annexed to that country, forming the departments of Mont Tonnere, Sarre, Rhine and Moselle, and Roer. The remainder of Germany, in 1806, ceased to be united as an empire; for a treaty, styled the Confederation of the Rhine, was signed at Paris in July, by France on one part, and by Bavaria, Wirtemburg, Baden, &c. on the other, in which the latter renounced their connection with the empire; and, in consequence, Francis II, in August, published at Vienna his resignation of the office of emperor of Germany, which dissolved that ancient constitution. Several of the sovereign princes established on its ruins, by the influence of France, are not yet acknowledged by some powers, England in particular; and further changes are still in contemplation. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic. The three principal religions are, the Roman catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated, and there are a multitude of Jews in all the great towns. The chief rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Main and Oder. Vienna is the principal city.

Germersheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situate on the Rhine, seven miles SSW of Spire.

Germs, a town of Austria, 22 miles WSW of Horn.

Gernsheim, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle; seated on the Rhine, 10 miles SW of Darmstadt.

Geroldstein, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; situate on the Kill, 24 miles N of Treves.

Gerona, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see: It is built on the side of hills, which to the eastward are defended by some redoubts. The cathedral, one of the finest monuments of Gothic architecture, is the only building that stands on a height. This city was taken by the French in 1809, after enduring a long and arduous siege. It is seated on the Ter, 20 miles from its entrance into the Mediterranean, and 56 NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Gers, a department of France, which includes the late provinces of Gascony and Armagnac. It has its name from a river that flows by Auch and Lectoure, and joins the Garonne, above Agen. Auch is the capital.

Gersau, a town of Swisserland, on the lake of Schweitz, at the foot of the Rigi, 12 miles SW of Schweitz.

Gertrudenburg, a fortified town of S Holland, with a good harbour and salmon fishery on a large lake, called Bies Bosch. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1795. It is eight miles N by E of Breda. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Gerumenha, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle; seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 miles below Badajoz.

Geseke, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia, seated on the Weyck, 11 miles WSW of Paderborn.

Gessenay; see *Sanen*.

Gestricia, a province of Sweden, the S part of Nordland, between Dalecarlia on the W and the gulf of Bothnia on the E. It is 100 miles long and 60 broad, diversified by forests, rocks, hills and dales, lakes and rivers; and there are numerous mines and forges. Gefle is the capital.

Gettysburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, situate at the head of Rock creek, one of the sources of the Monococy, 30 miles W by S of York.

Gevaudan, a late territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N by Auvergne, W by Rouergue, S by the Cevennes, and E by Vivarez. It now forms the department of Lozere.

Gex, a town of France, in the department of Ain, noted for excellent cheese; seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Swisserland, 10 miles NW of Geneva.

Geyss, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, seated on the Ulster, 17 miles NE of Fulda.

Gezan, or *Ghezan*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, which has a considerable trade in senna and coffee; seated on the Red sea, 90 miles NW of Loheia. Lon. 42 15 E, lat. 16 25 N.

Gezira, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pachalic, in Diarbek. The

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whole province of Diarbek is also called Al Gezira. It stands on an island formed by the Tigris, 70 miles NW of Mosul. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 36 36 N.

Gezula, a province of Morocco, which is very productive, and contains mines of iron and copper. The inhabitants are numerous, and considered as the most ancient people of Africa: they live in tents, and are so independent that they are rather the allies than the subjects of the emperor of Morocco.

Ghana, or *Cano*, a city of Negroland, capital of a country of the same name, governed by a sultan. It stands on the S side of a large lake, at its outlet, which separates the city into two parts, and soon after joins the river Niger, which is here called Neel il Abeed, or Nile of the Negros. It is 130 miles E by S of Cassina. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 16 15 N.

Ghanara, a city of Negroland, capital of the country of Wangara. The articles of trade are gold, senna, and slaves. It stands on a branch of the Niger, 280 miles SE of Cassina. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 13 40 N.

Ghent, or *Gand*, a city of the Netherlands, lately the capital of Austrian Flanders, now the capital of the department of Scheldt, and a bishop's see. It contains 58,000 inhabitants; but is not populous in proportion to its extent. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Ghent, the other to Bruges and Ostend. Here are several linen and woollen manufactures, and it has a great trade in corn. The cathedral of St. Buvon, and the abbey of St. Peter, are magnificent edifices; in which, as also in the churches, are some capital paintings by the best masters. Charles V was born here; but the inhabitants have no reason to respect his memory; for he repeatedly loaded them with heavy exactions, and built a citadel to awe them. Here, in 1576, was concluded the famous treaty, called the Pacification of Ghent, the first commencement of the separation of seven provinces from the seventeen which then formed the Netherlands. Ghent has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is seated on the Scheldt, at the influx of the Lis, Lieve, and Moeze, 26 miles NW of Brussels. Lon. 3 44 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Ghergong, a city and the capital of the kingdom of Assam. It is fenced with bamboos, and has four gates constructed of stone and earth. The raja, or king, has a splendid palace, surrounded by a ditch full of water. It is seated on the Degoo, near its conflux with the Burrampooter, 400 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 93 36 E, lat. 26 25 N.

Gheriah, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan. It was the capital of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his whole fleet destroyed, in 1756, by the English and Mahrattas. It is 165 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 73 8 E, lat. 16 45 N.

Gheza; see *Gizeh*.

Ghiddore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the confines of Bahar, 84 miles SE of Patna.

Ghilan, a province of Persia, on the W side of the Caspian sea; supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. On the W side are high mountains, which are covered with many sorts of trees, and in the highest parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers. It produces abundance of silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and excellent fruit. The inhabitants are brave; and the women are accounted extremely handsome. This province was ceded to Russia, by a treaty concluded at Petersburg in 1724, but not possessed by Russia till 1780. Resht is the capital.

Ghilan, St. a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Haina, five miles W of Mons.

Ghizni, or *Gazna*, a town of the country of Cabul, once the capital of a powerful empire of the same name. It is called the second Medina, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred here. It is 54 miles S of Cabul. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Ghourbond, a town of the country of Cabul, 42 miles NW of Cabul.

Gibello, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the river Po, 16 miles NW of Parma.

Gibraleon, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a harbour for small craft, on the river Odiel, 53 miles W of Seville.

Gibraltar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified. It can be approached only by a narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any

communication with the country. The rock abounds in partridges; and on the eaſt ſide, amid the broken precipices, is a ſtratum of bones, belonging to various animals, enchaſed in a reddiſh calcareous ſtone. Gibraltar was taken from the Moors in 1462; and in 1704 it fell into the hands of the Engliſh. The Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year; and they beſieged it again, in 1727, with as little ſucceſs. It ſuſtained a ſiege from July 1779 to February 1783, when the ſiege was finally raiſed, on advice being received that the preliminaries of peace were ſigned; but it may be conſidered as terminated in September 1782, on the failure of a grand attack made by the Spaniards, whoſe floating batteries were deſtroyed by red-hot ſhot, from the garriſon. The number and ſtrength of the military works, and the vaſt galleries opened in the calcareous rock, excite admiration; and the fortreſs, in the opinion of moſt engineers, is abſolutely impregnable. The garriſon here is cooped up in a very narrow compaſs, and in a war with Spain has no proviſions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The ſtrait of Gibraltar is 24 miles long and 15 broad, and a ſtrong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 60 miles SE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 36 8 N.

Gibraltar, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, defended by ſome fortifications. The air is unhealthful in the rainy ſeaſon, that the merchants and planters generally retire at that time to Maracaybo. The environs produce the beſt cocoa in the province, and an excellent kind of tobacco. It ſtands on the SE coaſt of the lake Maracaybo, 120 miles SSE of Maracaybo. Lon. 70 45 W, lat. 8 45 N.

Gien, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, ſeated on the Loire, 34 miles ESE of Orleans.

Giengen, a town of Suabia, on the river Brentz, 18 miles NNE of Ulm.

Gienzor, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, 10 miles S of Tripoli.

Gierace, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, ſeated on a mountain, near the ſea, 32 miles ENE of Reggio.

Gieſſen, a fortified town of Germany, in Upper Heſſe, with a citadel and a univerſity. It belongs to the houſe of Darmſtadt, and is the ſeat of its regency for Upper Heſſe. In 1759 it was taken by the French, and it ſurrendered to them in 1796, but was ſoon after taken by the Auſtrians. It is ſeated on the Lahn, 16 miles WSW of Marburg. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Giga, a ſmall iſland, one of the Hebrides, lying on the W coaſt of the peninſula of Cantyre, and included in Argyleſhire. The inhabitants export corn, meal, and kelp.

Giglio, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Tuſcany, with a caſtle, 15 miles WSW of Orbitello.

Gignac, a town of France, in the department of Herault, on the river Herault, 14 miles W of Montpellier.

Gihon; ſee *Amu*.

Gijon, or *Gyon*, a ſeaport of Spain, in Aſturias, with an ancient caſtle; ſeated on the bay of Biſcay, 24 miles NE of Oviedo. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 43 34 N.

Gilles, St. a town of France, in the department of Vendee, on the river Vie, near its mouth, 16 miles NNW of Sables d'Olonne.

Gilford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the river Bann, 15 miles N of Newry.

Gilolo, an iſland, the largeſt of the Moluccas. It is 130 miles from N to S, but is interſected by ſeveral large bays, that the breadth of any limb ſeldom exceeds 40 miles. The ſhores are in general low, and the interior riſes in high peaks. It does not produce any fine ſpices, but has a great deal of rice, and abounds with oxen, buffalos, goats, deer, and wild hogs. The ſultans of Ternate and Tidore ſhare this iſland between them. The natives are induſtrious, particularly in weaving. One of the chief towns is Tatany, on a ſmall promontory of the eaſtern limb, and only acceſſible by ladders. Lon. 129 0 E, lat. 0 24 N.

Gimont, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 12 miles E of Auch.

Gingee, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, ſtrong both by nature and art, being ſeated on a mountain, whoſe top is divided into three points, on each of which is a caſtle. In 1750, it was taken by the French. It is 38 miles NW of Pondicherry. Lon. 79 35 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Gingira, an interior kingdom of Africa, ſituate to the S of Abyſſinia, and W of Machidas.

Giorgiev, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, near which the Ruſſians gained a great victory over the Turks in 1771. It is ſeated on the Danube, 46 miles SW of Buchoreſt.

Giovenazzo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a caſtle. It has high houſes and towers, built of poliſhed ſtone, with flat roofs, which give

it a singular appearance. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles NW of Bari.

Girest, a town of Persia, in Kerman, with a trade in wheat and dates, 100 miles E by N of Gombron.

Girge, a town of Egypt, capital of the Said, and residence of the bey of Upper Egypt. It is about three miles in circumference, and contains several mosques, bazars, and squares, but no marble buildings, or remains of ancient structures. It stands near the left bank of the Nile, 130 miles NNW of Esne, and 240 S of Cairo. Lon. 31 52 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Gigenti, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is part of the ancient Agrigentum, and in the vicinity are numerous remains of temples, &c. It stands on a hill near the river St. Blaise, 62 miles S of Palermo. Lon. 13 42 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Gironde, a river of France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, 12 miles N of Bourdeaux, which runs into the bay of Biscay after a NNW course of about 45 miles. At its mouth is a famous tower and lighthouse, called Cordouan, situate on a rock in the sea, 60 miles NNW of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 45 36 N.

Gironde, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Guienne. It lies on both sides of the Garonne, and has its name from the lower part of that river, which is called the Gironde. Bourdeaux is the capital.

Gironne, St. a town of France, in the department of Arriege, on the Satat, four miles S by E of St. Lizier.

Girvan, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, at the mouth of the river Girvan, which forms a tolerable harbour. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers of cotton and woollen cloths. It is 16 miles SSW of Ayr.

Gisborough, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is celebrated for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its fine abbey. It is 22 miles WNW of Whitby, and 247 N by W of London.

Gisors, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Ept, 28 miles SE of Rouen.

Gitschin, a town of Bohemia, which suffered greatly during the long war of the Swedes in Germany. It is 22 miles NW of Koningsgratz.

Givet, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes, divided by the Meuse into two parts, Givet Saint Hilaire and Givet Notre Dame, the former situate at the foot of a mountian close by Charlemont, and the other on the opposite side of the river. It is 20 miles NE of Rocroy.

Giula, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania and the river Keresblan, 30 miles SW of Great Waradin. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Giula Nuova, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles N of Atri.

Giuliana, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, on a craggy rock, 12 miles NNE of Xacca.

Giustandel, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated near Lake Ochrida, 60 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Gizeh, or *Gheza*, a fortified town of Egypt, with a palace, several mosques, a cannon foundery, and a manufacture of coarse earthen pots and tiles. Six miles to the SE are the largest pyramids in the country. Gizeh was taken from the French by the British in 1801. It stands on the left bank of the Nile, nearly opposite Cairo.

Gladbach, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, with a Benedictine abbey. It has manufactures of fine strong linen, and is seated on the Ners, 16 miles N of Juliers.

Gladenbach, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 12 miles N of Giessen.

Glammis, a town of Scotland, in Angusshire, with manufactures of yarn and linen cloth. Near it, on the bank of the Dean, is Glammis-castle, a large edifice, in which Malcolm II was murdered. It is four miles SW of Forfar.

Glamorganshire, a county of Wales, 48 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the N by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, E by Monmouthshire, and S and W by the Bristol channel. It contains 422,400 acres; is divided into 10 hundreds, and 118 parishes; has one city and five market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 71,525. On the N side it is mountainous; but being more level on the S side, it there bears large crops of corn, and very sweet grass. Cattle abound in all parts, there being fruitful valleys among the mountains, that yield very good pasture. The other commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone. Its principal rivers are the Rumney, Taff, Elwy, Neath, and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Swansey the most

commercial; but the assizes are held at Cowbridge.

Glandelagh, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the river Ovoca, 11 miles W of Wexford. It was formerly a city, and is now celebrated for its Seven Churches and other monastic remains.

Glanfordbridge, or *Brig*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, and a good trade in corn, coal, and timber. It is seated on the Ancholm, which is navigable for sloops to the Humber, 23 miles N of Lincoln, and 156 N by W of London.

Glanworth, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Funcheon, 23 miles N by E of Cork.

Glaris, or *Glarus*, a canton of Swisserland, bounded on the N by the river Linth, E by the canton of Grisons, and S by the same and the cantons of Uri and Schweitz. It is a mountainous country; and the chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000, are partly protestants and partly catholics; and both sects live together in the greatest harmony. Glarus is surrounded by the Alps, except toward the N; and there is no other entrance but through this opening, which lies between the lake of Wallenstadt, and the mountains separating this canton from that of Schweitz.

Glaris, a town of Swisserland, capital of a canton of the same name. It has manufactures of cloth, and a trade in cattle, horses, cheese, slates, and wooden ware. In 1799, the Russians under marshal Suwarrow advanced as far as this place, and defeated the French; but, in consequence of general Hotze's defeat near Zurich, retired into the Grisons. Glaris is surrounded by mountains, and seated on the river Linth, 32 miles SE of Zurich. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Glasgow, a city of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, seated on the N side of the Clyde, over which are two bridges. From its extent, and the beauty and regularity of its buildings, it is deemed the second city in Scotland. The four principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, divide the city nearly into four equal parts. Glasgow was once an archiepiscopal see. The cathedral, or high church, is a magnificent structure, and divided into three places of worship. There are five other churches, beside an English chapel, a Highland church, and many places of worship for different denominations. Here is a celebrated university; the single college belonging to which is an elegant building: the library contains a large and valuable collection of books; and the observatory is fitted up with the most improved instruments. The townhouse is an elegant building with a piazza in front; and opposite it is the exchange, a square building, with an equestrian statue of William III in the centre. The tollbooth, the guildhall, and the theatre, are also worthy of notice. There are several charitable establishments; particularly the Merchant's hospital and that of the town, and a large infirmary. Glasgow has a considerable foreign trade; and its numerous manufactures, particularly of muslin, cotton, calico, coarse woollen cloth, porcelain, glass, the refining of sugar, and the tanning of leather, are carried on to a great extent. The Clyde is navigable for vessels of eight feet water as far as the bridge; but larger vessels stop at Port Glasgow, or Greenock, to unload; it has also the advantage of two canals, beside the Great Canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth. In 1801, the number of inhabitants in Glasgow, and its suburbs, was 86,630. It is 43 miles W by S of Edinburg. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 55 52 N.

Glastonbury, a town in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near a high hill, called the Tor, and famous for an abbey, that occupied an area of 60 acres, of which some considerable ruins still remain; particularly the kitchen, which is the most entire, and of a very unusual contrivance. The George inn was formerly an hospital for the accommodation of pilgrims who came to the abbey, and to see the holy thorn, which, it was pretended, was planted by Joseph of Arimathea, and blossomed on Christmas eve. It was also pretended, that the bodies of Joseph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of Edward the confessor, were buried here. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII, for not acknowledging his supremacy; and on this hill is a tower, which serves as a seamark. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of worsted stockings. It is seated on the river Brue, six miles SW of Wells, and 124 W by S of London.

Glatz, a sovereign county of Germany, lying between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, surrounded by mountains. It is 40 miles long and 25 broad; has

mines of coal, copper, and iron, good quarries of marble and stone, and fine springs of mineral waters. In 1742, it was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary, and is now deemed a part of Silesia.

Glatz, a strong town of Silesia, capital of the county of Glatz, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle, and a new citadel. In 1742, the Prussians took the town by capitulation; and in 1760, the Austrians took it by storm, but restored it in 1763. It is 48 miles SSE of Breslau, and 82 ENE of Prague. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Glauchau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with considerable manufactures of stuffs; seated on the Muldau, nine miles N of Zwickau.

Gleiwitz, a town of Silesia, noted for the culture of hops and the weaving of cloth, 34 miles SE of Oppelen.

Glenarm, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a castle; seated near a bay of its name, 20 miles NNW of Carrickfergus.

Glenluce, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, with a harbour for small vessels. Near it is the ruin of an abbey. It is seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into Luce bay, 16 miles W of Wigton.

Glogau, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, which is very fertile, and produces wine. The town is well fortified, and formerly stood close by the Oder, which has since changed its course, and now flows about a mile from it. Beside the papists, there is a great number of protestants and Jews. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1742. After the peace, in 1742, that king settled the supreme court of justice here; it being, next to Breslau, the most populous place in Silesia. It is 50 miles NW of Breslau. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Glogau, Little, a town of Silesia, with a collegiate church and minorite convent, 23 miles S of Oppelen.

Glomme, a river of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, which flows into the North sea, at Fredericstadt. It receives the river Worme, which issues from the lake Mios, and is not navigable in any part of its course from this lake to Fredericstadt, the stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericstadt.

Gloucester, a city and the capital of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and seated on the E side of the Severn, where, by two streams, it makes the isle of Alney. It was fortified with a wall, which Charles II, after the restoration, ordered to be demolished. The four principal streets have their junction in the centre of the town. It once contained 11 churches, but now has only five, beside the cathedral, in which are a large cloister, a whispering gallery, and the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy and Edward II. It has five hospitals, two freeschools, and a large county gaol. In 1802 the number of inhabitants was 7579. Great quantities of pins are made here; and there are 12 incorporated trading companies. Ships come up by the Severn to the bridge; but the navigation being circuitous and difficult, a canal is made hence to Berkeley, at the head of which is a basin fit for the reception of 100 vessels. The city and neighbourhood contains many remains of abbeys; and those of Lantony abbey, in the S suburb, are converted into outhouses belonging to adjacent farms. Gloucester is 24 miles NE of Bristol, and 104 W by N of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Gloucester, a seaport of Massachusets, in Essex county, and on the peninsula of Cape Ann, which forms the N side of Massachusets bay. The harbour is accessible for large ships, and defended by a battery and citadel. It is one of the most considerable fishing-towns in the United States, and is 16 miles NE of Salem. Lon. 70 40 W, lat. 42 36 N.

Gloucester, a town of Virginia, chief of a fertile county of the same name. It stands on a point of land on the N side of the mouth of York river, 17 miles NE of York-town, and 70 E by S of Richmond.

Gloucester, New, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 27 miles N of Portland.

Gloucestershire, a county of England, 60 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the W by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, N by Worcestershire, E by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and S by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 800,000 acres; is divided into 27 hundreds, and 280 parishes; has two cities and 25 market-towns; and sends 10 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 250,809. The air is sharp in the E, or hilly part, called the *Cotswold*; but

very mild in the rich vale that occupies the centre, through which the river Severn flows. The W part, which is the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly occupied by the forest of *Dean*. The staple commodities of the county are its woollens and cheese. The principal rivers are the Severn, Warwickshire Avon, Lower Avon, Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech.

Gluckstadt, a seaport of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle. It has a considerable foreign trade, the principal branch of which is the whale fishery. It is seated on the Elbe, near its mouth, 28 miles NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 53 51 N.

Glurens, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the river Adige, 24 miles W by N of Meran.

Gnesen, or *Gnesna*, the capital of Great Poland, and an archbishop's see, whose prelate was primate of Poland. The cathedral contains a vast treasure of costly vessels and vestments; and its gates, of Corinthian brass curiously wrought, belonged formerly to a Greek monastery in Taurica Chersonesus. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 miles N by E of Breslau, and 125 W by N of Warsaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Goa, a city of Hindoostan, in the Concan, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India. It stands on the N side of an island, 22 miles long and six broad, formed by the river Mandova, which is capable of receiving the largest ships. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, at a small distance from the river. Here are a great number of handsome churches and convents, and a stately hospital. The houses are large, and make a fine appearance, but are poorly furnished. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. Their religion is the Roman catholic, and the clergy are numerous and illiterate. Only one of the churches has glass windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa has few manufactures or productions, the best trade being in arrack, which is distilled from the sap of the cocoa-nut tree. The harbour is defended by several forts and batteries. It is 250 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 73 45 E, lat. 15 31 N.

Goalpara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, where the Europeans have factors, who carry on a great trade with Assam, Bootan, Tibet, &c. It stands on the left bank of the Burrumpooter, 38 miles E of Rangamatty.

Goar, St. a fortified town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, and the capital of the lower county of Catzenellenbogen. It is seated on the Rhine, under the stupendous rock and castle of Rheinfels, with which it surrendered to the French in 1794. It has a considerable trade in wines and hides, and is 17 miles SE of Coblentz.

Goarshausen, St. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and lower county of Catzenellenbogen. On a mountain near it is a strong castle called Catze. It is seated on the Rhine, opposite Rheinfels, 10 miles SW of Nassau.

Goave, Grand, a town of St. Domingo, near the seacoast. The environs contain plantations of sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. It is 10 miles SSW of Leogane.

Goave, Petit, a seaport of St. Domingo, and the staple to which the traders in Grand Goave and other places send their commodities. It is 20 miles SW of Leogane.

Gobin, St; see *Fere*.

Goch, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Niers, eight miles S of Cleve.

Gochsheim, or *Gochsen*, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 16 miles S of Heidelberg.

Gociano, a town of Sardinia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Thurso, 25 miles E of Alghero.

Godalming, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of stockings and coarse woollen cloths; seated on the Wey, where it divides into several streams, four miles SW of Guildford and 34 of London.

Godavery, a river of Hindoostan, which has its sources in the Sukhien mountains, 70 miles to the NE of Bombay. In the upper part of its course it is esteemed a sacred river by the Hindoos, who called it Gonga, a term for a river in general. After crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda, from W to E, it turns to the SE, and receiving the Bain about 90 miles above the sea, divides

into two principal channels at Rajamundry; and these subdividing again, form altogether several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burden, at its different mouths in the bay of Bengal. Its course is estimated to be above 700 miles; and extensive forests of teak timber border on its banks, within the mountains.

Goderville, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, nine miles NE of Montivilliers.

Goding, a town of Moravia, with a fine castle, seated on a branch of the Marche, 38 miles SE of Brunn.

Godmanchester, a corporate town in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It is seated in a rich fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn. When James I came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with 70 ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses; for which novel sight he granted them a charter. Here is a school called The free grammar-school of queen Elisabeth. It is 59 miles N by W of London.

Godra, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 55 miles E of Amedabad. Lon. 73 40 E, lat. 22 50 N.

Godwin Sands, sandbanks off the E coast of Kent, in England, between the N and S Foreland. They run parallel with the coast for 10 miles, at about seven miles distant, and add to the security of the capacious road, the Downs. These sands occupy the space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin earl of Kent, father of king Harold; and which being afterward given to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury, the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was drowned in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked.

Goes, or *Ter Goes*, a strong town of Holland, in Zealand, capital of the island of S Beveland. It has a considerable trade, particularly in salt and corn. The great church was burnt down in 1648, and another was built, which is a handsome structure. It communicates with the Schelde by a canal, and is 20 miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 33 N.

Gogard, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 23 miles NNW of Linkioping.

Gogo, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a good tide harbour, at the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Cambay, 100 miles SSW of Amedabad. Lon. 71 53 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Gogra, or *Soorjew*, a river which issues from Lake Lankee in Tibet, and forcing its way through Mount Himmaleh, pervades the province of Oude in Hindoostan, where it takes a SE direction, and unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar.

Gohud, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the province of Agra, 63 miles SSE of Agra. Lon. 78 44 E, lat. 26 24 N.

Goito, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles NW of Mantua.

Golconda, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, between the lower parts of the rivers Kistna and Godavery, and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tilling, and is subject to the nizam of the Deccan. Here are diamond mines, the most considerable in the world; also mines of salt, fine iron, plenty of vines, and curious calicos and chintses. Hydrabad is the capital.

Golconda, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of the same name, six miles WNW of Hydrabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a conical hill, and is deemed impregnable. When Aurungzebe conquered the kingdom of Golconda, in 1687, this fortress was taken possession of by treachery.

Gold Coast, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It is about 220 miles in length from W to E, between the rivers Ancobar and Volta; and includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the seashore. Seven of the districts are dignified with the title of kingdoms, though they contain but a small extent of land along the coast. The natives are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange with others for maize, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

Goldberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, with manufactures of woollen and linen; seated

at the foot of a mountain, on the river Katzbach, 11 miles SW of Lignitz.

Golden Island, a small island at the entrance of the gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 9 0 N.

Goldingen, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, formerly the residence of the dukes. It is seated on the Windau, 60 miles W of Mittau. Lon. 22 21 E, lat. 56 48 N.

Goldsborough, a seaport of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, situate on an inlet of the sea, 47 miles E of Castine. Lon. 68 20 W, lat. 44 28 N.

Goletta, a fortress of Tunis, on a narrow channel between the lake of Tunis and the sea. In 1536, it was taken by Charles V when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Spaniards till 1574, when it was taken from them by Selim II. It is 25 miles N of Tunis.

Golling, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Salzburg, 14 miles SSE of Salzburg.

Golnow, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Ilna, 11 miles NE of Stettin.

Golo, a new department of France, including the N part of Corsica. It has its name from a river, which rises near the centre of the island, and runs into the sea, 12 miles S of Bastia, the chief town.

Golphington, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Washington county, situate near the head of the Ogeechee, 37 miles WSW of Augusta, and 50 NNW of Louisville.

Golub, a town of W Prussia, in the district of Culm, on the river Dribenz, 13 miles NE of Thorn.

Gombron, or *Gambron*, a seaport of Persia, in Laristan, called by the natives Bender Abassi. The best houses are built of brick, flat at the top, with a square turret; but the common people have huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. It was formerly much frequented by people of several nations. The adjacent soil is barren, but provisions brought from other countries are plentiful. It is seated on a bay of the strait of Ormus, 160 miles E of Lar. Lon. 56 10 E, lat. 27 18 N.

Gomera, one of the Canary islands, between Ferro and Teneriff, 20 miles long and 10 broad. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, a sugar work, and great plenty of wine and fruits. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Lon. 17 8 W, lat. 28 6 N.

Gommern, a town of Upper Saxony, with a castle, situate near the Elbe, eight miles SE of Magdeburg.

Goms, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, 33 miles E of Sion.

Gonaives, a seaport of the island of St. Domingo, with an excellent harbour. Here is a medicinal spring, with baths and accommodations for visitors. It is 30 miles SE of St. Nicholas. Lon. 72 26 E, lat. 19 36 N.

Gonave, an island in the W Indies, near the W coast of St. Domingo, 34 miles long and three broad. At its SE corner, separated by a channel three miles wide, is Little Gonave, an isle about two miles each way. Lon. 72 45 W, lat. 18 54 N.

Gondar, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height. The palace of the neguz, or king, is at the W end, flanked with square towers. The houses are chiefly of clay; the roofs thatched in the form of cones. The inhabitants are estimated at 40,000. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise upon mats. Gold and rock salt are the only money used: each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and the patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. It is 180 miles SE of Sennar. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 12 34 N.

Gondegama, or *Gondracomma*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N, and enters the bay of Bengal, at Mootapilly.

Gondrecourt, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Orney, 20 miles S of St. Michael.

Gondreville, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, with a castle, and a magnificent hospital. It stands on a hill, by the river Moselle, eight miles W of Nancy.

Gonesse, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Croald, 10 miles NE of Paris.

Gonfooda; see *Gunfuda*.

Gonga, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles NE of Gallipoli. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Gonjah, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S, and Tombuctoo on the N. Gonjah, the ca-

pital, is 870 miles w by s of Cassina. Lon. 6 10 w, lat. 13 20 N.

Good Hope, Cape of, the sw extremity of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese in 1489, and made a Dutch settlement in 1660. Here is a neat town called Cape-town, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. To the SE of the town are some vineyards, which yield the famous wine called Constantia. The storehouses of the Dutch E India Company are situate next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them, on a gentle ascent toward the mountains. The Castle, or principal fort, which commands the road, is on the E side; and another strong fort, called Amsterdam Fort, is on the W side. The streets are broad and regular; and the houses, in general, are built of stone, and white-washed. Here are two churches; one for the Calvinists, the established religion, the other for the Lutherans. The slaves are lodged and boarded in a spacious house, where they are likewise kept at work: these slaves, a few Hottentots excepted, were all originally brought from the E Indies, and principally from Malacca. Another great building serves as an hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch E India ships which touch here: it is situate close to the Company's gardens, to which the convalescents have free access. The inhabitants, though stout and athletic, have not all that phlegm about them which is the characteristic of the Dutch in general. The ladies are lively, goodnatured, familiar, and gay. The heavy draught-work here is chiefly performed by oxen, which are brought to an uncommon degree of docility and usefulness. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered wagons, drawn by oxen, which better suit the roughness of the country than more elegant vehicles; but some of the principal people keep coaches, which are drawn by horses. The mountains behind Cape-town are, the Table Mountain, which is the highest; the Sugar-loaf, so named from its form; the Lions Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lions Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets which flow into the different bays, as Table Bay, False Bay, &c. The view from the Table mountain is very extensive; and along the valleys and rivulets, among these mountains, are a great number of plantations. This fine Dutch colony surrendered by capitulation to the British in 1795, was restored in 1802 by the treaty of Amiens, and again surrendered to the British in 1806. Cape-town stands on the W side of Table bay, in lon. 18 23 E, lat. 33 56 S. See *Hottentots, Country of the.*

Goomty, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Rohilla country, flows SE by Lucknow and Joinpour, and enters the Ganges, a little below Benares.

Gooracpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 65 miles E of Fyzabad. Lon. 83 35 E, lat. 26 45 N.

Gooty, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, on the N side of the Pennar, formerly subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded to the nizam of the Deccan in 1796. It is 46 miles SSW of Canoul. Lon. 77 48 E, lat. 15 15 N.

Goppingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a castle, a woollen manufacture, and a celebrated medicinal spring. It stands on the rivulet Vils, 22 miles SE of Stutgard.

Goragot, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 94 miles NE of Moorshedabad. Lon. 89 22 E, lat. 25 14 N.

Gorcum, or *Gorichem*, a town of S Holland, which has a considerable trade in corn, cheese, and butter. It is seated on the Linghe, at its junction with the Wahal, 12 miles E of Dort, and 38 S of Amsterdam.

Gore Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1778. It is 30 miles long, and appeared to be barren and uninhabited. Cape Upright, the SE extremity, is in lon. 172 50 W, lat. 60 30 N.

Goree, a small island of Africa, near Cape Verd, of great importance on account of its good trade, and defended by two forts. The French surrendered it to the British in 1800; it was retaken in 1804, by the French, but they were soon compelled to surrender it again. Lon. 17 25 W, lat. 14 40 N.

Goree, a town of Holland, capital of an island of the same name, at the southern mouth of the Maese. It is 12 miles SSW of Briel. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Gorey, in Ireland; see *Newborough.*

Gorgona, a small island of Italy, 16 miles from the coast of Tuscany, near which large quantities of anchovies are taken. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 22 N.

Gorgona, an island in the Pacific ocean, 18 miles from the coast of Popayan. It is high land, very woody, and about 10 miles in circumference. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 3 6 N.

Goritz, or *Gorizia*, a town of Ger-

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many, in Carniola, capital of a county of its name, with a castle. Here are considerable manufactures of leather, and the environs produce wine, fruit, corn, and silk. In 1797, it was taken by the French. It stands on the Lisonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli, 12 miles NE of Palma, and 40 W of Laubach. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 46 5 N.

Goritz, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Oder, eight miles S of Custrin.

Gorkah, a country of Asia, to the W of Napaul, and N of Oude. The capital is of the same name, on the river Durrumdee, 35 miles WNW of Catmandu, and 160 NE of Fyzabad. Lon. 84 36 E, lat. 28 25 N.

Gorlitz, a strong town of Upper Lusatia, with a celebrated academy. The inhabitants are above 12,000, and carry on a considerable trade in linen and woollen cloth. It is seated on the Neissa, 58 miles E by N of Dresden. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 51 9 N.

Gorontano, or *Gorontello*, a town of Celebes, and a Dutch settlement, in the bay of Tommine, on the NE part of the island. It has a fort, and three batteries at the entrance of the harbour. This settlement was vested by the Dutch in the hands of the sultan and his two sons, who surrendered it to the English in 1810.

Gort, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 20 miles SSE of Galway, and 36 WSW of Clonfert.

Gorze, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on a hill, eight miles SW of Metz.

Gorzke, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, 24 miles E by N of Magdeburg.

Goschutz, a town of Silesia, with a castle, 14 miles N of Oels.

Goshen, a town of New York, chief of Orange county, 56 miles N of the city of New York.

Goshen, a town of Connecticut, in Lichfield county, famous for excellent cheese, seven miles NNW of Lichfield.

Goslar, a city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick. It derives its principal subsistence from the neighbouring iron mines, manufactures of brass and copper, and brewing. Here the art of making gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk. It is seated on the river Gose, at the foot of a mountain, called Rammelberg, 28 miles S of Brunswick. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 51 57 N.

Gosport, a fortified town in Hampshire, on the W side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade, especially in times of war, from its contiguity to the naval arsenal at Portsmouth. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 11,295. Here are several breweries, an extensive iron foundery, and a royal hospital, called Haslar Hospital, for the sick and wounded of the royal navy. It is 15 miles SE of Southampton, and 73 SW of London.

Gossweinstein, or *Gossmanstein*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the Putlach, 20 miles ESE of Bamberg.

Gostynen, or *Gostavin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a castle on a rock, 36 miles NE of Rava. Lon. 20 40 E, lat 51 54 N.

Gotha, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Thuringia. It is the residence of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, whose palace contains a fine library, and a rich cabinet of coins. Near it is the ducal observatory of Seeberge, the most beautiful and useful in Germany. Gotha has a foundery for cannon, a porcelain manufacture, and a considerable trade in woollens, wood, and beer. It is seated on the Leine, 16 miles W by S of Erfurt. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Gotha, a river of Sweden, which issues from the SW extremity of Lake Wenner, flows by Trolhatta (where it forms a cataract) and Bahus, and enters the Categat, at Gotheburg.

Gothard, St. a celebrated mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. It is 9075 feet above the sea, and 22 miles S of Altorf. Though not the highest mountain, it is deemed the principal summit of the Helvetian Alps, for in its vicinity rise the rivers Tesino, Aar, Reuss, and Rhine, which flow hence in every direction.

Gotheburg, or *Gothenborg*, a city of Sweden, capital of W Gothland, seated at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour, the best situate for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies on the Categat. Here is a considerable herring fishery; and a great trade in salt, iron, and firplanks; and from this port the Swedish E India Company's ships take their departure. The inhabitants are computed at 25,000. Its environs present a uniform scene of barren rocks, on the sides of which part of the suburbs are built. The interior of the city resembles in some respects the towns of Holland, having canals with rows of trees

along their margin. In 1802 nearly a fourth part of the city was consumed by a fire. It is 180 miles SW of Orebro. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 57 42 N.

Gothland. one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the N by Sweden Proper, E and S by the Baltic, and W by the Sound, the German ocean, and Norway. This country is inhabited by a nation, celebrated for their excursions and invasions of other countries, which had its origin from the Getæ, or Tartars of the Crimea. The Goths had kings of their own till 1132, when they were united to Sweden. It includes nine provinces and the isles of Gothland and Œland.

Gothland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 70 miles from N to S, and 25 in its greatest breadth. From its form and situation it has obtained the name of the *Eye of the Baltic*. The soil is fertile, and remarkable for an excellent breed of sheep. Here are fine woods of oak and pine, quarries of excellent stone, and very good limestone. Wisby is the capital.

Gothland, East, a province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the Baltic on the E and Lake Wetter on the W, 80 miles long and 70 broad. The soil is fertile, and produces abundance of all sorts of grain. It has fine orchards, pastures, lakes, and rivers, forests of oak and birch, iron-mines, and quarries of alum, stone, and marble. The chief town is Nordkoping.

Gothland, West, a province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the lakes Wetter and Wenner, 130 miles long and from 25 to 70 broad. The soil and produce are similar to E Gothland. The chief town is Gotheburg.

Gottesburg, a town of Silesia, where great quantities of worsted stockings are knit, 16 miles SW of Schweidnitz.

Gottingen, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Here George II of Great Britain founded a university, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation; and it contains one of the most capital libraries in Europe. There are also many other literary institutions, and a commandery of the Teutonic order. The woollen manufactures are the principal support of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Leine, 58 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Gottingen, New, a town of the state of Georgia, in Burke county, on the W bank of the Savanna, 18 miles E of Waynesborough.

Gottleube, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on a river of the same name, 18 miles SSE of Dresden.

Gottorp, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with an old palace, formerly the ducal residence. It is seated at the extremity of an arm of the sea, called the Sley, two miles WSW of Sleswick, to which it is joined by a row of trees.

Gottschee, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, 17 miles NNE of Fiume.

Govan, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the river Clyde, five miles W of Glasgow, and six E by S of Renfrew.

Gouda, or *Tergouw*, a strong town of S Holland, celebrated for its noble church, and painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest in Europe. Great quantities of yarn and tow are made here, also good cheese and tobacco-pipes. It is seated on the Yssel, at the influx of the Gouw, 10 miles NE of Rotterdam.

Governolo, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Mincio, 12 miles SE of Mantua.

Goura, or *Gura*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, on the Vistula, 14 miles SE of Warsaw.

Gouraincourt, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 15 miles NE of Verdun.

Gourdon, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 25 miles N of Cahors.

Gournay, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the Epte, 24 miles E of Rouen.

Gourock, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on a bay of the frith of Clyde, two miles W of Greenock.

Gowran, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, nine miles E by S of Kilkenny.

Gozi, or *Gozes*, an island in the Mediterranean, the ancient Clauda, under which St. Paul sailed on his voyage to Rome. It is 24 miles from the SW coast of Candia, and vessels often put in here for water and provisions. Lon. 23 46 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Gozo, a fortified island of the Mediterranean, five miles NW of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island. It is eight miles long and four broad, and more equally fertile than Malta.

Grabow, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, seated on the Elda, 24 miles S by E of Schwerin.

Gracias a Dios, a town of Mexico, in the province of Honduras, 100 miles W

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by s of Valladolid. Lon. 89 40 W, lat. 14 30 N.

Graciosa, one of the Azores, 10 miles long and eight broad. Its produce is wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. The principal place is Plata. Lon. 27 58 W, lat. 39 2 N.

Gradisca, a fortified town of Sclavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, seated on the Save, 20 miles SW of Posega. Lon. 18 39 E, lat. 45 21 N.

Gradisca, a strong town of Friuli, on the confines of Carinthia, capital of a county united with Goritz, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Lisonzo, six miles SW of Goritz. Lon. 13 32 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Grado, a town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Friuli, 50 miles E by N of Venice. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Grain Coast, a maritime country of Guinea, extending along the Atlantic about 300 miles between the Sierra Leone country on the W and the Ivory coast on the E. The productions are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, dates, and palm wine; but the chief article is the abundance of Guinea pepper, or grains of paradise, which draws a great interior and export trade. Cows, hogs, sheep, and goats are numerous. The Portuguese had formerly the whole commerce of this coast, but it has long been chiefly in the hands of the English and Dutch.

Graitz, or *Greitz*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, with a castle on a rocky mountain, and another in the town. It has manufactures of stuff, and is situate on the Elster, between mountains and woods, 10 miles N of Plauen.

Gramat, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 22 miles NNE of Cahors.

Grammont, a town of Flanders, seated on both sides of the Dender, 18 miles NE of Tournay.

Grampian Hills, a chain of hills in Scotland, which extends, in a NE direction, from the mountain Benlomond, in Dumbartonshire, through the counties of Perth, Angus, and Kincardine, to Aberdeen; and thence, in a NW direction, through the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Murray, and on the borders of Inverness. They take their name from a single hill, the Mons Grampius of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

Grampound, a borough in Cornwall governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of gloves; seated on the Fal, 40 miles SW of Launceston, and 244 W by S of London.

Gran, a town of Lower Hungary, and an archbishop's see; seated near the conflux of the Gran with the Danube, 50 miles ESE of Presburg. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Gran, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin, at the NW end of the gulf of Persia, and on the borders of Irac Arabi, 40 miles S of Bassora. Lon. 47 45 E, lat. 29 56 N.

Granada, a province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, sometimes called Upper Andalusia. It is 175 miles long and 75 broad; bounded on the W and N by Andalusia, E by Murcia and the Mediterranean, and S by the same sea. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were expelled in 1492. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silkworms. The forests produce gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks.

Granada, a city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, and an archbishop's see. It is divided into four parts, and was formerly one of the finest cities in the world. In one part is the cathedral, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is a palace built by Charles V, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, called the Alhambra, which contains so many rooms that it is like a labyrinth. In the third is the university; the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the public buildings are magnificent; and the cathedral and convents contain excellent pictures by Spanish masters. The walls and gates, and the aqueducts, are mostly destroyed; and its trade is feebly carried on, without encouragement or protection. The inhabitants are not more than 80,000, and half of them are lawyers, ecclesiastics, and mendicants. It is seated on both sides of the Darro, at its conflux with the Xenil, 70 miles SE of Cordova. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 37 8 N.

Granada, an island of the W Indies, the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW of Tobago. It is 20 miles long and 13 broad, finely wooded, and the soil suited to produce sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It was taken from the French in 1762, confirmed to the

English in 1763, taken by the French in 1779, and restored to the English in 1783. In 1795, the French landed some troops, and caused an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June 1796. St. George is the capital.

Granada, a city of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua. It was taken twice by the French buccaneers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake Nicaragua, on which it is seated, 60 miles SE of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 86 36 W, lat. 12 5 N.

Granada, New, an extensive country in S America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada. It is bounded on the W by the Pacific ocean, N by Terra Firma, S by Peru, and E by a country which stretches along the banks of the Oronoko, and is little known. New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that, though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The fertility of its valleys is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America; and its higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. Its towns are populous and flourishing; and the capital is St. Fé de Bogota.

Granadillas, or *Granadines*, a cluster of islands in the W Indies, dependent on Granada, and situate between that island and St. Vincent. They are upward of 20 in number, most of them fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar. The most considerable is Carinacou.

Granard, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 16 miles ENE of Longford.

Granby, a small town of S Carolina, seated on the Congaree, on the contrary side to Columbia, about a mile below that city. It is noted for a curious bridge, whose centre arch is 100 feet wide, to give passage for large trees which are brought down by the floods.

Grandcourt, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, near the lake of Neuchatel, seven miles NW of Friburg.

Grandmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne. Near it was a celebrated abbey, suppressed in 1769, after the death of the then professed members. It is 15 miles NNE of Limoges.

Grandpre, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Aire, 32 miles E of Rheims.

Grange, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, surrounded by great and curious mines, 40 miles SW of Fahlun.

Grangemouth, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, at the junction of the Great Canal with the river Carron, four miles NE of Falkirk. Upward of 40,000 tons are annually entered here, belonging either to the foreign or coasting trade.

Gransee, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 30 miles NNW of Berlin.

Granson, a town of Swisserland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, with a castle. It stands on the lake of Neuchatel, 16 miles WSW of Neuchatel.

Grantham, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. The church is an elegant structure, with a very lofty spire. A canal passes hence to the Trent, at Nottingham. Grantham is seated on the Witham, 26 miles S by W of Lincoln, and 110 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 59 N.

Granville, a town of France, in the department of Manche, seated on the English channel, partly on a rock, and partly on a plain, 15 miles S by W of Coutances.

Graslitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz, famous for its manufactures of brass, 15 miles NW of Elbogen.

Grasmere-water, a small lake of Westmorland, to the W of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences; some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the lake. A low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village.

Grason, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden, 15 miles long and two broad. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 60 12 N.

Grasse, a town of France, in the department of Var, and lately a bishop's see. It has a trade in dry fruit, oil, perfumes, and tanned leather, and is seated on an eminence, 24 miles WNW of Antibes, and 21 W by S of Nice.

Grasse, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on the river Othieu, at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles SE of Carcassonne.

Gratz, a fortified town of Germany, capital of Lower Stiria, and a bishop's see. Here are many palaces, a university, and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a rock, and is a strong place. Gratz is seated on the W side of the Muer, over which is a bridge to an extensive suburb. The inhabitants are

estimated at 35,000. In 1797, it was taken by the French. It is 88 miles SSW of Vienna. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 47 4 N.

Graudenz, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, with a citadel, seated on the Vistula, 15 miles N by E of Culm.

Grave, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, on the left bank of the Maese, beyond which there is a fort. It has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is eight miles SSW of Nimeguen.

Gravedona, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the NW side of the lake of Como, 28 miles N of Como.

Gravelines, a strong seaport of France, in the department of Nord, seated at the mouth of the Aa, defended by Fort Philip, 12 miles E of Calais. Lon. 2 8 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Gravenau, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Passau, on the river Sag, 16 miles N of Passau.

Gravenmacheren; see *Grevenmacheren*.

Gravenwert, a town of Bavaria, in the upper palatinate, 17 miles N of Amberg.

Gravesande, a town of S Holland, where the ancient counts of Holland resided. It is about four miles from the sea, and six W by S of Delft.

Gravesend, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the Thames, and is the common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London; and here all outward bound vessels stop to be examined by the customhouse officers, and to receive their clearances. A great part of it was burnt down, with the church, in 1727: the latter was rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches. It is called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor. The latter place is a mile E of the other, and has a blockhouse over against Tilbury fort. They were incorporated by queen Elisabeth; but, long before, Richard II had granted them the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London in boats. Gravesend is famous for asparagus; and the chief employment of the labouring people is the spinning of hemp, to make nets and ropes. It is 22 miles ESE of London.

Gravina, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 32 miles SW of Bari.

Graulet, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 miles NW of Castres.

Gray, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, with a trade in iron; seated on the Saone, 25 miles NE of Dijon.

Gray, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 15 miles N by W of Portland.

Grays Thurrock, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Thames, 24 miles E of London.

Grebenstein, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, on the river Hesse, 10 miles NNW of Cassel.

Greece, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe which contains Macedonia, Albania, Janna, Livadia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

Green, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Androscoggin, 39 miles N of Portland.

Green, a river of Kentucky, which rises in Mercer county, and flows W and N into the Ohio, where its mouth is 200 yards wide. It is navigable 150 miles; and near it are a number of salt springs, and three ponds of bitumen. Vast quantities of nitre are found in the caves on its banks; and many of the settlers make gunpowder.

Greenland, an extensive region stretching toward the north pole, which, whether continental or insular, is regarded as belonging to N America. This country was discovered in the tenth century by the Norwegians, who planted a colony on the eastern coast; and the intercourse between this colony, Iceland, and Denmark was continued till the beginning of the fifteenth century. In that century, by the gradual increase of the arctic ice, the colony became completely imprisoned by the frozen ocean; while on the W a range of mountains, and plains, covered with perpetual ice, precluded all access. This settlement contained several churches and monasteries, and is said to have extended about 200 miles in the SE extremity. In more recent times the western coast was chiefly explored by Davis, and other English navigators; but there was no attempt to settle a colony. In 1721, a Norwegian clergyman, named Egede, proceeded to this dreary country, where he continued till 1735, preaching to the natives; and his benevolent example has been since followed by several missionaries. The country is said to be inhabited as far as 76 N lat. but the Danish and Moravian settlements are chiefly in the SW extremity. The short summer is very warm, but foggy; and the northern lights diversify the

gloom of winter, which is very severe. From them we learn, that the NW coast of Greenland is separated from America by a narrow strait; that the natives of the two countries have some intercourse; and that the Esquimaux of America perfectly resemble the Greenlanders in their aspect, dress, mode of living, and language. The quadrupeds are deer, bears, foxes, hares, and some dogs resembling wolves. Cape Farewell, the SW point, is in lon. 42 42 W, lat. 59 38 N.

Greenlaw, a town of Scotland, capital of Berwickshire, though a small place. Here are the remains of two religious houses. It is seated on the Blackadder, eight miles SW of Dunse, and 36 SE of Edinburg.

Greenock, a seaport of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde, with a small fort for the defence of the harbour. Here are several dry docks, and the building and rigging of ship is much followed; but the manufactures are small, compared with the size of the town. It has a great trade; and the fisheries, particularly for herrings, and the Newfoundland fishery, are carried on to a great extent. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 17,458. It is 24 miles W by N of Glasgow. Lon. 4 47 W, lat. 55 56 N.

Greensborough, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Green county, 60 miles NNW of Louisville. Lon. 82 35 W, lat. 33 15 N.

Greensburg, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Westmorland county. It has a trade in flour, and is seated on a hill, 30 miles E by S of Pittsburg. Lon. 79 45 W, lat. 40 8 N.

Greensted, a village in Essex, one mile W of Ongar, remarkable for its little church (built prior to the Conquest) the walls of which are formed of the trunks of trees.

Greenville, a town of S Carolina, in Darlington county, capital of Cheraw district. It is situate on the W side of Great Pedee river, 85 miles NE of Columbia. Lon. 79 55 W, lat. 34 30 N.

Greenville, a town of N Carolina, chief of Pitt county, with a seminary, called Pitt Academy. It is seated on the river Tar, 25 miles SE of Tarborough, and 75 E by S of Ralegh.

Greenville, a town of Tennessee, in Greene county. Five miles S by W of it is Greenville college. It is seated on the Nolachucky, 65 miles E of Knoxville.

Greenville, a town and fort of the state of Ohio. The fort was built by general Wayne, who here concluded a treaty of peace with the Indian nations in 1795. It is seated on the NW branch of the Great Miami, 70 miles N by W of Cincinnati. Lon. 85 5 W, lat. 39 58 N.

Greenwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is famous for an hospital for decayed seamen, thought to be the finest structure of the kind in the world; and for an observatory built by Charles II, on the submit of a hill, called Flamstead hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal; and the English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Here was once a royal palace, in which Edward VI died, and queen Mary and queen Elisabeth were born: it has been long pulled down, and on part of its site now stands the house belonging to the ranger of the park. Here is a college, called the Duke of Norfolk College, for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; and another called Queen Elisabeth College; also a royal naval asylum for 1000 children. In 1779, the chapel of the hospital, the dining-hall, and eight wards were destroyed by fire; but the whole was soon rebuilt. Greenwich in 1801 contained 14,339 inhabitants. It is seated on the Thames, five miles SE of London. Lon. 0, lat. 51 29 N.

Greenwich, a seaport of Rhode Island, chief town in Kent county. It is noted for making good cider, carries on the fisheries to advantage, and sends some vessels to the W Indies. It stands on the NW part of Narraganset bay, 16 miles S of Providence. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 41 35 N.

Greenwich, a town of New Jersey, in Cumberland county, on the NW bank of Cohanzy creek, three miles from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 15 SE of Salem.

Greiffen, a town of Swisserland, on a small lake of its name, nine miles ESE of Zurich.

Greiffenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, on the river Sernitz, 13 miles SSE of Prenzlo, and 48 NNE of Berlin.

Greiffenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, with a fortress on a mountain. It is celebrated for its linen manufactures, and seated on the Queis, 28 miles WSW of Lignitz.

Greiffenberg, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Rega, 16 miles E of Camin.

Greiffenhagen, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Oder, 12 miles S of Stettin.

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Greifswalde; see *Gripswald*.

Grein, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 28 miles E of Lintz.

Greitz; see *Graitz*.

Grenade, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 17 miles NW of Toulouse.

Grenoble, a city of France, capital of the department of Isere, and a bishop's see, with a fortified castle. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It stands on the Isere, over which are two bridges to pass into that part called Perriere, a large street on the side of the river. It is 27 miles S of Chamberry. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Gretna, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the Esk, and on the borders of Cumberland, nine miles NW of Carlisle. It has been long noted as the resort of minors in England, who choose to be married notwithstanding the prohibitions of their parents and guardians.

Grevenbroich, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Erst, 10 miles ENE of Juliers.

Grevenmacheren, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Moselle, in a country producing excellent wine, 14 miles ENE of Luxemburg.

Greussen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Helbe, 15 miles N of Erfurt.

Grimaud, a town of France, in the department of Var, 12 miles SW of Frejus.

Grimbergen, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an abbey and a castle, six miles N of Brussels.

Grimma, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a trade in wool, linen, thread, and flannel; seated on the Mulda, 14 miles SE of Leipsic.

Grimmen, a town of Hither Pomerania, 14 miles S of Stralsund.

Grimperg, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 17 miles SE of Treves.

Grimsby, a borough in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large church, like a cathedral, and a good trade in coal and salt. The harbour, at the mouth of the Humber, has been improved. It is 35 miles NE of Lincoln, and 168 N of London.

Grinaw, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Glaris, on the river Linth, at its entrance into the lake of Zurich, 14 miles NNW of Glaris.

Grindenwald, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated among mountains, at the foot of a celebrated glacier, 25 miles SE of Thun.

Grindon, a village in that part of Durham called Norhamshire, six miles SW of Berwick. To the S of it, at a place called Grindon Rigg, are four upright stone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains slain in a famous victory gained here over the Scots, in 1558, by the earl of Northumberland and his brother.

Grinstead, East, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. Here is Sackville college, a large stone building founded by the duke of Dorset, in 1616, for 24 aged persons of both sexes. It is seated on a hill, 20 miles N of Lewes, and 29 S of London.

Gripsholm, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with an ancient royal castle, in which are numerous portraits of emperors, kings, and sovereign princes. Near it is a considerable brandy distillery, and a cannon foundery. It is seated near the lake Maeler, 28 miles W by S of Stockholm.

Gripswald, a strong town of Hither Pomerania, with a good harbour, and a university. It is seated on the river Rik, which is navigable to the Baltic, 14 miles W of Wolgast. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Grisons, a new canton of Swisserland, bounded on the S by Milan and Venice, E and N by Tyrol, and W by the cantons of Glaris, Uri, and Tessin. It includes the Valteline, and the counties of Chiavenna and Bormio. The country was formerly divided into three leagues, namely the Grey League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions; each of them had a distinct internal government, and they were connected as one republic by an annual diet held alternately at the towns of Coire, Ilantz, and Davos. But in 1803, the constitution was changed by the French, and the country made an additional canton of Swisserland. The inhabitants, amounting to about 250,000, are partly Calvinists and partly catholics; but the former are most numerous. The principal subsistence of the peasantry is by breeding oxen, most of which are sent to Milan. The capital is Coire.

Grissey, a town on the coast of Java, in the E part of the island. Lon. 112 48 E, lat. 7 5 S.

Grita, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, 50 miles SSW of Merida.

Grodno, the principal town, though not the capital, of Lithuania. It has the appearance of a decayed town; containing a mixture of wretched hovels, falling houses, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient splendour. A few habitations in good repair make the contrast more striking. Here is a college and physic garden. In the new palace, built by Augustus III, the diets were sometimes held; particularly the last, in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to consent to the second partition of Poland; and here, in 1795, Stanislaus III formally resigned his crown. Grodno is now subject to Russia. It is seated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 125 miles NE of Warsaw. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Grohnde, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Near it is a monument of stone, erected in memory of a battle fought here in 1421. It is seated on the Weser, nine miles S of Hamelin.

Groll, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland. A duty is collected here on all merchandise passing through it for Germany. It is seated on the Slinghe, 23 miles E by S of Zutphen.

Groningen, one of the provinces of Holland, bounded on the E by E Friesland, W by Friesland, N by the German ocean, and S by Overyssel. It is divided into two parts, called Groningen and Omelands. The excellency of this country consists in pastures, which feed a great number of large horses.

Groningen, a city of Holland, capital of the province of the same name, with a citadel and a university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes and Aa, and has a communication, by a canal, with a bay of the German ocean, at the distance of 10 miles. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. It is 90 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Grossa, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, 25 miles long and two broad. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Grossetto, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a castle, situate near the sea, 30 miles SW of Sienna.

Grosihayn, or *Hayn*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, seated on the Roder, eight miles N of Meissen.

Grotgau, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of its name. The forests round this town are the joint property of all the inhabitants. It is 19 miles NNE of Neisse. Lon. 17 28 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Grotkau, a town of Servia, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. It is 15 miles S of Belgrade.

Groton, a town of Connecticut, in New London county, five miles W of New London city. On the bank of the Thames, opposite the city, is fort Griswald, memorable for being stormed, in 1781, by Benedict Arnold, after he had become a traitor to his country. The town was burnt at the same time.

Grayne; see *Corunna*.

Grubenhagen, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, which gives name to a principality, in the duchy of Brunswick. The castle is now in ruins. It is seven miles SSW of Einbeck, the capital of the principality.

Grunberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, where the kings of the Merovingian race and Charlemagne held their court. It is 10 miles E of Giesen.

Grunberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, surrounded with vineyards. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a great trade in vinegar and dried fruits. It is 30 miles NW of Glogau.

Grunde, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, and in the mountains of Hartz, four miles W of Clausthal.

Grunhayn, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a trade in copper and lead, 16 miles S by W of Chemnitz.

Gruningen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Bode, seven miles ENE of Halberstadt.

Gruningen, a town and bailiwic of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle on an elevated rock, 10 miles SE of Zurich.

Grunstadt, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 22 miles NNW of Spire, and 28 S of Mentz.

Gruyires, a town and bailiwic of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle on a hill. It has a great trade in cheese, and is 15 miles SW of Friburg.

Gryfe, a river of Scotland, which rises in the SW angle of Renfrewshire, runs over several precipices into the lower country, and after receiving the Black Cart and White Cart, enters the Clyde, about a mile below Renfrew.

Guadalajara, one of the three audiences of New Spain, and a province,

bounded on the N by Culiacan and New Biſcay, E by Zacatecas and Mechoacan, and S and W by the Pacific ocean. It is celebrated for its fertility, and the richneſs of its ſilver mines. The northern parts are mountainous, and toward the S is the great lake of Chapala, whoſe outlet is the river St. Jago.

Guadalajara, a city of New Spain, capital of the province and audience of Guadalajara, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It contains eight ſquares, two colleges, ſeveral convents, and 19,500 inhabitants. It ſtands on the left bank of the St. Jago, 220 miles WNW of Mexico. Lon. 103 3 W, lat. 21 9 N.

Guadalajara, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, which has a royal manufacture of ſuperfine cloth and other woollen ſtuffs. It is ſeated on the Henares, 30 miles NE of Madrid.

Guadalaviar, a river of Spain, which riſes on the confines of Aragon, croſſes the province of Valencia, and enters the Mediterranean, below Valencia.

Guadalcanal, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, at the foot of the Morena mountains and the borders of Andaluſia, 10 miles SE of Lerena.

Guadalete, a river of Spain, which riſes on the confines of Granada, croſſes Andaluſia, by Arcot, and enters the bay of Cadiz by two mouths, one at Port St. Mary, and the other (called St. Peter river) a little to the N of Porto Real.

Guadaloupe, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, with a celebrated convent; ſeated on a rivulet of the ſame name, 34 miles E by N of Truxillo.

Guadaloupe, one of the Leeward Caribbee iſlands in the W Indies, between Antigua and Dominica. It is divided into two parts by a ſtrait, called the Salt River. At this place the land on each ſide is not above four miles broad, and by this ſtrait the ſea on the NW communicates with that on the SE. The SW part is 60 miles long and 24 broad; and the NE part is much the ſame. The ſoil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the ſea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains. On this iſland is a volcano, called the Mountain of Sulphur; and on its E ſide are two mouths, which open into a pit of ſulphur: the blacks who ſell brimſtone fetch it from this pit. The French ſettled on this iſland in 1632. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1759, 1794, and 1810. Baſſeterre is the capital.

Guadalquiver, a river of Spain, which riſes in Mancha, flows through Andaluſia, by Andujar, Cordova, and Seville, and enters the bay of Cadiz.

Guadarama, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a great trade in cheeſe; ſeated on the Guadarama, 25 miles NW of Madrid.

Guadiana, a river which riſes in Spain, from ſome lakes in Mancha, to the N of Alcarez; ſoon after it is loſt in the earth, and ſprings up again at ſeveral openings, called *the Eyes of the Guadiana*; it then flows W by Calatrava, Merida, and Badajoz, into Portugal, where it takes a S direction, and ſeparating Algarve from Andaluſia, enters the bay of Cadiz.

Guadix, a city of Spain, in Granada, and a biſhop's ſee. It contains three pariſhes and ſix convents, and is ſituate in a rich country, on a river of the ſame name, 36 miles ENE of Granada. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 37 28 N.

Guadramiro, a town of Spain, in Leon, 33 miles WSW of Salamanca.

Gualdo, a town of Italy, in Ancona, which was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1751. It is eight miles NW of Nocera.

Gualqui, the capital of the province of Puchacay, in Chili; ſituate on the N bank of the Biobio, 12 miles SE of Conception. Lon. 72 5 W, lat. 36 50 S.

Guam, the chief of the Ladrone iſlands, in the Pacific ocean, 100 miles in circumference. The Spaniards have a garriſon here; but the inhabitants are almoſt all natives of the country, and reputed to be ſkilful in building boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and has ſeveral good harbours. Umata is the capital. Lon. 143 15 E, lat. 13 10 N.

Guamanga, a city of Peru, capital of a province of the ſame name, and a biſhop's ſee, with a univerſity. It is famous for ſweetmeats; and near it are mines of gold, ſilver, iron, ſulphur, and quickſilver. It is 180 miles ESE of Lima. Lon. 74 5 W, lat. 13 20 S.

Guanahami, or *Cat Island*, one of the Bahama iſlands, the firſt land of America diſcovered by Columbus, in 1491, and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 24 20 N.

Guanaxuto, a city of New Spain, in Mechoacan, and the capital of a large diſtrict, the moſt fertile and populous in all the country. It received the privilege of a city in 1741, and now ranks next to Mexico, containing upward of 70,000 inhabitants, and many ſumptuous edifices. In the vicinity are ſeveral rich mines. It is 180 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 100 55 W, lat. 21 0 N.

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Guanare, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, 40 miles SE of Truxillo.

Guanuco, a town of Peru, capital of a fruitful district of the same name. Several kinds of sweetmeats and jellies are made here, and sent to other provinces. It is 172 miles NNE of Lima. Lon. 75 25 W, lat. 9 55 S.

Guanzayelica, a town of Peru, in the province of Guamanga, famous for its rich mine of quicksilver, 36 miles NW of Guamanga, and 160 ESE of Lima.

Guara, a town of Peru, near which are many remains of the edifices of the incas. It is seated near the mouth of the river Guara, 100 miles NNW of Lima. Lon. 77 0 W, lat. 10 58 S.

Guarco; see *Cagnete*.

Guarda, a city of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see. It is strong by nature and art, and has a stately cathedral, 138 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 40 22 N.

Guardafui; see *Gardefan*.

Guardamar, a seaport of Spain, in Valentia, at the mouth of the Seguara. The chief trade consists in salt, which is made in the vicinity. It is 21 miles SSW of Alicant. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 38 7 N.

Guardia, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 16 miles SSE of Vitoria.

Guardia Alferes, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 22 miles NE of Molise.

Guardia Girando, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 22 miles NW of Molise.

Guarmoy, a town of Peru, with a harbour, 170 miles NNW of Lima. Lon. 77 43 W, lat. 10 15 S.

Guastalla, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a small duchy, included in that of Parma, with an ancient decayed castle. It is seated near the river Po, 14 miles NE of Parma.

Guasteca; see *Panuco*.

Guasto, or *Vasto*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the gulf of Venice, 15 miles SE of Lanciano.

Guatimala, one of the three audiences of New Spain, bounded on the NW by the audience of Mexico, NE by the gulf of Mexico, SE by the isthmus of Darien, and SW by the Pacific ocean. It is 750 miles long and 450 broad, and subdivided into the provinces of Guatimala Proper, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Veragua. The indigo of this country is superior in quality to that of any other in America, and is cultivated to a considerable extent.

Guatimala, a city of New Spain, capital of the audience and province of Guatimala, and a bishop's see, with a university. It stands not far from the site of St. Jago de Guatimala, the former capital, which was totally destroyed, in 1773, by an earthquake, when 80,000 persons perished. Guatimala is 600 miles SW of Mexico. Lon. 92 22 W, lat. 13 40 N.

Guaxaca, or *Oaxaca*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the N by Tlascala and the gulf of Mexico, E by Tabasco and Chiapa, S by Soconusco and the Pacific ocean, and W by Tlascala. It is mountainous, but fertile in wheat, maize, cochineal, and cassia: and contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal.

Guaxaca, or *Antequera*, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Guaxaca, and a bishop's see. It exports excellent wood, perfumes, and chocolate; and has a noble cathedral and several rich convents. The inhabitants are estimated at 24,000. It stands on the left bank of the Rio Verde, 90 miles from the Pacific ocean, and 156 SSE of Puebla. Lon. 97 12 W, lat. 16 52 N.

Guayaquil, a city and seaport of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Quito. It is defended by three strong forts, and situate on the river Guayaquil, near its entrance into the bay of Guayaquil. This place is famous for a shellfish, called *turbine*, no larger than a nut, which produces a purple reckoned to exceed all others in the world; and with it the threads of cotton, ribands, laces, &c, are died. The commerce of this city is considerable. It is 140 miles SSW of Quito. Lon. 79 46 W, lat. 2 0 S.

Guaymas, a town of New Spain, in Sonora, with a small port, at the mouth of the river Sonora, on the gulf of California, 260 miles SW of Arispe. Lon. 111 44 W, lat. 27 42 N.

Guayra, a fortified town of Terra Firma, in Caracas, and the port of Leon de Caracas. The trade is considerable, though the harbour is only a roadstead, secured by a mole. It is 12 miles NNW of Leon de Caracas. Lon. 67 5 W, lat. 10 23 N.

Guben, a town of Lusatia, capital of a circle of its name, which yields great quantities of excellent red wine. It is seated on the Lubbe, near its conflux with the Neissa, 24 miles NE of Cotbus. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Gubi, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It is a small place, but has a considerable trade in the produce of the country for 30 miles round, and is also

an intermediate mart for the goods passing through the peninsula. It is 38 miles SSE of Sera, and 40 W by N of Bangalore.

Gubio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 32 miles S of Urbino.

Gudensberg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 10 miles SSW of Cassel.

Guerande, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, with a considerable trade in salt. It is three miles from the Atlantic, and 40 W by N of Nantes.

Guerche, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 20 miles NNE of Rennes.

Gueret, a town of France, capital of the department of Creuse. It is seated on the Gartampe, 35 miles NE of Limoges, and 170 S of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Guergela, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, 100 miles ESW of Tuggurt. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 31 15 N.

Guernsey, an island off the N coast of France, subject to England. It is of a round form, 36 miles in circumference, and naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks. The soil is verdant, though hilly; and is remarkable for its small breed of cattle. The inhabitants are estimated at 15,000. The island was formerly a part of Normandy, and is still governed by the Norman laws. Port St. Pierre is the only town. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 49 30 N.

Gueta, or *Hueta*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 52 miles E by S of Madrid. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 40 20 N.

Guevetlan; see *Sacanusco*.

Guglingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtenberg, situate on the Zaber, 18 miles N of Stutgard.

Guiana, a country of S America, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the rivers Oroonoko and Amazon, and to the N of Amazonia. The Portuguese possess the part adjoining the river Amazon, and the small colony of Cayenne; the English, Surinam, Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo, recently taken from the Dutch; and the Spaniards, the part next the Oroonoko. The greatest heat takes place in October, and continues to March: this is succeeded by violent uninterrupted rain till June, when parching heat again takes place till July, which is again followed by incessant rain till October. Dutch Guiana is every where level, and so low, that, during the rainy seasons, it is usually covered with water near two feet in height. This renders the soil so rich, that, on the surface, for 12 inches in depth, it is a stratum of perfect manure, and, as such, has been transported to Barbados. The interior parts of the country are inhabited by blacks, who have different languages and customs; and some of them build their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. See *St. Thome*, *Cayenne*, &c.

Guienne, a late province of France, 160 miles long and 85 broad, on the SW coast, of which Bourdeaux was the capital. It now forms the departments of Gironde, and Lot and Garonne.

Guildford, a borough in Surry, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Wey, on the side of a hill, and had a castle and a palace, now in ruins; here is also part of a monastery, which is still occupied. The summer assizes are alternately held here and at Croydon; but the election of members for the county is always held here. It is a well-built town, with two churches, and an elegant town hall. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and the trade in timber and corn is considerable. It is 23 miles WSW of Croydon, and 29 SW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 51 15 N.

Guilford, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, situate on a bay in Long Island sound, 15 miles E by S of Newhaven.

Guillestre, a town and castle of France, in the department of Upper Alps, nine miles NE of Embrun.

Guimarains, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, which has formerly been the residence of its kings. It is divided into the old and new town, the former situate on an eminence, surrounded by walls. Here is a manufacture of linen in high estimation. The public buildings are magnificent, and the collegiate church is said to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. It is 10 miles SE of Braga. Lon. 8 41 W, lat. 41 35 N.

Guinea, a large region of Africa, of which little is known except the coast. It lies in the Torrid Zone, between 14 W and 20 E lon. and is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea. The first comprehends Sierra Leone, the Grain-coast, the Tooth-coast, the Gold-coast, the Slave-coast (which includes Whydah, Dahomy, and Ardrah) Benin, Biafara, Majombo, Gabon, and Angola. Lower Guinea is commonly called *Congo*. It is very unhealthy for Europeans. The natives in general go almost naked, and there seems to be little religion or

honesty among them. The commodities purchased here, are gum seneca, at Senegal; rice and maize, on the Grain-coast; elephants teeth, on the Tooth-coast; the greatest plenty of gold, on the Gold-coast; and all, in general, supply slaves, a trade which commenced in 1517, but abandoned by the English in 1807. There are many little states, whose chiefs are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other. The English, Dutch, Portuguese, Danes, and French, have factories upon this coast.

Guinea, New, or *Papua*, an island of the S Pacific ocean, to the N of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour strait. It is next in size to New Holland, extending SE from the equator to 12 S lat. and from 131 to 153 E lon. a length of more than 1200 miles, by a medial breadth of perhaps 300; but the coasts of the eastern part are far from being completely investigated. The northern part is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards, in 1528, who had sailed from New Spain to explore the Spice islands. The coasts are generally lofty; and in the interior, mountain rises above mountain; but the whole appears covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa, sago, bread-fruit, and plantain-tree, beside most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, common to the islands in the S Pacific ocean, are found here in great perfection. This island is the chosen residence of the singular birds of paradise, which breed here during the wet monsoon, and in the dry migrate in flocks westward, to the smaller islands, particularly Arroo. Here are also elegant parrots; and pigeons that almost equal a turkey in size. The inhabitants of the northern part are called Papous; whence the name of the country. They seem to have the true Malay complexion and features; but in general of horrible appearance, and great ferocity. Their language and habitations resemble those of Borneo, &c. on the west. The women seem the most industrious in making mats, and pots of clay, which they afterward burn with dry grass or brushwood; and they even wield the ax, while the men are indolent, or engaged in the chace of wild hogs. In the interior is a race called Haraforas, who live in trees, which they ascend by a notched pole, drawing it after them to prevent surprise. On this extensive territory, so favoured by nature, there is no European settlement. The chie commerce is with the Chinese, from whom they purchase instruments and utensils. Their returns are ambergris, tortoise shell, small pearls, birds of paradise, and other birds, which the Papuans dry with great skill. Some slaves are also exported, probably captives taken in intestine wars.

Guingamp, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated on the Trieu, 13 miles S of Treguier.

Guise, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 25 miles E of St. Quintin, and 95 NE of Paris.

Guislain, St. a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated in marshy land, on the river Haine, six miles W of Mons.

Guitivis, or *St. Cruz de Mayo*, a town of New Spain, in Sonora, with a small port, at the mouth of the Mayo, in the gulf of California. Between this port and that of Loreto, on the other side of the gulf, is the passage of the public courier between New Spain and California. It is 90 miles NE of Loreto, 90 NW of Cinaloa, and 270 SSW of Arispe. Lon. 110 34 W, lat. 26 8 N.

Gujunat, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 60 miles N by W of Lahore.

Gulpaigan, a town of Persia, in Irak Agemi, 45 miles W by S of Cachan.

Gumbinnen, a town of Prussia, capita of the Lithuanian department. It has manufactures of cloth, and is seated on the Pissa, 75 miles E by S of Konigsberg. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 54 34 N.

Gundelfingen, a town of Bavaria, situate on the Brenz, near the Danube, 17 miles WSW of Donawert.

Gunfuda, or *Gonfooda*, a seaport of Arabia, on the Red sea. All vessels carrying coffee to Jidda anchor here, and pay a duty. It is 180 miles S by E of Mecca. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 19 7 N.

Guntoor, one of the five circars, on the NE coast of Hindoostan. It is also called Mortinazagur and Condavir, and occupies the space between Condapilly, the southernmost of the four English circars, and the N part of the Carnatic; extending more than 30 miles along the bay of Bengal. The maritime parts of this circar are flat and open, but the interior parts contain some very strong fortresses and posts. It is subject to the nizam of the Deccan, and has its name from a strong fortress, 13 miles E of Condavir, the chief town.

Guntzburg, a town of Suabia, capital of the margravate of Burgau, with a castle. It stands on the river Guntz,

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near its conflux with the Danube, six miles W of Burgau, and 14 E of Ulm. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Guntzenhausen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated on the Altmul, near a forest, 16 miles SSE of Anspach.

Gurau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with good cloth manufactures, and a great trade in corn. In 1759 it was reduced to ashes by the Russians. It stands on an eminence, by the river Bartch, 19 miles E of Glogau.

Gurck, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the river Gurck, 20 miles N by W of Clagenfurt.

Gurckfeld, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle on a hill, situate on the Save, 18 miles SE of Cilley.

Gurgistan; see *Georgia*.

Gurief, a town of Russia, in the government of Astracan, with a good harbour; seated near the Caspian sea, between the mouths of the Ural, 210 miles E by N of Astracan. Lon. 51 56 E, lat. 47 37 N.

Gurietum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a mud fort. Four miles W is Satghadam, or the seven castles, on a rocky hill, at the foot of which is the village, and near it the nabob has an extensive garden, noted for the best oranges in the Carnatic. Gurietum is seated on both sides the Camundala, which flows into the Paliar, 33 miles W by N of Arcot.

Gurrah, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, near the river Nerbuddah, 168 miles SSW of Allahabad. Lon. 80 23 E, lat. 23 9 N.

Gurramconda, a town of Hindoostan, lately subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded to the nizam of the Deccan in 1799. It is 73 miles NE of Bungalore, and 112 WNW of Madras. Lon. 78 36 E, lat. 13 47 N.

Gustrow, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here; and it has an elegant ducal palace. It is situate on the Nebel, 35 miles ENE of Schwerin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 47 N.

Gutta, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, in the island of Schut, 10 miles N of Comorn.

Gutzkow, a town of Hither Pomerania, in a county of the same name, seated on the Peene, nine miles SSW of Gripswald.

Guzerat, a province of Hindoostan, which is a peninsula, 200 miles long and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian sea and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. The W part is mountainous and woody, and inhabited by a wild hardy race, governed by rajahs of their own: but the largest and finest part is included within the extensive empire of the Mahrattas. Amedabad is the capital.

Gwalior, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Gohud, situate on a rock about four miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat on the top, with sides almost perpendicular, from 200 to 300 feet above the surrounding plain. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all around; and the only entrance is by steps running up the side of the rock, defended on the side next the country by a wall and bastions. The area within is full of noble buildings, reservoirs of water, wells, and cultivated land; so that it is a little district within itself. At the NW foot of a mountain is the town, which is well built. This fortress is considered as the Gibraltar of the east; but, in 1780, major Popham took it by an unexpected nocturnal escalade. It is 80 miles S of Agra. Lon. 78 28 E, lat. 26 15 N.

Gyfhorn, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, seated at the junction of the Iser with the Aller, 18 miles N of Brunswick.

Gyon; see *Gijon*.

H.

Haag, a town of Bavaria, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a hill, 26 miles E by N of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 7 N.

Habelschwerd, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, on the river Neisse, nine miles S of Glatz.

Hacha; see *Rio de la Hacha*.

Hackenburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Sayn, with a castle, 18 miles N of Coblentz.

Hacketstown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, 16 miles E of Carlow.

Hacketstown, a town of New Jersey, in Suffex county, seated on the Musconecunk, 22 miles W by N of Morristown.

Hackinsac, a town of New Jersey, chief of Bergen county, with a Dutch and an episcopal church; situate on a river of the same name, 20 miles NW of New York.

Hackney, a populous village in Mid-

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dlesex, two miles NE of London, which contains many elegant villas.

Hadamar, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, near the river Elfs, 22 miles NW of Mentz.

Haddam, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, on the W side of Connecticut river, 18 miles N by E of Saybrook.

Haddington, a borough of Scotland, capital of the county of the same name. It consists of four principal streets, which intersect each other at nearly right angles, and has a considerable manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. Part of a monastery here is occupied as a parish church; and in the suburb of Nungate are the ruins of a nunnery. Haddington is seated on the Tyne, 18 miles E of Edinburg. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 55 57 N.

Haddingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 25 miles long and 15 where broadest; bounded on the W by Edinburgshire, N by the frith of Forth, E by the German ocean, and S by Berwickshire. It is divided into 24 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 29,986. The soil is, in many places, doubly productive; rich crops are raised on the surface, and the mines of coal are inexhaustible. The southern part is mountainous, comprehending the N side of Lammermuir hills; but these high grounds feed many sheep. It is intersected by numerous streams, but the principal river is the Tyne.

Hadersleben, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel, on a small island, in a narrow bay of the Baltic, 25 miles E of Ripen.

Hadit, or *Hadice*, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates, 130 miles W of Bagdad.

Hadley, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich weavers. It is seated on the Bret, 20 miles SE of Bury, and 64 NE of London.

Hadley, a village in Essex, five miles SW of Rochford. Here are some ruins of a castle, on the brow of a hill, on a channel of the Thames between Canvey island and the shore.

Hadley, a town of Massachusets, in Hampshire county, on the E side of the Connecticut, 97 miles W of Boston.

Hadramaut, a province of Arabia Felix, on the seacoast, between Yemen on the W and Oman on the E. Some parts are dry and desert, others extremely fertile with well-watered valleys. The chief products are frankincense, gum-arabic, dragonsblood, myrrh, and aloes. Shibam is the capital.

Hagarstown; see *Elisabethtown*.

Hagen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with manufactures of cloth; seated on the Volme, 13 miles S of Dortmund.

Hagenbach, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 12 miles SSE of Landau.

Hagenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, 15 miles W by N of Hanover.

Hagiar, a town of Arabia Deserta, 87 miles N of Medina. Lon. 39 25 E, lat. 25 36 N.

Hague, a town of S Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe, in the magnificence of its palaces, the beauty of its streets, the pleasantness of its situation, and the politeness of its inhabitants, who are estimated at above 36,000. It is seated two miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the sand hills, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling on the seashore. The ancient counts of Holland resided here; and it was the court, though not the capital, of Holland. The French took possession of Hague in 1795. It is 10 miles NW of Rotterdam, and 30 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 17 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Haguenau, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a citadel; seated on the Motter, 15 miles N of Strasburg.

Hailsham, a town in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles E of Lewes, and 59 S by E of London.

Haimburg, a town of Austria, with a castle on a mountain, near the Danube, 27 miles E by S of Vienna.

Haina, a town of St. Domingo, on a bay and river of its name; but the entrance of the latter is obstructed by a bar of sand. Here are abundance of land crabs of an immense size, and on the E side of the bay is a fort. It is 12 miles SW of St. Domingo.

Hai-nan, an island in the China sea, to the N of the gulf of Cochinchina, and to the S of the province of Quangtong, from which it is 12 miles distant. It is 400 miles in circumference. The soil of the N part is level; but in the S and E are mountains, among which are valleys that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. It produces the same fruits as China, beside sugar, tobacco, cotton, and in-

digo. Among the animals is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the human face; but the common sort of apes are gray, and very ugly. The inhabitants are mostly a wild sort of people, short and deformed, and of a copper colour: they are clothed from the waist downward only, and paint their faces like other savages. Kiun-tcheou is the capital.

Hainault, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N by Brabant, NW by Flanders, W by Artois, S by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and E by the territories of Liege and Namur. It was divided into Austrian and French Hainault; the latter was included in the department of Nord, on the new division of France in 1791; the former has since been annexed to that country, and constitutes the department of Jemappe.

Hainburg, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 20 miles WSW of Amberg.

Haingen, a town of Suabia, on the rivulet Lauter, 12 miles N of Buchau.

Hajypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Patna.

Halberstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, which was formerly a bishopric. The cathedral is a superb structure; and here are three regular abbies, and two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is seated on the Hotheim, 32 miles SE of Brunswick. Lon. 11 17 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Haldensleben, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ohra, 12 miles N of Magdeburg.

Haldenstein, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated near the Rhine, four miles N of Coire.

Halen, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Geet, 17 miles ENE of Louvain.

Hales, a village in Gloucestershire, two miles NE of Winchcomb; noted for the remains of its abbey, which formerly was very magnificent, and had great privileges.

Halesowen, a town in Shropshire, environed by Worcestershire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of nails. The poet Shenstone was born and buried here; and near it is the much admired seat of Leasowes, in the decoration of which his whole fortune was spent. It is 10 miles NE of Kidderminster, and 124 NW of London.

Halesworth, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday, and a trade in linen yarn and canvas. Near the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It has a canal to Southwold, and is seated near the river Blyth, 28 miles NE of Ipswich and 101 of London.

Halibut Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, so named by Cook on account of the number of fish of that name caught here. It is seven leagues in circumference, and very low and barren. Lon. 164 15 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Halifax, an inland district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Edgcomb, Warren, Franklin, and Nash.

Halifax, a town of N Carolina, capital of the district and county of its name, situate on the Roanoke, in a rich country, 70 miles NE of Raleigh. Lon. 77 58 W, lat. 36 14 N.

Halifax, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name, 25 miles W of Mecklenburg. Lon. 79 17 W, lat. 36 43 N.

Halifax, a city and the capital of Nova Scotia. It stands on the W side of Chebucto bay, which is large enough to shelter a thousand men of war. The town has an entrenchment, and is strengthened with forts of timber; the streets are parallel and at right angles. At the N extremity is the king's yard, supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. The inhabitants are estimated at above 15,000. It is 780 miles NE of New York. Lon. 62 30 W, lat. 44 45 N.

Halifax, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a very large parish, containing 12 chapels of ease, and the inhabitants are principally employed in the woollen manufacture. This town is the great mart for broad and narrow cloths, tammies, shalloons, calamancos, everlastings, &c. It has a market-house, called the Piece Hall, and various others for particular goods. The church is a venerable building, and contains many ancient monuments. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 8886. It is seated in a hilly country, near a branch of the Calder, 40 miles WSW of York, and 197 N by W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 53 45 N.

Halitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, with a castle; seated on the Dniester, 60 miles SSE of Lemberg. Lon. 25 19 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Halkin, a village of Wales, in Flintshire, four miles SSE of Holywell. On the summit of a hill is a strong British

fortress, surrounded by a great fosse and dike.

Halland, a province of Sweden, on the W coast of Gothland. It is 60 miles along the coast, but not above 12 in breadth; and is in general mountainous, with considerable woods of oak and birch. Halmstadt is the capital.

Hallaton, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles ESE of Leicester, and 91 N by E of London.

Halle, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a famous university. It has large salt-works, and manufactures of starch, linen, and flannel. It is seated on the Saale, 18 miles NNW of Leipsic, and 46 SSE of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Halle, a town of Suabia, noted for its salt-pits, and the famous protestant league concluded here in 1610. It is seated on the Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 37 miles NE of Stutgard.

Halle, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, famous for its salt-mine; seated on the Inn, six miles ENE of Inspruck.

Halle, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the Senne, eight miles SSW of Brussels.

Hallein, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg; seated on the Salza, among mountains that abound in mines of salt, eight miles S by E of Salzburg.

Hallerspring, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, at the source of the Haller, 14 miles SSW of Hanover.

Halmstadt, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Halland. Here are flourishing woollen manufactures, and a profitable salmon fishery. It stands at the mouth of the Nissa, on a bay of the Categat, 70 miles SSE of Gotheburg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56 39 N.

Halstead, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of bays and says; seated on the side of a hill, by the river Coln, 16 miles N of Chelmsford, and 46 NE of London.

Halteren, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Lippe, 25 miles SW of Munster.

Halton, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It had a stately castle, which maintained a large jurisdiction round it, by the name of Halton Fee; but all that remains is now a prison. It is seated near the Mersey, 13 miles NE of Chester, and 195 NNW of London.

Haltwhistle, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, by the S branch of the Tyne, 35 miles W of Newcastle, and 283 N by W of London.

Haloa, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the Cebu, eight miles S of Fez.

Ham, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Mark. It is a place of good trade, and has extensive bleaching-grounds. In 1761, the French were defeated near this place by the troops of Brunswick. It is seated on the Lippe, 20 miles W of Lipstadt. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Ham, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with a strong castle; seated on the Somme, 48 miles N of Paris. Lon 3 6 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Hamah, a town of Syria, the residence of the scheik, with the title of emir. The best houses, the mosques, and the castle, are built of black and white stones. The river Assi, formerly called Orontes, runs close by the castle, and fills its ditches, which are cut deep into the solid rock. The inhabitants have a trade in linen of their own manufacture. It is seated among hills, 78 miles SW of Aleppo. Lon 34 55 E, lat. 36 15 N.

Hamamet, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on a gulf of the same name, 37 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 36 13 N.

Hamars, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 13 miles SSW of Caen.

Hambach, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Rur, five miles SE of Juliers.

Hambledon, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Monday, 15 miles SE of Winchester, and 64 WSW of London.

Hamburg, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, consisting of the old and the new town; both nearly of an equal size. Most of the houses are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide; the others are narrow and ill paved. It is seated on the rivers Elbe and Alster; and the latter, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks, planted with rows of trees. The town, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the most commercial places

in the world. Here is a celebrated college, an arsenal, a bank, an exchange, a library, a German theatre, and a foundling hospital The inhabitants are estimated at 100,000. The religion is Lutheran, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altona, a large town near the harbour of Hamburg, except the Jews, who have no synagogue. Beside the five principal churches, there are 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very fine structure; and the church of St. Michael is celebrated for a tower 390 feet high, on which many astronomical and physical experiments have been made. Hamburg was occupied in 1806 by the French, who put the British merchants under arrest, and confiscated all English property found here. It is 55 miles SE of the mouth of the Elbe in the German ocean, and 55 NE of Bremen. Lon. 10 1 E, lat. 53 33 N.

Hamburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Burke county, on the E side of the Schuylkill, 70 miles NNW of Philadelphia.

Hamburg, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, 20 miles NE of Newtown, and 60 NW of Newark.

Hamelburg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Fulda, seated on the Saale, 15 miles WNW of Schweinfurt.

Hamelin, a strong town of Lower Saxony, at the extremity of the duchy of Brunswick, of which it is the key Here are manufactures of stuffs, silks, and stockings. The fortress surrendered to the French in 1806. It is situate at the conflux of the Hamel with the Weser, 25 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Ha-mi, a province of Western Tartary, surrounded by deserts, yet accounted one of the most delightful countries in the world. Its rice and fruits, particularly the melons and dried raisins, are in high esteem in China. It is tributary to that country; and the capital is of the same name, 1040 miles W by N of Peking. Lon. 93 44 E, lat. 42 55 N.

Hamilton, a district of the state of Tennessee, comprehending the counties of Hawkins, Knox, Jefferson, Sevier, and Blount. The chief town is Knoxville, the capital of the state.

Hamilton, a town of the state of Ohio, in Hamilton county. It has a good trade with the settlers of the back country, and stands on the Great Miami, 30 miles N of Cincinnati.

Hamilton, a town of New York, in Albany county, with a manufacture of glass, 10 miles WNW of Albany.

Hamilton, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, with a noble seat belonging to the duke of that name. It has a trade in cabinet work, and the making of shoes; and the women are famous for the spinning of linen yarn. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5908. It is seated on the Avon, near its conflux with the Clyde, 10 miles SE of Glasgow, and 37 WSW of Edinburg.

Hamma, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its baths, 12 miles W of Cabes.

Hammam, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a celebrated hot bath, seated near a mountain rich in lead-ore, 16 miles S of Tunis.

Hammer, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles NNE of Christiania.

Hammersmith, a large village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, four miles W of London. Here is a nunnery, established originally as a boarding-school for young ladies of the Roman catholic persuasion; and toward the river are a number of handsome seats and villas.

Hammerstein, a fortress of Germany, in the late electorate of Treves, seated on the Rhine, opposite Coblentz.

Hamont, a town of the Netherlands, in the late bishopric of Liege, 15 miles W by N of Ruremonde.

Hampshire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Berkshire, E by Surry and Sussex, S by the English channel, and W by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. It extends, exclusive of the isle of Wight, 42 miles from N to S, and 38 from E to W: contains 1,112,000 acres; is divided into 39 small hundreds, and 252 parishes; and has one city and 20 market-towns It sends, with the isle of Wight, 26 members to parliament; and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 219,656. This county has a great variety of soils, but the principal part is chalk. The Dorsetshire border has large tracts of heath; and toward the sea are great quantities of marsh-land, but very fertile; and all the remainder is excellent land. It is one of the most fertile and populous counties in England. On the downs, of which a ridge runs almost across the county, are fed plenty of sheep: but the stock is considerably decreased, owing to enclosures. Beside wheat, barley, and hops, it is fa-

mons for bacon, honey, and timber; the laſt in particular, on account of its great woods, of which the principal are the New Foreſt, and the foreſt of Bere. The principal rivers are the Avon, Teſt, Itchen, and Stour. Southampton is deemed the county-town, but the aſſizes are held at Winchester. See *New Forest*, and *Wight*.

Hampshire, New, one of the United States of America, bounded on the E by the diſtrict of Maine and the Atlantic, S by Maſſachuſets, and W and NW by the river Connecticut, which ſeparates it from Vermont. It is divided into five counties, Rockingham, Stafford, Hilſborough, Cheſhire, and Grafton. The land near the ſea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it riſes into hills. From the vicinity of ſome mountains, whoſe ſummits are covered with ſnow moſt of the year, this country is intenſely cold in winter. In ſummer the heat is great, but of ſhort duration. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 214,414 The capital is Portſmouth.

Hampstead, a town of New York, in Queens county, Long Iſland, ſituate in a large plain, 23 miles E by S of New York.

Hampstead, a village in Middleſex, four miles NNW of London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful proſpect; and in the vicinity are many elegant ſeats and villas

Hampton, or *Mincking Hampton*, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, and extenſive cloth manufactures; ſeated near the Stroud canal, 14 miles S of Glouceſter, and 99 W of London.

Hampton, a ſeaport of Virginia, in Eliſabeth county, near the mouth of James river, 24 miles SE of Williamſburg. Lon. 76 28 W, lat. 37 5 N.

Hampton, a ſeaport of New Hampſhire, in Rockingham county, on a river of its name, near the ſea. It has a canal to the Merrimac, at Saliſbury; and is 14 miles S by W of Portſmouth. Lon. 70 45 W, lat. 42 55 N.

Hampton, a village in Middleſex, on the river Thames, 11 miles SW of London. It is famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, originally and magnificently built by cardinal Wolſey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The remains of the old palace are only ſome of the domeſtic offices, the principal part being taken down in 1690, and the preſent palace erected by William III. The buildings, gardens, and parks are four miles in circumference.

Hanau, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of a fertile county of the ſame name. It is divided into the old and new town, and in the former is a magnificent caſtle. It has manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, ſtockings, porcelain, and tobacco; and a trade in corn, iron, and timber. It is ſeated on the Kintzig, near its conflux with the Maine, 18 miles NE of Darmſtadt. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Hancock, a town of Maryland, in Waſhington county, ſeated on the Potomac, 90 miles NNW of Waſhington.

Hang-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt claſs, capital of the province of Tche-kiang. It is 12 miles in circumference, excluſive of its ſuburbs, contains more than a million of inhabitants, and is the general emporium for all articles that paſs between the northern and ſouthern provinces. Here are extenſive ſhops and warehouſes; and it has a great trade in died cottons and nankins, ſilks, rice, and other grain. It is ſeated between a large baſin, that forms the S extremity of the grand canal, and a ſmall lake, called See-hou, 700 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 120 20 E, lat. 30 20 N.

Hanover, a late electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It contains the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, and the principalities of Verden, Grubenhagen, and Overwald. George I of Great Britain was the firſt who gained poſſeſſion of all theſe ſtates, which lie moſtly between the rivers Weſer and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in length; but the breadth is various, being in ſome places 150 miles, and in others but 50. Their produce is timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, and bacon; a little ſilver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimſtone, quickſilver, and copperas. In 1803, the French obtained poſſeſſion of all thoſe territories.

Hanover, a fortified city of Lower Saxony, lately the capital of the electorate of the ſame name. In its neighbourhood are the palace and elegant gardens of Hesenhauſen. Hanover is well built, contains upward of 15,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of lace, ſtuff, ſtockings, ribands, and leather. The French took it in 1757, but were ſoon after expelled. They took it again in 1803. It is ſeated on both ſides of the Leine, 38 miles W by N of Brunſwick. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 52 22 N.

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Hanover, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, on the E bank of the Connecticut. Three miles S of it, and near the same river, is Dartmouth college, one of the most celebrated seminaries of education in the United States. Hanover is 32 miles N of Charleston, and 100 NW of Portsmouth. Lon. 72 25 W, lat. 43 46 N.

Hanover, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, 18 miles SW of York, and 106 W by S of Philadelphia.

Hanover, a town of Virginia, in a county of the same name, situate on the Pamunky, the S branch of York river, 22 miles NNE of Richmond.

Hanover, New, a large island in the S Pacific ocean, opposite the NW extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees, among which are many beautiful plantations.

Han-san. See *Turon*.

Hansbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with manufactures of cotton, thread, and paper, 12 miles N of Kamnitz.

Hansfelden, a town of Germany, in Stiria, eight miles NNW of Judenburg.

Han-tchong, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Chensi, on the river Han, surrounded by mountains and forests. The chief articles of trade are honey, wax, musk, and cinnabar. It is 625 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 106 35 E, lat. 32 58 N.

Hanuye, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the frontiers of Liege and Namur, 25 miles NNE of Namur.

Han-yang, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Hou-quang. It is seated at the conflux of the Han with the Kian-ku, 585 miles W of Peking. Lon. 113 44 E, lat. 30 36 N.

Hapaee, the name of four of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean. They are of similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low water. The plantations are numerous and extensive. These islands extend from N to S about 19 miles.

Hapsal, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Dago, five miles SW of Revel.

Hapsburg, an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach. What is left of it is now inhabited by the family of a peasant. This castle was the cradle, as it were, of the house of Austria, whose ancestors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when Rodolph count of Hapsburg was elevated to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria.

Haran, or *Charan*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, known in scripture as the county of Laban. To this place Crassus retired after his defeat by the Parthians, and not far from it he was killed. It is 25 miles E by S of Orfa.

Harborough, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are manufactures of tammies, shalloons, and lastings. It is seated on the Welland, 15 miles S of Leicester, and 83 N by W of London.

Harburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, with a strong castle. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, wax, and tobacco; and a great trade in timber with Holland. In 1757 it was taken by the French, but retaken the same year by the Hanoverians. It is seated on the Seeve, at its conflux with the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, 37 miles NW of Luneburg. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Harcourt, a town of France, in the department of Eure, 15 miles WNW of Evreux.

Harcourt, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 12 miles S by W of Caen.

Hardberg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 12 miles SSW of Friedberg.

Hardegsen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a considerable manufacture of leather, 10 miles NW of Gottingen.

Hardenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 13 miles ENE of Dusseldorp.

Hardenburg, a town of Holland, in Overyssel, situate on the Vecht, 10 miles SW of Covoerden.

Harderwyck, a fortified town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a university. It has a trade in corn and wood, and is seated on the Zuider Zee, 24 miles NNE of Arnheim. Lon. 53 8 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Hardwick, a town of the state of Georgia, near the mouth of the Ogeechee, 18 miles SSW of Savanna.

Harewood, a village in W Yorkshire, on the river Wharf, eight miles N of Leeds. Here are the remains of an ancient castle; and in the church is the monument of sir William Gascoyne, who committed Henry prince of Wales to prison, for affronting him while he sat administering justice. Near it is Harewood-house, the noble seat of lord Harewood.

Harfluer, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour nearly choked up. It stands on a small river, near the mouth of the Seine, 36 miles NW of Rouen. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Harford, a town of Maryland, in a county of the same name, situate on Bush river, 25 miles ENE of Baltimore.

Harihara, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fort, in which is a celebrated temple. It stands on the E side of the Tunga-bhadra, which here separates Mysore from the country of the Mahrattas. In the vicinity much cotton wool is cleaned, and spun into thread. It is 64 miles NE of Nagara.

Harlebeck, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lis, three miles NE of Courtray.

Harlech, or *Harleigh*, a town of Wales, capital of Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has a castle, built by Edward I, almost entire, on a rock projecting into St. George channel. It is 26 miles SE of Carnarvon, and 231 NNW of London. Lon. 4 6 W, lat. 52 54 N.

Harlem, a fortified city of S Holland, memorable for the siege it held out against the Spaniards in 1573, for ten months, before it capitulated. It has broad regular streets, and many canals; and is noted for its velvets, damasks, worsted stuffs, and bleaching-grounds. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The great church, which is the largest in Holland, has the grandest organ in Europe; it contains 8000 pipes, and 68 stops. Harlem is seated near a lake of the same name, 12 miles W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Harleston, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Wavenay, 16 miles S of Norwich, and 99 NE of London.

Harling, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 24 miles SW of Norwich, and 89 NE of London.

Harlingen, a fortified seaport of Holland, in Friesland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largest and most populous. It has flourishing manufactures of paper and canvas, and is seated on the Zuider Zee, 15 miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 53 11 N.

Harlow, a town in Essex, seven miles W of Ongar. On a common, two miles from the town, is a famous fair on the 9th of September, called Harlow Bush Fair, much resorted to by the neighbouring gentry.

Harmony, a town of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, on the N side of Starucca creek, a water of the E branch of the Susquehanna. Between this place and Stockport, on Delaware river, distant 18 miles ESE, there is a portage. It is 130 miles NW of New York, and 140 N by W of Philadelphia.

Haro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, 32 miles NE of Burgos.

Harpersfield, a town of New York, in Otsego county, 32 miles SE of Cooperstown, and 62 W of Hudson.

Harponelly, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in Mysore. At the partition of this country, in 1799, Harponelly was ceded to the Mahrattas. It is 76 miles NNE of Nagara. Lon. 75 28 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Harrington, a small port in Cumberland, on a creek of the Irish sea, which admits vessels of 120 tons burden up to the houses. Coal, lime, iron-stone, and fire-clay, are sent hence to Ireland and Scotland. It is six miles N of Whitehaven, and eight WSW of Cockermouth.

Harrington, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the W side of Kennebec river, which will here admit vessels of 100 tons. The judicial courts for the county are held alternately in this town and at Wiscasset. It carries on a brisk trade with the back country, and is 30 miles N by W of Wiscasset.

Harriorpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of the district of Mohurbunge. It is 108 miles NNE of Cattack, and 120 WSW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 46 E, lat. 21 53 N.

Harriorpour, a town of Napaul, in the district of Mocaumpour, on the river Bogmutty, 27 miles SSE of Mocaumpour.

Harrisburg, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Dauphin county, situate on the E bank of the Susquehanna, 86 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 40 15 N.

Harristown, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 12 miles E by S of Kildare.

Harrodsburg, a town of Kentucky, in Mercer county, at the head of Salt river, 10 miles S by W of Frankfort.

Harroqu, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county, 10 miles WNW of London. It has a celebrated freeschool.

Harrowgate, a village in W Yorkshire, two miles W of Knaresborough. It is famous for medicinal springs, one of which is the strongest sulphur-water

in Great Britain. Here are several large buildings, with a theatre, &c. for the accommodation of the numerous visitants in the summer. It is 211 miles N by W of London.

Hartenstein, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, six miles SE of Zwickau.

Hartford, a city of Connecticut, capital of a county of its name, and the place where the half-yearly assembly of the state is held in May. It stands on the W side of the river Connecticut, 50 miles from its mouth. The inhabitants enter largely into the manufacturing business. On the opposite side of the Connecticut is the town of East Hartford, where are iron and glass works. The city is divided by a small stream, called Little River, with high romantic banks, over which is a bridge; and the streets intersect each other at right angles. It is 80 miles NNE of Newhaven. Lon. 72 35 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Hartford, New, a town of Connecticut, in Lichfield county, 14 miles NE of Lichfield.

Hartland, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Near it is Hartland abbey, which includes the site and some portion of the ancient abbey. It is seated near the Bristol channel, and a promontory called Hartland-point, 28 miles WSW of Barnstaple, and 214 W by S of London.

Hartlepool, a seaport in the county of Durham, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. In the vicinity are several coal mines, and a large flour manufacture. It is seated on the German ocean, partly surrounded by rocks and hills, 16 miles ESE of Durham, and 258 N by W of London. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 54 41 N.

Hartley, a town in Northumberland, a little NW of Tynemouth. A haven has been constructed here, whence coal is shipped to London; and a canal is cut through a solid rock to the harbour. Here are also large salt, copperas, and glass works.

Hartzgerode, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Bernberg, situate near the Hartz mountains, which contain mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. It has a mine-office and a castle, and is 23 miles SW of Bernberg.

Harwich, a seaport and borough in Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has a capacious harbour, and a convenient dock for the building of men of war. Much company resort hither for the purpose of sea-bathing, and it is the principal place of embarkation for Holland and Germany. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a battery and *Languard Fort*. The town is seated on a tongue of land, opposite the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell, 42 miles E by N of Chelmsford, and 71 ENE of London. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Harwich, a town of Massachusets, in Barnstable county, on the N side of the peninsula of Cape Cod. The marine business is chiefly in the fishery, and it is 12 miles NE of Barnstaple.

Harwington, a town of Connecticut, in Lichfield county, eight miles E of Lichfield.

Hasina, a fort and town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a central battery that serves as a citadel. It is 47 miles NW of Seringapatam.

Haslemere, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles SW of Guildford and 42 of London.

Haslingden, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, and considerable manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton. It is 16 miles N by W of Manchester, and 204 NNW of London.

Hasselt, a fortified town of Holland, in Overyssel, seated on the Vecht, six miles N of Zwoll.

Hasselt, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 14 miles NW of Maestricht.

Hassfurt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine, eight miles E of Schweinfort.

Hasslach, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, on the river Kintzig, 14 miles SSE of Gengenbach.

Hastenbeck, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, near which the French gained a victory over the duke of Cumberland, in 1757. It is five miles SE of Hamelin.

Hastings, a borough in Sussex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had once a castle, now in ruins. The harbour, formerly of much consequence, is now only an indifferent road for small vessels. The town is commanded by a strong fort, has two churches, and is a fashionable watering place. In 1066, a bloody battle was fought here, between Harold II of England and William duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom: William, hence surnamed the Conqueror, was soon

after crowned king of England, and introduced a memorable epoch in the annals of the country. Hastings is seated between a high cliff toward the sea, and a high hill toward the land side, 24 miles E of Lewes, and 64 SE of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Hatfield, a town of Massachusets, in Hampshire county, on the W side of the Connecticut, nearly opposite Hadley, to which place there is a ferry. It is five miles N of Northampton.

Hatfield, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It formerly belonged to the bishop of Ely, in whose palace Elisabeth resided, and was thence conducted, on the death of Mary, to ascend the throne. She procured the alienation of this manor; and James I exchanged it with sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of Salisbury, for Theobalds; and on the site of the episcopal palace, that nobleman built the magnificent seat called Hatfield-house. It is seated on the river Lea, 20 miles NNW of London.

Hatherley, a corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Friday, and a woollen manufacture; seated near the river Oke, 26 miles NW of Exeter, and 201 W by S of London.

Hattem, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, seated on the Yssel, four miles SW of Zwoll.

Hatteras, a cape on the coast of N America. It extends far into the ocean, from the coast of N Carolina, in lat. 35 15 N.

Hattingen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, seated on the Roer, 17 miles ENE of Dusseldorp.

Hatwan, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, seated on a mountain, 28 miles ENE of Buda.

Hatzfeld, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, capital of a county of its name; seated on the Eder, 17 miles NNW of Marburg.

Havanna, a city and seaport on the NW part of Cuba, two miles in circumference, and the capital of the island. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and the churches are rich and magnificent. The harbour is capable of containing upward of 1000 vessels, and the entrance, so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, is defended by two strong forts, called the Moro and the Puntal; there are also many other forts and platforms, well furnished with artillery. Here all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. This city was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763. In 1810, it suffered much damage by a hurricane, followed by an earthquake. It is seated on the W side of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Lon. 82 18 W, lat. 23 12 N.

Havant, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, seven miles NE of Portsmouth, and 66 W by S of London.

Havelberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, seated on the Havel, near its conflux with the Elbe. Many vessels for the navigation of the Elbe are built here, and great quantities of wood sent hence to Hamburg. It is 37 miles NW of Brandenburg.

Haverfordwest, a borough of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, contains three parish churches, and has a considerable trade. The assizes and county gaol are kept here; and it had once a wall and castle, now demolished. It is seated on the Dougledy, which soon after enters a creek of Milford haven, 15 miles ESE of St. David, and 253 W by N of London. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Haverhill, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Grafton county, situate on the Connecticut, 32 miles N by E of Hanover, and 110 WNW of Portland. Lon. 72 15 W, lat. 44 5 N.

Haverhill, a town of Massachusets, in Essex county, with two churches, and a bridge over the Merrimac. Some vessels are built here, and it has a manufacture of canvas. It is 12 miles from Newbury Port, at the mouth of the river, and 32 N by W of Boston.

Haverhill, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians. It is 16 miles SW of Bury, and 59 NE of London.

Havre de Grace, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a strong citadel, a good arsenal, and storehouses for the construction and arming of ships. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and large ditches filled with water. The harbour has particular advantages above all others on the coast; for the water does not begin to ebb till near three hours after the full tide. This town was bombarded by the English in 1694 and 1759. It is seated at the mouth of the Seine, 45 miles W of Rouen, and 112 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Havre de Grace, a town of Maryland, in Harford county, on the W side

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of the Susquehanna, at the head of Chesapeak bay, 37 miles NE of Baltimore.

Hausen, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name, in the principality of Furstenburg; seated on the Kintzig, 16 miles NE of Friburg.

Hauterive, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Arriege, 10 miles S of Toulouse.

Hautvilliers, a town of France, in the department of Marne, with a late rich abbey, seated on the Marne, 16 miles S by E of Rheims.

Hawarden, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Saturday, a considerable manufacture of earthen ware, and a foundery for cannon. On a conical eminence between the town and the river Dee, are the remains of an ancient castle. It is 10 miles SE of Flint, and 196 NW of London.

Hawick, a town of Scotland, in Roxburgshire, with manufactures of carpeting, woollen stockings, and tape; seated on the Tiviot, 21 miles SSW of Kelso.

Hawkesbury, a town of New S Wales, with a school and chapel where divine service is performed. It stands on a river of the same name, which annually inundates the adjacent soil, 30 miles WNW of Sydney.

Hawkshead, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. Here is a neat townhouse, and an excellent free-school founded by archbishop Sandys, a native of this place. It is 24 miles NNW of Lancaster and 267 of London.

Haws-water, a lake in Westmorland, S of Penrith, three miles long, and half a mile over in some places. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory of enclosures, that it consists of two sheets of water.

Hay, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of flannel. It had a fine castle, now demolished; and about two miles below is the ruin of Clifford Castle, where fair Rosamond was born. Hay is seated on the Wye, 15 miles NE of Brecknock, and 156 W by S of London.

Haye, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. It is the birthplace of Descartes, and seated on the Creuse, 25 miles S of Tours.

Hayn; see *Grosshayn*.

Hayti; see *Domingo, St.*

Hazebrouch, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 18 miles W of Lisle, and 19 S of Dunkirk.

Headford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 12 miles N of Galway.

Hean, a town of Tonquin, on the river Hoti, 20 miles SE of Cachao, and 60 NW of the gulf of Tonquin.

Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, a name given to a great number of islands on the W coast of Scotland, extending from the northern extremity of Lewis, in lat. 58 35, to the island of Sanda, on the SE coast of Cantyre, in lat. 55 18. Among them are several large islands, which are allotted to the different shires on the W coast of Scotland: of these the chief are Lewis, and its smaller islands, belonging to Ross-shire; N and S Uist, Benbecula, St. Kilda, Bara, Skye, Raaza, and Egg, attached to Inverness-shire; and Canna, Rum, Muck, Coll, Tirey, Mull, Jura, and Isla, belonging to Argyleshire.

Hebrides, New, islands in the Pacific ocean, lying between 14 29 and 20 4 S lat. and 166 41 and 170 21 E lon. They were discovered by Quiros in 1606, and considered as part of a southern continent, under the name of Tierra Australia del Espirituo Santo. Bougainville visited them in 1768, and found that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. The principal islands are Tierra del Espiritu Santo and Mallicollo, beside several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands; but are chiefly of a slender make and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are small, and poorly constructed; and, except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture, not even for clothing. They are, however, hospitable and goodnatured, when not prompted to a contrary conduct by the jealousy which the unusual appearance of European visitors may be supposed to excite.

Hebron, a town of Syria, in Palestine, with a Christian church, said to contain the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, to which the Mohamedans, as well as Christians, come on pilgrimage. Constantine built a church here, the walls of which are still standing. It is 25 miles SW of Jerusalem.

Hechingen, a town and castle of

Suabia, which gives name to a branch of the family of Hohenzollern, and is the residence of the prince. It is seated on the Starzel, four miles N of Hohenzollern.

Hechosoa, a town of New Spain, in Sonora, seated on the Hiaqui, 25 miles from its mouth in the gulf of California, and 44 NW of Guiuvis.

Hecla, Mount; see *Iceland*.

Hedemora, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, with a manufacture of gunpowder, seated on the Dahl, 30 miles SSE of Fahlun.

Hedon, a borough in E Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday; seated on a creek of the Humber, six miles E of Hull, and 182 N by W of London.

Heerenveen, a town of Holland, in Friesland, 17 miles S by E of Lewarden.

Heidelberg, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a celebrated university. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, carpets, silk stockings, velvet, and soap. It was the capital of the palatinate, and celebrated for a great tun, which held 800 hogsheads; but it has undergone so many calamities by war and fire, that it is not so large as formerly. The protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a bloody war ensued, in which the castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Manheim. The French took possession of this town in 1800, and in 1803 it was given to the elector of Baden. It is seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12 miles SE of Manheim, and 52 S of Frankfort. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Heidelberg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphine county, with two German churches, 70 miles WNW of Philadelphia.

Heila, a town of W Prussia, opposite the mouth of the Vistula, on a headland that projects into the Baltic, 26 miles N of Dantzic.

Heilbron, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. It is a handsome place, situate in a country yielding good wine, and derives great advantages from its baths. It stands on the Neckar, 25 miles N of Stutgard.

Heilbrunn, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a medicinal spring, 10 miles ENE of Anspach.

Heilgoland, or *Heiligeland*, an island in the German ocean, nine miles in circuit, nearly opposite the mouths of the Eyder, Elbe, and Weser, belonging to Denmark. A fire is kept up here by night as a guide to vessels; and pilots are taken on board here by vessels going up either of the three rivers. In 1807 this island was seized by the British. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Heiligenbeil, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. It is famous for fine beer and white bread, and seated on a small river, which soon after enters the Frisch Haff, 32 miles SW of Konigsberg.

Heiligenberg, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 12 miles NNE of Constance.

Heiligenhafen, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femeren, 40 miles N of Lubec.

Heiligenstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the territory of Eichfeld, with a castle and a college. It is seated at the conflux of the Geisland with the Leina, 17 miles SE of Gottingen. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Heilsberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. In 1703, Charles XII of Sweden fixed here his head quarters. It is seated on the Alla, 45 miles S of Konigsberg. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Helder, a town of N Holland, with a strong fort which defends the entrance of the Texel. In 1799 the fort was taken by the English, and the whole of the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to them, for the service of the prince of Orange; the English abandoned the fort soon afterward. It is situate on the NW point of the province, opposite the W end of Texel island, 24 miles N of Alcmaer. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Helena, St. an island in the Atlantic ocean, 27 miles in circuit, belonging to the English E India company. It lies between the continents of Africa and S America, about 1200 miles W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter; and was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1502, on St. Helena day. Afterward, the Dutch were in possession of it till 1600, when they were expelled by the English. In 1672, the Dutch retook it by surprise; but it was soon after recovered. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin; and some have huge rocks of lava and a kind of half vitrified flags. The chief

inconvenience to which the island is subject, is want of rain; but it is far from being barren, the interior valleys and little hills being covered with verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards, and various plantations. There are also many pastures, filled with cattle and sheep; goats and poultry are likewise numerous. The inhabitants do not exceed 3000, including 500 soldiers, and 1600 blacks, who are supplied with corn and manufactures by the company's ships, in return for refreshments. The town, called Jamestown, is situate at the bottom of a bay on the S side of the island, between two steep mountains; and is well defended by forts and batteries. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 15 55 S.

Helen, St. a village in Hampshire, at the E end of the isle of Wight, two miles NE of Brading. It has a bay or road of considerable note as a rendezvous for ships that are outward bound and kept back by westerly winds.

Helens, St. a village in Lancashire, three miles NE of Prescot. In and near it are a variety of manufactures; particularly an extensive copper work, and a still larger one, at Ravenhead, for casting plate-glass. The Sankey canal begins at the coal mines here, and takes a circuitous course by Newton to the Mersey, below Warrington.

Helier, St. the capital of the island of Jersey, seated on the bay of St. Aubin, with a harbour, and a strong pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000, and have manufactures of woollen stockings and caps. At the top of the market-place is the statue of George II; and in the church, where prayers are read alternately in English and French, is a monument to the memory of major Pierson, who fell here in the moment of victory. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 49 11 N. See *Jersey*.

Helier, St. a little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S side of Jersey. It took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a holy man who lived in this island, and was slain by the pagan Normans. His cell, with the stone bed, is still shown among the rocks; and in memory of him a noble abbey was founded here. On the site of this abbey now stands Elisabeth castle, the residence of the governor and garrison of Jersey. It occupies the whole island, which is near a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by the sea at every half flood; and hence, at low water, is a passage to the town of St. Helier, called the Bridge, half a mile long, formed of sand and stones.

Heliopolis, or *Materea*, a village of Egypt, four miles ENE of Cairo, where the French gained a decisive victory over the Turks in 1800. Here is a celebrated spring of fresh water, said to be the only one in Egypt; and, according to tradition, the Holy Family came here on their flight from Herod, and bathed the child Jesus in this fountain.

Helleh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arabia, situate on both sides of the Euphrates, with a bridge of communication. It is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Babylon. The surrounding gardens are so covered with fruit trees, particularly palms, that the town appears as if seated in a wood. It is 72 miles S by E of Bagdad. Lon. 45 5 E, lat. 32 25 N.

Hellgate, a strait near the W end of Long Island sound, eight miles E of New York. It is narrow and crooked, with a bed of rocks extending quite across; but, at proper times of the tide, ships of any burden may pass through this strait.

Helmershausen, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, on the river Diemel, 20 miles N of Cassel.

Helmont, a town of Dutch Brabant, with a strong castle, seated on the Aa, 17 miles SE of Bois le Duc.

Helmsdale, a river of Scotland, which issues from several mountain-lakes in Sutherlandshire, and rolls over its rocky bottom to the Ord of Caithness. At its mouth in the German ocean is a good salmon fishery.

Helmsley, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has the remains of a castle, and is seated on the Rye, 20 miles N of York, and 218 N by W of London.

Helmstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a university, 22 miles NE of Brunswick.

Helsingburg, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Sound, nearly opposite Elsinore. Here is a ferry across the Sound to Denmark, and it has manufactures of ribands, hats, and boots. It is five miles NE of Elsinore, and 34 NW of Lund. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 56 5 N.

Helsingfors, a seaport of Sweden, in Finland, and the chief town in the province of Nyland. It has a commodious harbour in the gulf of Finland, and an immense fortress, called Sveaborg, built on seven small islands, three of which communicate by bridges. It

is 110 miles ESE of Abo. Lon. 25 6 E, lat. 60 10 N.

Helsingia, or *Helsingland*, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, 210 miles in length, between Dalecarlia and the gulf of Bothnia, and from 50 to 80 in breadth. It has extensive forests and many iron mines. The chief articles of trade are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deal, and timber. The principal town is Hudwickswald.

Helston, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It stands on the river Loe, near its entrance into Mount bay, and is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of tin. A little below it is a harbour, where vessels take in their lading. It is 11 miles SW of Falmouth, and 274 W by S of London. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Helvetia; see *Swisserland*.

Helvoetsluys, a strong seaport of S Holland, on the island of Voorn. Here some of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary; and it was lately the general port for the English packets from Harwich. It surrendered to the French in 1795; and is seven miles S by W of Briel. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Hemmendorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Saale, 12 miles E of Hamelin.

Hempstead, or *Hemel Hemsted*, a corporate town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday; seated among hills, on the river Gade, 18 miles W of Hertford, and 23 NW of London.

Hems, a city of Syria, surrounded by walls three miles in circuit; but the present buildings only take up about a quarter of the area in the NW quarter. To the S of the town is a large ruined castle, on a high round mount, faced with stone. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Orontes, 95 miles S of Aleppo. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 34 25 N.

Heng-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Houquang. The chief manufacture is paper. It is seated on the river Heng, 840 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 111 40 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Henley, a town in Oxfordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The church is a large ancient building, but the houses are modern and the streets spacious. The principal trade is in corn, flour, malt, and beech wood. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 24 miles SE of Oxford, and 35 W of London.

Henley, or *Henley in Arden*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Alne, 15 miles S by E of Birmingham, and 101 WNW of London.

Hennèberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in a county of the same name. Some ruins of the castle of its ancient counts are yet to be seen. It is four miles SSW of Meinungen.

Hennebon, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a great trade in corn, iron, honey, &c. It is seated on the Blavet, 22 miles NW of Vannes.

Henrichemont, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the Saudre, 15 miles NNE of Bourges.

Henry, Cape, the S cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeak bay. Lon. 76 5 W, lat. 36 56 N.

Heppenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, situate on the Eisbach, 12 miles E of Heidelberg.

Herakli; see *Erekli*.

Herat, a city of Persia, in Chorasan, of which it was formerly the capital. The neighbouring country produces excellent fruit; and roses are in such plenty, that it is called Surgultzar, or the City of Roses. It is situate on a river of the same name, 160 miles SE of Mesched. Lon. 61 50 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Herault, a department of France, so named from a river which runs into the gulf of Lyon. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc; and the capital is Montpellier.

Herbemont, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, three miles WNW of Chiny.

Herborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a celebrated Calvinist academy, and manufactures of iron; seated on the Dille, eight miles SSE of Dillenburg.

Herculaneum, an ancient city of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the beginning of the reign of emperor Titus. In 1689 and 1711, something of this city was discovered; and from 1738 to the present time, researches being frequently made by digging, a great number of manuscripts, paintings, statues, busts, domestic utensils, instruments of husbandry, &c. have been found. The village of Portici now stands on part of its site.

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Hereford, the capital of Herefordshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The city is governed by a mayor, and its chief manufacture is gloves. The castle, part of the walls, and three of the six gates are destroyed. It has four churches besides the cathedral, several meeting-houses for dissenters, and a freeschool endowed with some exhibitions at each of the universities. In 1786, the W tower of the cathedral fell down, but it has been rebuilt. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 6828. It is seated on the Wye, over which is an ancient stone bridge, 24 miles WSW of Worcester, and 135 WNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Herefordshire, a county of England, 40 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the E by Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, N by Shropshire, W by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, and S by Monmouthshire. It contains 600,000 acres; is divided into 11 hundreds and 221 parishes; has one city and seven market-towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 89,191. The soil is exceedingly rich, producing excellent corn, hops, and fruit, as is evident from the Leominster bread, Weobly ale, and Herefordshire cider. The apples, producing the cider, grow in greater abundance here than in any other county, being plentiful even in the hedge-rows. The cattle of Herefordshire are deemed the superior breed in this island. The sheep are small, affording a fine silky wool. The principal rivers are the Wye, Munnow, and Lug.

Herencia, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 48 miles SE of Toledo.

Herenthals, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Nethe, 20 miles NE of Louvain.

Herford, or *Herforden*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, with a nunnery, belonging to the protestants of the confession of Augsburg. It has a trade in ale and linen, and is seated on the Werra, at the influx of the Aa, 20 miles SW of Minden.

Heri, an island in the Indian ocean, two miles NNW of Ternate. It is not more than two miles in circumference, but very fertile and well inhabited.

Hericour, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, 11 miles SE of Lure, and 23 E of Vesoul.

Herisau, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Appenzel, with manufactures of fine linen and muslin, 12 miles NW of Appenzel.

Heristal, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a castle, seated on the Meuse, three miles N of Liege.

Heriuru, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated on the Vedawati, 22 miles WNW of Sera.

Herk, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on a river of the same name, near its conflux with the Demer, two miles W of Maestricht.

Herkemer, a town of New York, chief of a county of the same name; situate on the N side of Mohawk river, 20 miles SE of Whitestown, and 80 WNW of Albany.

Hermanstadt, a strong city, capital of Transylvania, and a bishop's see. It has a large church, built by Maria Theresa, with a globe and steeple not easily described. In the great square is the house of the governor, in the best German style, containing many good pictures. It is seated on the Ceben, 230 miles ESE of Buda. Lon. 24. 56 E, lat. 45. 48 N.

Hermbach, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 17 miles S of Juliers.

Hermstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, on the river Bartch, 20 miles NW of Trachenberg.

Herngrund, a town of Upper Hungary, seated among mountains, with rich mines of copper, 28 miles N by E of Schemnitz.

Hernhuth, a village, in Lusatia, six miles NNW of Zittau. It was founded in 1722, by some persecuted Moravian brethren in the fields belonging to count Zinzendorf, who they considered as their bishop and father; and they were for some time called Hernhuthers, as this place continued their principal nursery.

Hernosand, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Angermania, and a bishop's see. The principal trade is in linen. It is situate on an island in the gulf of Bothnia, which is joined to the continent by a bridge, 240 miles N by W of Stockholm. Lon. 23. 53 E, lat. 62 38 N.

Herolsberg, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, seven miles NNE of Nuremberg.

Herrieden, a town of Franconia, in

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the principality of Aichstadt, with a collegiate church, situate on the Altmuhl, five miles SW of Anspach.

Hersbruck, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, noted for excellent hops and strong beer. It is seated on the Pregnitz, 16 miles E of Nuremberg.

Hertford, a town of N Carolina, chief of Gates county, on the W side of the Perquimons, a water of Albermarle sound, 18 miles NNE of Edenton, and 28 ESE of Wynton.

Hertford, or *Hartford*, a borough and the capital of Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Lea, which is navigable for barges, as it was once for ships. In 879, the Danes erected two forts here, for the security of their ships; but Alfred turned the course of the river, so that their vessels were left on dry ground. Edward, the eldest son of Alfred, built a castle here, which has been often a royal residence. The town is governed by a mayor, and had formerly five churches, but now only two. Here is a fine hospital belonging to Christ's hospital in London; also a noble shire hall, and a large county gaol. About a mile to the E is a basin of water called Chadwell, which is the head spring of the New River. Hertford is 21 miles N of London. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Hertfordshire, a county of England, 36 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the NW by Bedfordshire, N by Cambridgeshire, E by Essex, S by Middlesex, and W by Buckinghamshire. It contains 302,080 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 170 parishes; has 19 market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 97,577. The N part is hilly, forming a scattered part of the chalky ridge which extends across the kingdom in this direction. A number of clear streams take their rise from this side. Flint stones are scattered in great profusion over the face of this county; and beds of chalk are frequently to be met with. The soil, however, with the aid of proper culture, is favorable to wheat and barley, which come to as great perfection here as in any part of the kingdom. The W part is, in general, a tolerable rich soil, and under excellent cultivation. The principal rivers are, the Lea, Stort, and Colne, and the artificial one called the New River.

Hertzberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, with manufactures of arms and iron tools; seated near the Hartz mountain, 17 miles SSW of Goslar.

Hertzberg, a town of the duchy of Saxony, with a trade in saltpetre, wool, and cloths; seated on the Elster, 14 miles NNE of Torgau.

Herve, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, nine miles WNW of Limburg.

Herzgovina, a fortified town of Turkish Dalmatia, capital of a duchy of the same name, and the residence of a Turkish governor. It is 80 miles SSW of Belgrade.

Hesdin, a strong town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Canche, 12 miles SE of Montreuil.

Hesse, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by the principality of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick, E by Thuringia, S by Fulda and Wetteravia, and W by the Westerwald, the duchy of Westphalia, and county of Waldeck. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hesse: the latter, which is the northern part, lies on the rivers Werra, Fulda, Schwalm, Diemel, and Weser, and is subject to Hesse-Cassel; and the former, or southern part, lies on the Lahn, and belongs principally to Hesse-Darmstadt. These are the two principal branches of the house of Hesse, and each of them has the title of landgrave. This country is surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper. In the middle are fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures; and there is plenty of honey and all sorts of fruit. Hops are likewise cultivated, which serve to make excellent beer; and birch-trees are very common, from the sap of which a deal of wine is made.

Heukelum, or *Hoekelun*, a town of S Holland, seated on the Linghe, five miles NE of Gorcum.

Heusden, a strong town of S Holland, seated on the Meuse, with a castle. It was taken by the French, in 1795; and is eight miles NW of Bois le Duc.

Hexham, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, and a trade in tanned leather, shoes, and gloves. It had formerly a famous abbey, some parts of which yet remain. Near this place, in 1463, was fought a battle, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter was defeated. Hexham is seated on the river Tyne, 22 miles W of Newcastle, and 285 NNW of London.

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Heydenheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a castle, on the river Brenz, 16 miles NNE of Ulm.

Heydingsfeld, a town of Franconia, on the river Maine, three miles S of Wurtzburg.

Heymertsen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; situate on the Erfft, 21 miles S of Cologne.

Heytesbury, a borough in Wiltshire, which has now no market, seated on the Willy, 20 miles WNW of Salisbury, and 92 W by S of London.

Hiamen; see *Emoay*.

Hidelsheim, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a fortified castle and convent, and is seated on the Eiffel, 38 miles N of Treves.

Hieres, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated near the Mediterranean sea; but its harbour being choaked up, it is now much decayed. It is 12 miles E of Toulon.

Hieres, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, opposite the town of Hieres. The four principal ones are called Porquerollos, Porteros, Bagueau, and Titan, which last is the largest. Between these islands and the continent is the road of Hieres, which is so capacious and excellent that t has afforded shelter for large squadrons. It is defended by three forts.

Hiero; see *Ferro*.

Hiesmes, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Seez, and 90 W of Paris.

Higham Ferrers, a borough in Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and is seated on an ascent, on the river Nen, 25 miles ENE of Coventry, and 65 NNW of London.

Highgate, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, four miles N by W of London. Here lord chief baron Cholmondely built a freeschool in 1562, which was enlarged, in 1570, by Sandys, bishop of London, who also added a chapel.

Highworth, a town in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday; seated on a hill, in a rich plain, 36 miles E of Salisbury, and 77 W of London.

Higuey, a town of St. Domingo, with a handsome and rich church, in which is the shrine of a miraculous virgin, much visited in pilgrimage. It is situate near the mouth of a river, 90 miles E by N of St. Domingo.

Hilburghausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg. The duke of Saxe-Hilburghausen has a palace here. It is seated on the Werra, 18 miles NNW of Coburg.

Hildesheim, a city of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. It was lately an imperial city, and a bishop's see. It is divided into the old and new town, and seated on the Irneste, 17 miles SSE of Hanover. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 52 9 N.

Hilsborough, an inland district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Granville, Pearson, Caswell, Orange, Wake, Chatham, and Randolph.

Hilsborough, a town of N Carolina, in Orange county, capital of the district of its name. It stands on the N side of the Eno, which unites with the Little and Flat River, and forms the Neus, 17 miles below the town. It is 35 miles NW of Ralegh. Lon. 79 15 W, lat. 36 2 N.

Hilsborough, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a manufacture of muslins, 24 miles NNE of Newry.

Himmaleh, a chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the N of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Tibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Testa; enclosing between it and Hindoostan, a tract of country from 100 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of small states, which are understood to be either tributaries or feudatories of Tibet; such as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge is precisely that designed by the ancients, under the names of Imaus and the Indian Caucasus. The natives call it Hindooko (the Indian mountains) as well as Himmaleh; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying *snowy*; its summit being covered with snow.

Hinchinbrook Isle, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 38 E, lat. 17 25 S.

Hinckley, a town in Leicestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It has a large church, with a lofty spire; and had formerly a castle and walls, traces of which are still to be seen. Here is a considerable manufacture of common stockings. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles SW of Leicester, and 99 NNW of London.

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Hindelopen, a town of Holland, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider Zee, 21 miles SSW of Lewarden.

Hindia, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, in Candeish; situate on the Nerbudda, 90 miles NNE of Burhanpour. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 22 35 N.

Hinlopen, Cape, a cape of N America, on the S side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 2 W, lat. 38 47 N.

Hindon, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursday, 20 miles W of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London.

Hindoo-ko; see *Himmaleh*.

Hindoostan, or *India*, a region of Asia, which comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Tibet on the N, Bootan, Assam, and Cassay on the E, the Indian ocean on the S, and the same ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes the provinces of Bengal, Baha, and all those that lie to the north of the river Nerbudda; the principal of which are Agimere, Agra, Allahabad, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rohilcund, Sindy. The Deccan has been extended to the whole region S of Hindoostan Proper; but in its most restricted sense, it means only the countries situate between Hindoostan Proper and the river Kistna; these are Candeish, Dowlatabad, Berar, Orissa, the Circars, the chief part of Golconda, Visiapour, and Concan. The tract S of these, or the river Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula; although its form does not authorize that appellation: it includes a small part of Golconda, Mysore, and the Carnatic, with Madura, and other smaller districts; the W coast being called that of Malabar, and the E that of Coromandel. The principal rivers of this extensive region are the Ganges, Burrampooter, Indus, Jumma, Pudda, Nerbudda, Tapty, Godavery, Kistna, Pennar, and Cauvery. The chief mountains are those of Himmaleh and the Gauts. To give an idea of the modern revolutions in the empire of Hindoostan, it is proper to observe, that from a pure Hindoo government, it became, at last, a Mohamedan state, and continued to be so, under various dynasties, till the beginning of the 18th century. The first irruption of the Mohamédans was in the year 1000. From this period the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather as tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire; and the conquest of the Deccan, in particular, was for ages an object of considerable importance to the emperors. In 1389, the Mongul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan; but the conquest of the country was not effected till 1525, by sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who, from this circumstance, was the founder of the Mongul dynasty; and hence Hindoostan has been called the Mongul Empire, and its chief, the Great Mogul. The illustrious Acbar, his son, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. In 1615, emperor Jehanguire, his son, received sir Thomas Roe, as the first English ambassador; and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In the reign of his grandson Aurungzebe, which lasted from 1660 to 1707, the empire attained its full extent; his authority reached from 10 to 35 degrees in lat. and nearly as much in lon. and his revenue exceeded 32,000,000l. sterling. But in the course of 50 years after his death, a succession of weak princes and wicked ministers reduced this astonishing empire to very narrow limits, and deprived it of all its power and splendor. In consequence of the intrigues of the nizam of the Deccan, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. The weak emperor, Mohamed Shah, threw himself on the clemency of the invader, who entered Delhi, and demanded thirty millions sterling by way of ransom. Nadir, afterward, evacuated Delhi, and left the nizam in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Deccan, where he established an independent kingdom. Mohamed Shah died in 1747, having seen the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise independent, under their respective nabobs; an independent state too formed by the Rohillas (a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on the E of the Ganges, within 80 miles of Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar erected by Abdalla, one of the generals of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mohamed, succeeded; in whose reign the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but the city and small territory of Delhi. The last

Imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas, in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in Agra; Oude was seized by Mohamed Kooli; and the Mahrattas, beside their ancient domains in the Deccan, obtained great part of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, and Orissa. The Mongul empire was now become merely nominal; and the emperors, from this period, must be regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as their names and persons were made use of, by different parties, to promote their own views; for the name and person of the emperor retains a considerable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindoostan. Ahmed was deposed in 1753, and his successor was deposed and murdered in 1760. He was succeeded, however, by his son Shah Ahlum, who was alternately dependent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the English, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and the Circars. This prince died in 1806, and was succeeded by his second son, Ackber Shah. Hindoostan now consists of five principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some numerous inferior states. These five states are, the British, the Poonah Mahrattas, the Berar Mahrattas, the nizam of the Deccan, and the Sieks: for, whatever verbal distinctions may be made, a compulsive alliance is at least a dependent, if not a tributary situation. The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, Benares, the Circars, the Jaghire, Bombay, Salsette, the district of Midnapour in Orissa, and some others in Mysore. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent upon them, are the nabobs of Oude and the Carnatic, and the rajahs of Mysore, Travancore, and Tanjore. For the other principal states, see their respective names; and for an account of some inferior independent states, see Bundelcund, Ballogitam, Jats, Rohilcund, &c. The inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at about 15,000,000 Mohamedans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mohamedans, or Mooselmen, whom the English improperly call Moors, are represented to be of a detestable character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their person straight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or castes. The four principal tribes are the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them, and are held sacred by the rest; some of these acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, own one Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, but insist upon the necessity of working upon the weaknesses of the vulgar; yet the generality of them are as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not engaged in worldly pursuits are a very superstitious, innocent people, who promote charity as much as they can, both to man and beast: but those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and being exempt from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice (under the Gentoo governments) they run into much greater excesses. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots; that is, descended from rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest, have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honour, which consists, among them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but, should their leader fall in the battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without any stain of their reputation. The English E India Company have many battalions of them in their service: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again are subdivided into each profession. Beside these, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of unhappy wretches, who perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers: they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe,

renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd with the Hallachores. The members of each cast adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers: from generation to generation the same families have followed, and still continue to follow, one uniform manner of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and also that striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a complete system of superstition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, and fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourse of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spiceries and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives, but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves in the fire with the corpse of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. The code of Gentoo laws, with their sacred books, the Veidam and the Shastah, are written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N, is pretty temperate, but hot toward the S; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are diamonds and other precious stones, silks, spices, aromatics, drugs, maize, rice, and sugar; and the chief manufactures are muslins and calicos. But these and various other particulars will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in this work.

Hingham, a town of Massachusets, in Suffolk county, with two churches, seated on a small bay, 19 miles SE of Boston.

Hingham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles SW of Norwich, and 99 NE of London.

Hingkow, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien. The vicinity furnishes abundance of rice, dying and silk. It is seated on a bay, opposite the N part of the island of Formosa, 400 miles S of Nan-king. Lon. 119. 30 E, lat. 25. 28 N.

Hinojosa, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 31 miles NW of Cordova.

Hinojosa, a town of Spain, in Leon, 52 miles W by S of Salamanca.

Hinojosa, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 32 miles S by E of Merida.

Hintergersdorf, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, eight miles E of Freyburg.

Hinzuan, or *Joanna*, one of the Comora islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. It is about 30 miles long and 15 broad; and the coasts are chiefly in the hands of Arabians, who have driven the original natives to the interior and mou-

tainous parts. Though not the largest, it is the principal of the Comora islands, for it exacts tributes from all the others. The cattle are a kind of buffalos, which are delicious eating; and there are sheep and hogs. The original natives occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers. They get their supplies of arms and ammunition from ships that touch here; and it is customary for all to make presents of arms and powder to the prince when he pays a visit on board, which he does to every one. When any ship touches here, it is surrounded by canoes, and the deck is crowded by natives of all ranks, from the high-born chief to the half naked slave. They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mohamedan religion; both being introduced by the Arabs. The colour of these two races of men is very different; the Arabs have not so deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with better features, and a more animated countenance. They consider a black streak under the eyes as ornamental, and this they make every day, with a brush dipt in a kind of ointment. The custom of chewing the betel-nut prevails here, as in most of the eastern countries. Their religion licenses a plurality of wives, and likewise concubines, of whom they are extremely jealous, and never allow any man to see them. The men are very temperate and abstemious, and attend the mosques three or four times a day. In general they appear to be a well-disposed people, and honest in their dealings, though there are among them, as in all other nations, some vitiously inclined; and theft is much practised by the lower class, notwithstanding the punishment of it is amputation of both hands. The climate promotes vegetation to such a degree as requires little toil, but that little is denied; so that, beyond oranges, bananas, pineapples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and purslain (all growing spontaneously) few vegetables are met with. The face of the country is picturesque and pleasing; lofty mountains, clothed to the very summits; deep and rugged valleys, adorned by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets; and groves extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea. The town of Joanna, where the king resides, is on the E side, close to the sea, at the foot of a very [illegible]gh hill, and contains about 300 houses. [illegible]etter kind of houses are built of [illegible] within a court-yard, have a portico to shield them from the sun, and one long lofty room to receive guests; the other apartments being sacred to the women. Lon. 44 48 E, lat. 12 14 S.

Hio, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wetter, 145 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 57 53 N.

Hiorring, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, 27 miles NNW of Alburg.

Hirschberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, famous for its mineral baths. In the neighbourhood are extensive bleaching-grounds, and next to Breslau it is the most considerable trading town in Silesia. It is seated on the Bober, 20 miles SW of Jauer. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Hirschfeld, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the Fulda, 35 miles S by E of Cassel. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Hirschorn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a castle; seated on the Neckar, eight miles E of Heidelberg.

Hirscholm, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a castle, 12 miles N of Copenhagen.

Hispaniola; see *Domingo, St.*

Hissar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi, seated near the river Surfoory, 112 miles WNW of Delhi. Lon. 75 40 E, lat. 29 5 N.

Hit, a town of Syria, near which is a spring of naphtha and bitumen. It stands on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the Euphrates, 100 miles W by S of Bagdad.

Hitchin, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a great trade in malt, 15 miles NNW of Hertford, and 34 NW of London.

Hithe, or *Hythe*, a borough in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, governed by a mayor, and has a small fort. Near it are the remains of Saltwood castle, now turned into a farm-house, barns, &c. Hithe had formerly four parishes, but now only one; and the harbour is choked up. It is 10 miles WSW of Dover, and 68 SE of London.

Hoai-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan, 320 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 112 34 E, lat. 35 6 N.

Hoai-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan; seated in a marsh, and enclosed by a triple wall. The suburbs extend to the

The [illegible] stone, wh[illegible]

distance of a league on each side of a canal, and form, at their extremity, a kind of port on the Hoan-ho. It is 415 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 118 47 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Hoang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Houquang; seated on the Kian-ku, 585 miles S of Peking. Lon. 114 27 E, lat. 38 50 N.

Hoan-ho, a large river of Asia, also called the Yellow River, from the quantity of clay which it devolves. Its sources are two lakes situate among the mountains of that part of Tartary known by the name of Koko-nor, in about 35 N lat. It pursues a NE direction to about 42 N lat. and after running due E it suddenly bends S, penetrating China to a latitude nearly parallel to its source, and then it pursues an easterly direction till it enters the Eastern ocean, 100 miles to the N of the mouth of the *Kian-ku*. Its course is estimated at 2000 miles. At 70 miles from the sea, where it is crossed by the great canal, the breadth is little more than a mile; but it is so rapid and shallow as to be scarcely navigable.

Hochberg, an ancient castle of Suabia, in Brisgau, which gives name to a marquisate, annexed to the margravate of Baden-Durlach. It is situate on a mountain, two miles NE of Emmendingen, which is the principal town.

Hochst, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, six miles W of Frankfort.

Hochstat, a town and castle of Bavaria, famous for a signal victory gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village three miles SW of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 17 miles WSW of Donawert.

Hochstat, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the river Aisch, 23 miles SSW of Bamberg.

Hoddesdon, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday, seated near the river Lea, four miles SE of Hertford, and 17 W by E of London.

Hodeida, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a harbour for small vessels, on the Red sea, 90 miles NNW of Mocha. Lon. 43 30 E, lat. 14 10 N.

Hoei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, famous for its tea, varnish, and japanned work, 625 miles S of Peking. Lon. 118 5 E, lat. 29 57 N.

Hoei-tchaou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tou, 1010 miles S of Peking. Lon. 113 5 E, lat. 23 1 N.

Hoekelun; see *Heukelum*.

Hoff, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, with manufactures of cotton, linen, and fine paper. The adjacent country has quarries of excellent marble. It stands on the Saale, 32 miles NNE of Bayreuth.

Hoff, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, with a great trade in wool, 23 miles NE of Olmutz.

Hogue, Cape la, the NW point of Normandy, near which admiral Rooke burnt 13 French men of war, in 1692. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 49 45 N.

Hohenberg, an ancient castle of Suabia, in a county of its name, situate near the source of the Neckar, 10 miles SE of Rothweil.

Hohenlinden, a town of Bavaria, near which the French gained a great victory over the Austrians in 1800. It is 22 miles E of Munich.

Hohenlohe, or *Holach*, a principality of Franconia, W of the margravate of Anspach, abounding in wine, corn, wood, and cattle. The castle of its ancient counts stood close by the village of Holach, near Uffenheim. The chief town is Ohringen.

Hohenmaut, a town of Bohemia, on the river Meyta, 13 miles E of Chrudim.

Hohenstein, an ancient castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which gives name to a county. It is situate on a mountain, at the foot of which is the village of Neustadt, five miles NNE of Nordhausen.

Hohentweil, a fortress of Suabia, surrounded by the county of Nellenburg. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French in 1800. It stands on a mountain, nine miles ENE of Schaffhausen.

Hohenzollern, a town of Suabia, in a principality of the same name, with a castle on a mountain, the seat of the ancient counts of Hohenzollern. It is seated on a branch of the Neckar, 16 miles S by W of Tubingen. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Hohnstein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Mulda, 11 miles NE of Zwickau.

Ho-kien, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli, situate between two rivers, 85 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 23 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Hola, a town of Iceland, at the mouth of a river, on the N coast. Lon. 19 20 W, lat. 65 40 N.

Holbeach, a town in Lincolnshire,

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with a market on Thursday, 12 miles S by E of Boston, and 109 N by E of London.

Holbeck, a seaport of Denmark, in Zealand, with a good harbour, from which great quantities of corn are exported. It is 30 miles W of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Holdsworthy, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between two branches of the Tamar, 43 miles W by N of Exeter and 214 W by S of London.

Holland, or *Dutch Netherlands*, a country of Europe, extending 150 miles from N to S and 100 from W to E; bounded on the W and N by the German ocean, E by Westphalia, and S by Liege and Brabant, or Belgium. It consists of seven provinces, namely Holland, Gelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overyssel, and Groningen; and what was called the Land of the Generality, or Dutch Brabant. They were lately styled the *United Provinces of the Netherlands*. This country was a part of that inhabited by the ancient Batavi: it is usually called Holland, from the name of the principal province; which signifies a hollow, or low country. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, Dommel, Waal, Yssel, Scheldt, and Vecht. Holland affords a striking proof, that persevering industry is capable of conquering every disadvantage of climate and situation. The air and water are nearly equally bad; the soil produces naturally scarcely any thing but turf; and the possession of this very soil is disputed by the ocean, which, rising considerably above the level of the land, is prevented from overflowing it, only by expensive dikes. Yet the labours of the Dutch have rendered this seemingly insignificant territory one of the richest spots in Europe, with respect to population and property. Among the most valuable natural productions of the country may be reckoned its excellent cattle; and large quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The principal revenue arises from the herring, cod, and whale fisheries; but these are not so considerable as formerly. The Dutch trade, though much reduced, is still considerable, and their country was, as it were, the universal warehouse of the commodities of every quarter of the globe. Their Asiatic possessions are the coasts of Java, the capital of which is Batavia, the seat of the governor-general of all their East India settlements; some settlements on the coasts of Sumatra, Malabar, and Coromandel; the greatest part of the Moluccas or Spice Islands; and settlements of factories in the island of Celebes, at Surat, and in the gulf of Persia. In Africa, the Dutch have the Cape of Good Hope, with several forts and factories in Guinea; in the W Indies, St. Eustatia, Saba, and Curacoa; and in S America, the colonies of Essequibo, Demerary, Surinam, and Berbice. But they have lost most of these in the present war. In Holland, the inland trade is greatly facilitated by canals, which pass in every direction, and equal the roads in other countries. By these canals and the Rhine, the inland trade with Germany is very considerable; and the most remarkable feature consists in the vast floats of timber, which arrive at Dort from Andernach, and other places on the Rhine. A great quantity of corn is also obtained by this inland trade, and the other branches of traffic are numerous; that the Rhine may be said to supply Holland with insular advantages, secure from the destructive inroads of maritime war. This country contains thousands of wind-mills for sawing timber, grinding corn, &c. and the number of its manufactures is astonishing; the chief of which are linen, pottery, painted tiles, tobacco-pipes, refined salt, snuff, leather, wax, oil, sugar, starch, paper, beside some of woollen, cotton, and silk. From the year 1579 to 1795, the Seven United Provinces may be considered as one political body; united for the preservation of the whole. In consequence of the Union (see *Netherlands*) the Seven Provinces guaranteed each other's rights; they made war and peace, levied taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but in to internal government, each province was independent. They sent deputies (chosen out of the provincial states) to the general assembly, called the states-general, which was invested with the supreme legislative power of the confederation. At the head of this government there has usually been a prince stadtholder, who exercised a considerable part of the executive power. After the death of William III (the fourth stadtholder) in 1660, this office was abolished by the states; but, in 1672, when Lewis XIV invaded Holland, the popular commotions compelled them to repeal the edict; to invest William III, prince of Orange, with the office, and to declare it hereditary. On his death, in 1708, it was again abolished: but, in 1745, some popular

commotions compelled the states to restore the rank to William IV, and again to declare it hereditary in his family. In 1787, a civil war commenced, and the stadtholder, William V, was deprived of the office of captain-general; but he was restored, the same year, by the interference of Great Britain and Prussia. When Holland, however, was rapidly overrun by the French in 1795, the stadtholder and his family were compelled to leave the country; and a convention was assembled to frame a constitution for the Seven Provinces and Dutch Brabant. The first plan they presented was rejected by the primary assemblies; another was drawn up, and accepted, in which the country was declared the Batavian Republic, governed by a directory of twelve members. The country was also divided into eight departments, which had names taken from rivers; but, in 1801, they were changed to the names of the seven provinces and Brabant. In 1806, Holland was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon Bonaparte, in favour of his brother Louis, who, in 1810, abdicated his crown on the 3d of July, and on the 9th Napoleon decreed Holland united to France. The Calvinist religion is the most prevalent, but all other sects are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital.

Holland, the most considerable of the provinces of the Dutch Netherlands, bounded on the S by Dutch Brabant and Zealand, W and N by the German ocean, and E by the Zuider Zee, Utrecht, and Gelderland. It is divided into South and North Holland; which last is also called West Friesland, to distinguish it from Friesland on the E side of the Zuider Zee. The Ye, or Wye, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuider Zee, seperates S Holland from N Holland. This province is not above 180 miles in circumference; but is so populous, that no country in Europe, of such a small extent, can equal it. The land is almost every where lower than the sea, and the water is kept out by dikes. It is crossed by the Rhine and Meuse, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, which are travelled on day and night, at a small expense. The pastures are so rich, that it has plenty of cattle, butter, and cheese, and the seas and rivers abound with fish. It has considerable linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships. The French effected, by the aid of a severe frost, the entire conquest of this province in 1795. Amsterdam is the capital.

Holland, a strong town of Prussia, in Oberland, near the river Weeske, 14 miles SSE of Elbing.

Holland, New, the largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent. It extends from 109 to 153 E lon. and from 21 to 39 S lat. or 2730 miles from W to E, and 1960 from N to S. When this vast island was first discovered is uncertain. In the beginning of the 17th century, the N and W coasts were traced by the Dutch; and what was deemed, till lately, the S extremity, was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the E and NE from 38 S, and ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. But the supposed S extremity, which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Diemen Land, was found, in 1798, to be an island, separated from New Holland by a channel 40 leagues wide. Different parts of the coast have been called by the names of the discoverers, &c. The eastern coast, called New South Wales, was taken possession of in his majesty's name by captain Cook, and now forms a part of the British dominions. See *Wales*, *New South*, and *Bass Strait*.

Hollodale, a river, of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Caithnesshire, and flows N into a bay of the North sea, forming for several miles, in the latter part of its course, the boundary between the two counties.

Holm, a town in Cumberland, sometimes called Holm-Abbey, from an abbey that formerly stood here. It is seated near the mouth of the Waver, 12 miles N of Cockermouth, and 310 NNW of London.

Holstebroe, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, situate on a shallow river which runs into the North sea. The principal trade is in corn, oxen, and horses. It is 24 miles W of Wiburg, and 68 N of Ripen.

Holstein, a duchy of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark. It is 200 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by Sleswick, E by the Baltic and the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg, S by the duchies of Bremen and Luneburg, and W by the German ocean. It is a fruitful country, and well seated for trade; having some considerable harbours, particularly those of Hamburg, Lubec, and Kiel; and from the latter

is a canal to the Eider, at Rensburg, by which there is a free navigation from the Baltic to the German ocean. The religion of the country is Lutheran.

Holston, a river of the United States, which rises in the Allegany mountains, in Virginia, and flows SSW into the state of Tennessee, where it takes a more westerly course to Knoxville, and 35 miles below that town is joined by the Clinch, when their united stream takes the name of Tennessee. The whole course is about 200 miles, and it is navigable for boats of 25 tons upward of 100 miles. On its banks are several iron-works; and the adjacent country abounds with iron ore, and has sundry lead mines.

Holt, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, and an excellent freeschool founded by sir John Gresham. It is 21 miles WNW of Norwich, and 119 NE of London.

Holt, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, governed by a mayor, though now a small place. The castle was demolished during the civil wars, in 1645. It is situate on the Dee, over which is an ancient bridge of ten arches, six miles ENE of Wrexham.

Holten, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, 11 miles SSE of Wesel.

Holy Cross, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, on the river Suir, 11 miles N of Cashel. It was once a considerable town, and has extensive remains of an abbey.

Holy Island, an island on the coast of the detached part of Durham, called Islandshire, eight miles SE of Berwick. It is three miles long and two broad; the soil rocky and full of stones; and at low water accessible by horses and carriages. It has a town called Kylo, and a castle on a high rock, under which is a commodious harbour, defended by a blockhouse. On this island are considerable remains of a stately monastery, called Lindisfarne, of which the celebrated St. Cuthbert was prior 12 years; and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed, with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester le Street, and afterward to Durham.

Holyhead, a seaport of Wales, in the isle of Anglesea, with a market on Saturday. It stands at the W extremity of the island, on a cape that is separated from the rest of the island by a narrow channel, over which is a bridge, and hence is called Holyhead Island. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, being the station of the packet-boats to and from that city, distant about 40 leagues. In the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fullers earth, and another of yellow. On Salt island, which forms one side of the harbour, is a lighthouse; and on the isle of Skerries, nine miles to the N, is another. Holyhead is 88 miles W by N of Chester, and 262 NW of London, Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Holywell, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Friday. From its vicinity to the mines, it is become the most flourishing town in the county. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity, at the foot of a hill. Beside the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring-head, and covered with a beautiful shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It stands near the estuary of the Dee, 10 miles E by N of St. Asaph, and 208 NE of London. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 54 13 N.

Holzapfel, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is situate on the Lahn, at the foot of a mountain, on which is the tower of an ancient castle, the original seat of the princes of Nassau, four miles NE of Nassau.

Holzmunden, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Wolfenbuttle, seated at the conflux of the Holz with the Weser, 28 miles NW of Gottingen.

Homburg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, and a glass manufacture, eight miles N of Frankfort.

Homburg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, with an iron forge and a glass manfacture, 20 miles S of Cassel.

Homburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 48 miles SE of Dusseldorf.

Homburg, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on a mountain, five miles N of Deux Ponts.

Ho-nan, a province of China, bounded on the N by Pe-tcheli and Chan-si, E by Kiang-si and Chan-tong, S by Hou-quang, and W by Chen-si. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tong-hoa, The middle Flower; being situate almost

in the centre of China. Beside Cai-fong, its capital, it contains seven cities of the first class, and 102 of the second and third.

Ho-nan, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Ho-nan, 360 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 112 9 E, lat. 34 44 N.

Honawera, or *Onore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated on an inlet of the sea, which spreads into a lake, and includes a number of islands. It was formerly a place of great commerce, but demolished by Tippoo after he had recovered it by the treaty of Mangalore. Here is now a custom-house, and a few shops, also some merchants, who live scattered near the banks of the lake, and sell rice, pepper, cocoa and betel-nuts, &c. to the trading vessels that come from Goa, Rajapura, and Bombay. It is 50 miles N by W of Kundapura, and 84 SSE of Goa.

Hondtschoote, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seven miles SE of Dunkirk.

Honduras, a province of New Spain, 490 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by a bay of its name, E by the Atlantic, S by Nicaragua, and W by Guatimala and Vera Paz. The country consists of mountains, valleys, and plains, watered by numerous rivers; and is exceedingly fertile. The vineyards bear thrice a year, and the soil in many parts yields three crops of maize; other productions are wheat, peas, cotton, wool, logwood, with excellent pastures, honey, wax, and provisions of all kinds. The bay of Honduras lies W of the Caribbean sea, between this province and the peninsula of Jucatan; and on its coasts great quantities of logwood are cut, chiefly by the English, who once possessed the NE part of the province, called the Mosquito Shore. Honduras was formerly one of the most populous countries in America, but at present, though so fertile, is almost a desert. The capital is Valladolid.

Honfleur, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados. The harbour is very capacious, at the mouth of the Seine; and its principal trade is in lace. It is eight miles N of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Honiton, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a church half a mile from the town, and a chapel within it; also a manufacture of broad lace. A fire happened here in 1747, which consumed three-fourths of the town; and another, in 1765, destroyed nearly 180 buildings. It is seated on the Otter, 16 miles E of Exeter, and 151 W by S of London.

Hoogly, a river of Hindoostan, formed by the two westernmost branches of the Ganges, named the Cossimbazar and Jellinghy, which unite at Nuddea. It flows by Hoogly, Chinsura, Chandernagore, and Calcutta, to the bay of Bengal, and is the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships.

Hoogly, a city of Hindoostan, in Bengal, now nearly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges of former greatness. In the beginning of the 18th century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on the river Hoogly, 25 miles N of Calcutta.

Hoogstraten, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 15 miles N of Herentals.

Horaidan, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 76 miles NW of Shiras.

Horb, a town of Suabia, with a considerable trade in woollen goods, seated on the Neckar, 21 miles WSW of Tubingen.

Horeb, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, a little to the W of that of Sinai. On this mount GOD appeared to Moses in the burning bush; and at its foot Moses struck the rock, and drew water to assuage the people's thirst. Here are two or three fine springs, and a great number of fruit-trees.

Horn, or *Hoorn*, a seaport of N Holland, with a good harbour. It has a trade in cattle, butter, and cheese; the herring fishery is also considerable, and many ships of war and merchant-vessels are built here. It was in the possession of the English, for a short time, in 1799. It is seated on the W side of the Zuider Zee, 20 miles NNE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Horn, a town of Austria, with a trade in beer made of oats, seated on the Tiffer, 48 miles WNW of Vienna.

Horn, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, three miles WNW of Ruremonde.

Horn, Cape, the most southern extremity of S America, forming part of Hermite island, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 68 13 W, lat. 55 58 S.

Hornachos, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, near the river Malachel, 30 miles SSE of Merida.

Hornbach, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux

Ponts; seated on the river Horn, five miles S of Deux Ponts.

Hornberg, a town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, with a fortress on a mountain; seated on the Gutlash, 12 miles NW of Rothweil.

Hornburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, situate on the Ilse, eight miles S of Wolfenbuttle.

Hornby, a village in Lancashire, on the river Loyne, 10 miles NE of Lancaster. Here is a cotton manufacture, and a market every alternate Tuesday for cattle.

Horncastle, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It was a Roman station, and part of the wall of the castle is still remaining. It is seated on the Bane, 20 miles E of Lincoln, and 136 N of London.

Hornsey, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. Near it is a mere, two miles long and one broad, famous for its pike and eels. Hornsey is 40 miles E of York, and 190 N of London.

Horsens, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, with manufactures of woollen goods, and a considerable trade. It is seated at the end of a bay, which opens into the Categat, 20 miles SSW of Arhusen. Lon. 9 40 E, lat 55 57 N.

Horsham, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, noted for fine poultry. Here is the county gaol, and the spring assizes are held here. It is seated on the Arun, 36 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 8 N.

Hortsmar, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a castle, and a collegiate church; seated on an eminence, 25 miles NW of Munster.

Hostimuri, a town of New Spain, in Sonora, surrounded by considerable mines, 150 miles S by W of Arispe.

Hottentots, Country of the, a large region in the S extremity of Africa, extending N by W, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange river, and from that cape, in an E and direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish river, which parts it from Caffraria. It lies between the tropic of Capricorn and 35 S lat. and is bounded on the W, S and E by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian oceans, and on the N by regions very little, if at all, explored. The Hottentots are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is, the smallness of their hands and feet, compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, resembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree. There are not such thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negros, the Caffrees, and the Mosambiques; and their mouth is of the middling size, with the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair, more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negros. With respect to shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. Not only the men, but the women also are clothed with sheep-skins; the wool being worn outward in summer, and inward in winter. They wear one skin over their shoulders, the ends of it crossing each other before, and leaving their neck bare; another is fastened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They besmear their bodies all over with fat, in which a little soot is mixed; and they are likewise perfumed with a rank and aromatic powder of herbs. They are excellent swimmers and divers, and practise bathing several times in the day. The women braid or plait their hair as an additional elegance, and adorn themselves with necklaces of shells. They seldom content themselves with one covering, but almost always have two, and very often three. The outermost is the largest, finest, and most showy, and frequently adorned with glass beads strung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded, and seldom wear any shoes. Neither their ears nor nose are adorned with any pendent ornaments; but the nose is sometimes marked with a black streak of soot, or with a large spot of red lead; of which latter, on high days, they likewise put a little on their cheeks. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs, chiefly made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; but rings of iron, copper, or brass, of the size of a goose-quill, are considered more genteel. Girls are not allowed to use any rings till they are marriageable. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering pastoral life. They are merely huts, resembling a round beehive, from 18 to 24 feet in diameter, and so low that a middle sized man cannot stand upright in them. But neither the lowness of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be considered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in stooping and crawling on all-fours, and who is more inclined to lie down than stand. The fire-place is in the middle,

and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The order of these huts in a craal, or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. Such are the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1778, lieutenant Paterson visited a Hottentot village in Little Nimiqua Land, in the NW part of the country: it consisted of 19 huts and about 150 inhabitants. The ensign of authority, worn by their chief, was a cane with a brass top, given to him by the Dutch E India Company. The Hottentots amused them, part of the night, with music and dancing: their visitors, in return, treated them with tobacco and dacka, or hemp leaves, which they prefer even to tobacco. Their music was produced from flutes, made of the bark of trees, of different sizes. The men form themselves into a circle, with their flutes; and the women dance round them. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Bosjesmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, NE of the Cape, and are enemies to the pastoral life: they live by hunting and plunder, and never keep any animal alive for the space of one night. On this account they render themselves odious to the planters, and are pursued and extirminated like wild beasts; or made slaves of when taken alive. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, shot from a small bow; and they will hit a mark, with a tolerable degree of certainty, at the distance of 100 paces. Their habitations are not more agreeable than their manners and maxims; bushes and clefts in rocks serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of these savages are entirely naked; but some of them cover their body with the skin of any sort of animal, great or small, from the shoulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till it falls off in rags. Being ignorant of agriculture they wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw; also caterpillars, termites, locusts, grasshoppers, snakes, and spiders. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange river, were observed by lieutenant Paterson, in his journey to the NW in 1799. Their huts were loftier, and thatched with grass, and were furnished with stools made of the back-bones of the grampus. Their mode of living is in the highest degree wretched, and they are apparently the most dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dress is composed of the skins of seals and jackals, the flesh of which they eat. When a grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist upon it as long as any part remains. They smear their skin with the oil, the odour of which is so powerful, that their approach may be perceived some time before they appear in view. They carry their water in the shells of ostriches eggs, and the bladders of seals, which they shoot with arrows. To the N of the country of the Bosjesmans, and on the banks of Orange river, are another tribe called Koras, who may be reckoned to rank higher than any of the other Hottentots known in the S of Africa. Their features are of a superior cast; they are more cleanly in their appearance, and neater in their dress and domestic utensils; their huts are also constructed with greater care, and with a view of being more durable. They seem to be a mixed breed, between the Hottentot and Caffre. They appear to have no knowledge of agriculture, but are particularly attentive to their horned cattle, sheep, and goats, which they train in habits of strict subordination and command. With respect to the Hottentots, in general, none of them seem to have any religion, nor do they appear willing to receive any instruction. All of them, however, have the firmest opinion of the power of magic; whence it might be inferred that they believe in an evil being; but they pay no religious worship to him, though from this source they derive all the evils that happen: and among these, they reckon cold, rain, and thunder. They seem to have some idea of a future state, as they reproach their friends, when dead, with leaving them so soon; and admonish them to behave henceforth more properly. The country possessed by the Dutch is considerable; extending from the Cape of Good Hope, N to lat. 30, and E to the Great Fish river, about 550 miles in length and 230 in breadth. The whole is naturally barren and mountainous: but the industrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it produces not only a sufficiency of all the necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of all the European ships that touch at the Cape. The Dutch consider the year as divided into two seasons, which they term monsoons; the wet monsoon, or winter, be-

gins in March; and the dry one, or summer, in September. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in large herds; buffalos; camelopardilises; the gemsboch, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs, will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal rather larger than a deer, of a mouse colour, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quacha, a species of zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep, and a peculiar species of sheep covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus, or river-horse, is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures; ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a specious of gregarious bird: these latter build their curious nest in the mimosa tree, where they form a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other, and containing under its roof several hundred birds. Among the insects are a species of termites, which do no injury to wood as in the E Indies, but, by raising a number of hills, they impede the progress of vegetation. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds.

Houat, an island of France, between that of Belleisle and the continent. It is 10 miles in circumference, and defended by a fort. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 47 26 N.

Houdain, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, six miles S of Bethune.

Houdan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 21 miles W of Versailles.

Hounslow, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, situate on the edge of a heath of the same name, on which are some gunpowder mills, 10 miles W by S of London.

Hou-quang, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire, and is divided into two parts, the N and S, by the river Kian-ku. It is a flat, open country, watered by lakes, canals, and rivers; and has plenty of wild fowl and cattle. The soil is remarkably fertile; gold is found in the sands of the rivers; and there is such a variety of all sorts of commodities, that it is called by the Chinese, the storehouse of the empire. It contains 15 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. Vout-chang is the capital.

Hourn, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, extending 20 miles inland from the sound of Skye.

Houssa, a town of Negroland, capital of a country of the same name, extending along the N side of the Niger. It is 200 miles E of Tombuctoo. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 16 10 N.

Hou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Tchekiang. The quantity of silk manufactured here is almost incredible, and it is the chief place for making writing pencils. It stands near a large lake, called Tai, 110 miles SE of Nan-king. Lon. 120 15 E, lat. 30 55 N.

Howden, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It gives name to a small district called Howdenshire. The bishops of Durham had formerly a palace here, but what remains of it is now occupied as a farmhouse. Here is a large church, like a cathedral, part of which is in ruins. It is seated near the Ouse, 20 miles SSE of York, and 179 N by W of London.

Howe, Cape, the promontory at the SE end of New Holland. Lon. 150 2 E, lat. 37 32 S.

Howth, a village of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, nine miles E by N of Dublin. It stands on a peninsula, which forms the N point of Dublin bay, and on a promontory is a lighthouse.

Hoxter, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Corvey, seated on the Weser, 23 miles E by N of Paderborn.

Hoy, one of the Orkney islands, between the island of Pomona and the coast of Caithnesshire. It is 10 miles long and three broad. Here is a stupendous rock, called the Beary; and on the W coast is a great conic hill, called Hoy Head, which is a seamark. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 58 46 N.

Hoya, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Weser, 37 miles NW of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 47 N.

Hoyer, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slesvick, celebrated for its oyster fishery, four miles W of Tondern.

Hoyerswerdd, a town and castle of Lusatia, on the river Elster, 17 miles NNW of Bautzen.

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Hoym, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the Godel, at its junction with the Selke, seven miles E of Quedlinburg.

Hradisch, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, which produces excellent wine. It is a frontier fortress toward Hungary, and stands on an island in the river Moraw, 30 miles SSE of Olmutz. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Huaheine, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite. It is 21 miles in compass, and has a commodious harbour, called Owharre bay, on the W coast. Lon. 151 8 W, lat. 16 44 S.

Hubert, St. a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a celebrated abbey, seated in the forest of Ardennes, on the rivulet Homme, 14 miles W of Bastogne.

Hubertsberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a magnificent hunting-seat, built by Augustus III, then electoral prince. A peace was concluded here between the kings of Prussia and Poland, and the empress queen. It is 22 miles E of Leipsic.

Huddersfield, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here is a large circular hall, in which narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres, &c. manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, are weekly exposed to sale. It stands on the Colne, three miles from the Calder, from which it has a canal to Ashton-under-Line. It is 42 miles SW of York, and 189 NNW of London.

Hudson, a river of the United States, which passes its whole course of 250 miles in the state of New York. It rises between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, flows S by Lausenburg, Albany, and Hudson, and enters the Atlantic ocean at New York. It is navigable for ships to Hudson, and for sloops to Albany.

Hudson, a city of New York, in Columbia county. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles; and the houses are supplied with water brought in pipes from a spring two miles distant. The trade is considerable, and vessels of the largest size can load here. It is seated on an eminence, on the E side of Hudson river, 30 miles S of Albany, and 120 N of New York. Lon. 73 56 W, lat. 42 16 N.

Hudson Bay, a bay of N America, lying between 53 and 69 N latitude, discovered in 1610 by captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching after a NW passage to the Pacific ocean, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Asia. Other attempts toward a discovery of that passage have been since made, but without effect. The entrance of this bay, from the ocean, is between Resolution Isle on the N, and the Labrador coast on the S, forming the E extremity of the strait, distinguished by the name of its great discoverer. This bay communicates on the N, by two straits, with Baffin bay; on the E side it is bordered by Labrador, on the SW by New S Wales, and on the W by New N Wales. These countries, included under the name of New Britain, abound with animals whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. The natives are called Esquimaux, and northern Indians; and are materially different from all the southern tribes. In 1670, a charter, was granted to a company, for the exclusive trade to this bay. This company possess three forts, on the S coast of James bay, by which name the S part of Hudson bay is distinguished; these factories are called Rupert, Moose, and Albany, but the former has been abandoned. On the W side of Hudson bay, up Hayes river, is a factory called Flamborough: and to the N of this is York Fort and Prince of Wales Fort. In December 1770, Mr. Hearne, in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, set out from Prince of Wales Fort to explore a river that the Esquimaux, who came to the company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge; and which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-mine River. Under the convoy of those Indians, in 1771, he arrived at this river, and traced it till he came in sight of the Arctic ocean, finding it encumbered with shoals and a bar at its mouth, which is in lon. 119 W, lat. 72 N. In 1789, Mr. Mackenzie, another officer of the company, explored the country still more to the westward; and entering a river (now called after his name) which is the outlet of the Slave-lake, he traced it to its mouth in the Arctic ocean, where it forms a wide estuary in lon. 135 W, lat. 71 N.

Hudwiksvaald, a seaport of Sweden, the chief town of Helsingia, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Bothnia. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade in timber, flax, linen, butter, fish, &c. It is 185 miles N by W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 46 E, lat. 62 6 N.

Hue, or *Huefo*, the capital of Cochinchina, with a royal palace. The inha-

bitants blacken their teeth, thinking it a shame to have them white, like dogs. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river, 20 miles from its mouth, in the China sea. Lon. 107 25 E, lat. 16 25 N.

Huelva, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the mouths of the Odiel and Tinto, 53 miles W of Seville.

Huen, an island in the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Sweden, and nine SSE of Elsinore. It is six miles in circumference, and was ceded by the Danes to the Swedes, in 1658. It has one scattered village; and here was the observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. See *Uraniburg*.

Huesca, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the Issuela, 35 miles NE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 42 8 N.

Huescar, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, 42 miles NE of Guadix.

Huessen, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, seated on the Rhine, seven miles NE of Nimeguen.

Hueta; see *Gueta*.

Huetinberg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 29 miles NNE of Clagenfurt.

Huffingen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, four miles, NNW of Furstenburg.

Hughesburg; see *Catawessy*.

Huilquilemu, an inland province of Chili, lying between Puchacay and the Andes. It is rich in gold dust, and produces an excellent muscadel wine. The capital is Estanzia del Rei.

Hultschin, a town of Silesia, near the river Oppa, 13 miles E of Troppau.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, a borough and seaport in E Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It was built by Edward I, who called it Kingston, and is seated on the W side of the river Hull (over which is a modern stone bridge) near its entrance into the Humber. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has two parish churches. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 27,616. It is fortified, and was the first town that shut its gates against Charles I. The commerce of this place is considerable, and it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. Beside its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also to the Trent, and all its branches; that it has the import and export trade of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. The harbour is artificial; and here are docks for building and repairing ships. Among the public buildings are the Trinity-house, for the relief of seamen and their widows, an armoury, a naval storehouse, a custom-house, and an exchange. Hull is 37 miles SE of York, and 190 N of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 53 45 N.

Hulledypura, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated in a plain of rice-ground, to the E of a considerable creek, which runs N from the entrance into Honawera lake, 54 miles N by W of Kundapura.

Hulpen, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 miles SE of Brussels.

Halst, a town of the Netherlands, in the late Dutch Flanders, strong by its situation and fortifications. It was shamefully surrendered to the French in 1747, and taken by them in 1794. It is seated on a plain, which may be overflowed, and on a canal that communicates with the Scheldt, 15 miles WNW of Antwerp.

Humber, a river formed by the junction of the Trent and Ouse. It is a large estuary, which divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and enters the German ocean, at Spurn Head.

Hummelstown, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphine county, on the S side of the Swetara, which runs into the Susquehanna, 10 miles E by N of Harrisburg, and 110 N of Washington.

Hummock, a small island in the Indian ocean, 16 miles S of Mindanao. Lon. 125 12 E, lat. 5 27 N.

Hundsmarck, a town of Germany, in Stiria, near the river Muehr, 13 miles W by S of Judenburg.

Hunefeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, with a collegiate church, 10 miles N of Fulda.

Hungary, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Poland and Silesia, W by Moravia, Austria, and Stiria, S by Sclavonia and Servia, and E by Walachia and Transylvania. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to these may be added the Bannat of Temeswar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary in 1778. Hungary formerly included Transylvania, Sclavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, and Walachia. The principal rivers are the Danube, Save, Drave, Tresse, Marosh, Raab, and Waag. The air is unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and fens; but it abounds in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tockay, is excellent. There are mines

of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and also of opal, at Czerweniza, which gem is peculiar to this country. There is such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well shaped, generous and brave, but haughty and revengeful; and are estimated at seven millions. The trade principally consists in cattle, hogs, sheep, flour, wheat, rye, wool, and wine; and these are almost wholly sent to the Austrian provinces. The kingdom of Hungary can easily raise an army of 100,000 men. The horsemen are called Hussars, and the foot Heydukes. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German and the other Hungarian; and the language is a dialect of the Sclavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is popery, though there are a great number of protestants. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks were in possession of it, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper.

Hungen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and county of Solms-Braunfels, 14 miles SE of Wetzlar.

Hungerford, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a good trade by its canal navigation. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, granted it a charter by the gift of a brass bugle horn, which is blown annually for the inhabitants to elect the constable, who is the chief officer. It is seated on the Kennet, 22 miles SSW of Abingdon, and 64 W of London.

Huningen, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the Rhine, two miles N of Basel, and 14 E of Altkirch.

Hunmanby, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 34 miles NE of York, and 209 N of London.

Huntingdon, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, Long Island, situate on a bay, in the sound, 38 miles E by N of New York.

Huntingdon, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a mountainous county of the same name, which abounds with limestone, iron, and lead. It is situate on the Juniatta, at the mouth of Standing Stone creek, 75 miles WSW of Lewistown. Lon. 78 13 W, lat. 40 22 N.

Huntingdon, a borough and the capital of Huntingdonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a great trade in corn. It was once a large place, said to have had 15 churches, which are now reduced to two; and there are the cemeteries of two other parishes, in one of which is an ancient steeple. On an eminence near the town stood a castle, erected by Edward the elder. Huntingdon is the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. It is seated on a rising ground, on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge to Godmanchester, 16 miles WNW of Cambridge, and 59 N by W of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 17 N.

Huntingdonshire, a county of England, 25 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the NW and N by Northamptonshire, E by Cambridgeshire, and SW by Bedfordshire. It contains 240,000 acres; is divided into four hundreds, and 78 parishes; and has six market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 37,568, and it sends four members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. The SE part consists of beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods; and the upland part was anciently a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting. The NE part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage; and even large crops of corn. In the midst of them are some shallow pools, abounding with fish; and a lake six miles long and three broad, called Whittlesea-mere. The chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheese; and it fattens abundance of cattle.

Huntley, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a manufacture of linen cloth; seated on the Bogie, near its conflux with the Deveron, 35 miles NW of Aberdeen.

Huntspill, a town in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the Parret, in Bridgewater bay, seven miles N of Bridgewater, and 143 W by S of London.

Huntsville, a town of N Carolina, on Yadkin river, 30 miles N of Salisbury, and 90 W of Hillsborough.

Hurdwar, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the country. It is 100 miles W by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 23 E, lat. 29 53 N.

Huron, a lake of N America, which lies between 80 and 85 W lon. and 42 and 46 N lat. It has a communication with Lake Michigan, to the W, by the strait of Michilimakinac; with Lake Superior to the NW, by the strait of St. Mary; and with Lake Erie to the E, by the strait of Detroit. Its shape is nearly

triangular, 800 miles in circumference. On the N side is a chain of islands 150 miles long, called Manitoualin by the Indians, who consider them as sacred. On the SW side is Saguina Bay, extending 45 miles into the country of the United States; and a little more to the NW is Thunder Bay, so called from the frequent thunder that is heard there. At the entrance of the strait of St. Mary is the island of St. Joseph, about 75 miles in circumference, on the S extremity of which is a handsome fort, belonging to the British government. The Chippoway Indians live scattered around this lake; and on its banks are found great quantities of sand cherries.

Hurst Castle, a fortress in Hampshire, four miles S of Lymington. It stands on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots two miles into the sea toward the isle of Wight, from which it is distant one mile. In this castle Charles I was confined previously to his being brought to trial. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Hus, or *Husu*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, the see of a Greek bishop. Here Peter the great made peace with the Turks. It is situate on the Pruth, 70 miles SW of Bender. Lon. 28 34 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Hussingabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, but on the S side of the Nerbudda, and the frontiers of Nagpour, the eastern division of the Mahratta empire. It is 240 miles NW of Nagpour. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 22 42 N.

Husum, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, opposite the island of Nordstrand. It has a trade in horses and oxen, and manufactures of leather, cotton, and linen. It stands on the river Ow, near the German ocean, 20 miles W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 54 36 N.

Hutnagy, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Visapour, 30 miles SSW of Visapour. Lon. 75 6 E, lat. 17 5 N.

Hutwil, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 16 miles NE of Bern.

Huy, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with many paper mills, and iron founderies. The confederates retook it in 1704, and the Dutch retained it till 1718, when they demolished the fortifications, and surrendered it to the bishop. It is seated on the Maese, 15 miles WSW of Liege.

Hydra, an island in the Archipelago, 19 miles long and three broad, lying between the gulf of Napoli and the island of Thermia. Though mountainous and without a stream of water, it is the residence of a numerous Greek colony, who are governed by one of their own members, and pay a fixed annual tribute to the Porte. Their commerce extending from Odessa in the Black sea to every part of the Mediterranean, and even to America, they are now become more civilized and polished than their neighbours. The chief town is of the same name, and one of the most considerable in the Archipelago, with a good harbour on the NW coast. Lon. 23 13 E, lat. 37 21 N.

Hydrabad, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Golconda, and the metropolis of the Deccan. It is surrounded by walls with towers, and supposed to contain upward of 100,000 inhabitants. The suburbs, which are very large, are occupied by merchants and tradesmen. It stands in a plain, on a river that runs into the Kistna, 310 miles NNW of Madras. Lon. 78 52 E, lat. 17 16 N.

Hydrabad, a fort of Hindoostan, in the province of Sindy, and the usual residence of the prince of Sindy; situate near the Indus, six miles E of Nusserpour, and 62 NE of Tatta.

Hypolite, St. a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the Vidourle, near its source, 12 miles SW of Alais.

Hypolite, St. a town of France, in the department of Doubs, on the river Doubs, 40 miles E by N of Besançon.

I. J.

Jablunkau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Teschen, with a fort near it, which defends a defile toward Hungary. It is seated on the river Elsa, between high mountains, 12 miles SSE of Teschen.

Jaca, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and a bishop's see, with a fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jaca, which are a part of the Pyrenees, 52 miles N by E of Saragossa. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 42 28 N.

Jaci d'Aquila, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 10 miles NNE of Catania.

Jacksonsborough, a town of S Carolina, on the E side of the Edisto, 45 miles W of Charleston.

Jaen, a fortified city of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruit and very fine silk,

at the foot of a mountain, on the river Guadalbullon, 60 miles E by S of Cordova. Lon. 3 37 W, lat. 37 38 N.

Jaffa, a town of Syria, in Palestine, formerly a celebrated city, called Joppa, but entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur, being laid waste in the time of the crusades. It is situate near the Mediterranean, on an eminence in the form of a sugar-loaf, on the summit of which is a small citadel; and the houses distributed along the side appear rising above each other, like the seats of an amphitheatre. The bottom of the hill is surrounded by a wall, with battlements; and it is environed by gardens, which produce lemons, oranges, and citrons of a prodigious size. The road is defended by a castle, on a rock; and the harbour is now too shallow to admit large vessels. The principal commerce is in grain, particularly rice from Egypt. In 1799, it was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, with some difficulty and much bloodshed; but they held possession forty days only. According to sir Richard Wilson, the conquest was followed by the massacre of 3800 prisoners; and that 580 French soldiers, sick in the hospital, were poisoned with opium by the command of their general. It is 35 miles SSW of Acre. Lon. 35 10 E, lat. 32 5 N.

Jaffierabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, 40 miles NNE of Aurungabad, and 60 S of Burhanpour.

Jaffrabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, near the mouth of a river, noted for large oysters, 37 miles ENE of Diu.

Jafnapatam, a seaport of Ceylon, whence are exported great quantities of tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658; and it was taken by the English in 1795. It stands at the N end of the island, 100 miles N of Candy. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 9 45 N.

Jagarnaut, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa. Here is a famous pagoda, one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration, and an excellent seamark. It stands on the bay of Bengal, 18 miles S of Cattack. Lon. 86 6 E, lat. 19 50 N.

Jagerndorf, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name; seated on the Oppa, 22 miles NW of Troppau. Lon. 17 44 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Jagerstorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, 12 miles NW of Darmstadt.

Jaghire, a district of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, subject to the English E India Company. It extends 108 miles along the coast from Alemparve on the S to Lake Pullicate on the N, and is 47 miles inland in the widest part. Madras is the chief place.

Jago, St. the largest and most fertile of the Cape Verd islands, 10 miles long and five broad. It abounds with high barren mountains; and the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are beeves, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and monkeys. Here are fowls and birds of almost all sorts; and maize, plantains, bananas, pompions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pineapples, cocoa-nuts, guaves, tao apples, and sugar-canes. It has also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. Ribeira Grande is the capital, but the governor resides at Porto Praya.

Jago, St. the capital of Chili, and an archbishop's see, with a royal audience and a royal university. Besides the cathedral, there are three parish churches, ten monasteries, and seven nunneries. The streets are 36 feet wide, and intersect each other at right angles. The great square is 450 feet on each side, and in the middle is a handsome fountain of bronze. The inhabitants, upward of 46,000, are native Americans and Spaniards, and it is the centre of all the commerce of Chili. Here are several canals, and a dike, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It is seated in a beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Andes, on the S side of the Mapocho, over which is a beautiful bridge that connects the city with the suburbs. Lon. 70 5 W, lat. 33 20 S.

Jago, St. a town of Mexico, capital of Veragua. It has an elegant hospital, and stands in a fertile country, which produces maize, plantains, &c. and abundance of cattle. It is 130 miles SW of Porto Bello. Lon. 81 22 W, lat. 8 28 N.

Jago, St. a fortified seaport on the S coast of Cuba, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour. In 1820 it was nearly swallowed up by an earthquake. It is situate on a bay, about six miles from the sea. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 20 [illegible].

Jago, St. a river of New Spain, in Guadalajara, which issues from the NE part of the lake Chapala, flows by the city of Guadalajara, and enters the Pacific ocean at St. Blas.

Jago, St. a great river of St. Domin-

go, called by Columbus the Gold River. It rises near the centre of the island, flows through a long extent of plains and tobacco lands, and enters the sea on the confines of Monte Christo.

Jago de los Cavalleros, St. a city of St. Domingo, the next in size to the capital. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. It stands in a fertile soil, on the river St. Jago, 70 miles from its mouth, and 90 NNW of St. Domingo. Lon. 70 38 W, lat. 19 22 N.

Jago de Compestella, St. see *Compostella.*

Jago del Estero, St. the capital of Tucuman, and a bishop's see. The vicinity produces plenty of wheat, rice, barley, fruit of all sorts, particularly figs and raisins. It is seated on the Dulce, 560 miles NNW of Buenos Ayres. Lon. 65 10 W, lat. 28 0 S.

Jago de Nexapa, St. a town of New Spain, in Guaxaca, situate in the valley of Nexapa, 65 miles ESE of Guaxaca.

Jago de los Valles, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Panuco, on the river Panuco, 170 miles N by E of Mexico. Lon. 99 56 W, lat. 22 30 N.

Jago de la Vega, St. or *Spanishtown*, a town of Jamaica, where the legislative assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Cobre, 16 miles WNW of Kingston.

Jagodina, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, seated on the Morava, 70 miles SSE of Belgrade.

Jaicza, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, with a strong citadel, seated on the Plena, 56 miles NE of Serai.

Jakutskoi; see *Yakutsk.*

Jalalabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cabul, situate on the Kameh, 60 miles ESE of Cabul.

Jallindar, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the country of Lahore. It is 80 miles NNW by S of Lahore. Lon. 74 18 E, lat. 30 50 N.

Jalonitsa, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on a river of the same name, 95 miles SW of Ismael.

Jalowi, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere, situate on a mountain difficult of access, 85 miles WNW of Chittore. Lon. 75 40 E, lat. 25 35 N.

Jamagorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, with a strong fort, seated on the Jama, 12 miles NE of Narva.

Jamaica, an island of the W Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1494. It lies 30 leagues W of Hispaniola, nearly the same distance S of Cuba, and is of an oval figure, 170 miles long and 60 broad. It is divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall; and contains upward of 4,000,000 acres. A ridge of hills runs lengthwise from E to W, whence numerous rivers take their rise on both sides; and though none of them are navigable, even for barges, yet the sugars are carried upon many of them in canoes from the inland plantations to the seaside: some of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Cobre and Pedra. The mountains, and a great part of the island, are covered with many different kinds of trees; such as lignum vitæ, cedar, mahogany, &c. always green. In the valleys are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. But to balance this, there are alligators in the rivers; guinaoes and galliwasps in the fens and marshes; and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. About nine in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the easterly breeze did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are deemed unwholesome, especially to new comers. The months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are the most frequent; and there is lightning almost every night. Not above a third part of the island is inhabited, for the plantations are along the coasts. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their corn, and which the Spaniards made use of for breeding their cattle. The best houses are generally built low, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the Negros huts, made of reeds, will hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots; but, in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from Otaheite, and introduced into the different plantations. Hogs and sheep are plentiful; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the Negros have herrings and

salt-fish. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimenta, cocoa, coffee, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. It has some tobacco, but not good, and used only by the Negros, who can scarcely live without it; also maize, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, prickly-pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other sorts. The first settlement on this island was made in 1509, by the Spaniards, who were cruel to the natives; but none of their bloody settlements supported themselves, except that of St. Jago de la Vega. This island was taken by the English in 1655, and is now the most valuable of their W India colonies. The number of white inhabitants in 1787 was 30,000, free blacks 10,000, Maroons 1400, and slaves 250,000. The value of the slaves, the landed property, and buildings to which they are appurtenant, and that of the vessels employed in trade, is estimated at 39 millions sterling. The government of Jamaica is one of the richest places, next to that of Ireland, in the disposal of the crown; the standing salary is 2500l. and the assembly commonly vote as much more to the governor, which, with other perquisites, make it little less than 10,000l. a year. In June 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled till March 1796. St. Jago de la Vega is the seat of government, but Kingston is the capital.

Jamaica, a town of New York, chief of Queens county, Long Island, with three churches, 12 miles E by S of New York.

Jamalabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, with a fort on the summit of an immense rock, which is only accessible by one narrow way. The town stands on the banks of a river, 30 miles ENE of Mangalore.

Jamama, a town of Arabia, capital of a district of the same name, lying W of the province of Bahrin. It is seated on the river Astan, 140 miles SW of Lachsa. Lon. 46 8 E, lat. 25 5 N.

Jambi, the capital of a small kingdom on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. The town is large, and situate inland, on a river navigable for boats, 160 miles N by E of Bencoolen. Lon. 102 45 E, lat. 1 22 S.

Jambo, a town of Arabia Deserta, with a good harbour, on the Red sea, 85 miles SSW of Medina. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 24 5 N.

James, a river of Virginia, which rises on the W side of the Blue ridge of the Allegany mountains, and flowing E through the state, enters Chesapeak bay, near Hampton.

James, St. a town of S Carolina, on the S side of the Santee, 24 miles from its mouth, and 44 N by E of Charleston.

James Bay; see *Hudson Bay*.

James Island, an island of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, and three miles from its nearest shore. Here the English have a fort and factory. Lon. 16 0 W, lat. 13 15 N.

James Island, an island of S Carolina, on the S side of Charleston harbour, opposite Charleston.

Jamestown, a town of Virginia, seated in a peninsula, on the N side of James river, eight miles SSW of Williamsburg.

Jamestown, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the Shannon, five miles S by E of Carrick, and 84 WNW of Dublin.

James, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 12 miles S of Stenay.

Jamsio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen, 32 miles W of Carlscrona.

Janna, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the N by Macedonia, E by the Archipelago, S by Livadia, and W by Albania. It is the Thessaly of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital.

Janna, a town of European Turkey, in the province of the same name, 62 miles W of Larissa. Lon. 21 36 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Janowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Bradawke, 28 miles SSW of Pilsen.

Janville, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 20 miles SE of Chartres.

Jao-tcheou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, near its entrance into the lake Poyang, 40 miles NE of Nan-tchang.

Japan, an empire in the most eastern part of Asia, extending from lon. 131 to 142 E, and from lat. 30 to 41 N. It is composed of several islands, the principal and most northerly of which is Niphon. The whole empire is divided

into seven principal districts, which are subdivided into 70 provinces; and the population is, in proportion to extent, deemed equal to that of China. It is the richest country in the world for gold; there are also rich silver mines, and fine copper is the main source of the wealth of many provinces. It produces a great deal of rice, which is reaped in September; and millet, wheat, and barley, which are cropped in May. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. The rocks and most barren places produce a variety of fruits, plants, and roots. The woods and forests, and long ridges of mountains, with which the country is intersected, produce good pasturage, and are stocked with deer, oxen, buffaloes, hogs, and a few horses; but there are no sheep nor goats. Here are large quantities of fine porcelain, silk, and skins, as also red pearls, which are not in less esteem than the white. The Japanese are of a yellowish complexion all over; their heads are in general large, their necks short, and their hair black, thick, and shining, from the use they make of oils; their eyes are small, of a dark brown colour and sunk deep in the head, and the eyelids form in the great angle of the eye a deep furrow, which discriminates them from other nations; their eyebrows are also placed somewhat higher; and their noses, though not flat, are thick and short. They are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. Their common drinks are all hot; they uncover the feet out of respect, are fond of black teeth, and get on horseback on the left side. Their houses are of wood, coloured white, and never exceed two stories in height; and the interior is divided into apartments at pleasure, by moveable partitions sliding in grooves. They have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but sit and lie on carpets and mats, the meal being served apart to each in a basin of porcelain, or on a square salver of japanned wood. Their food consists almost entirely of fish, fowl, eggs, and vegetables. The dress consists of trowsers, and a loose robe of silk or cotton fastened by a girdle; the number being increased according to the coldness of the weather: stockings are not used; and the shoes are commonly of rice straw. The men shave the head from the brow to the nape, and the hair on the sides is turned up and fastened at the crown, which forms the common covering of the head; but conical hats made of grass are worn on journeys. They have a language so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them; and they have several schools at different places, in which are taught arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their arts and manufactures even surpass those of Europe. They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. The Japanese are naturally good soldiers, and skilful at shooting with a bow: however, as they inhabit islands, they are seldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication is forbidden, except with the Chinese and Dutch; and with them only at the port of Nangasaki. The merchandise brought by the Dutch are spices, sugar, linen and woollen cloth, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, copper, rice, tea, fine porcelain, cabinets, and other japanned and lackered wares. The Japanese are as fabulous as the Chinese in the antiquity of their empire; but the certain period begins with the hereditary succession of the ecclesiastical emperors, from the year 660 before the Christian epoch. Their emperor was called dairo; but in the minority of one of them, in 1150, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors for the crown assumed the ecclesiastical government, retaining the same title; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called cubo. From that time the dairo had only been at the head of religious matters, while the cubo or secular emperor bears an absolute dominion over all civil and military affairs. The former still lives in great state and grandeur at Miaco; and the latter pays him a kind of homage, as if he acted only as his deputy or viceroy; but, in reality, the cubo is now the real monarch of Japan, and the dairo only his high priest. The religion of the country is paganism; but there are two different sects. There was once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but in 1638, they underwent great persecutions, insomuch that they were all extirpated. The capital of the empire is Jedo.

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Japara, a seaport on the N coast of the island of Java, with a good harbour. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; where they established a colony, and a considerable trade. It is 258 miles E by S of Batavia. Lon. 110 45 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Jaquemel, a town of St. Domingo, on a bay of its name, on the S coast, 32 miles SSW of Port au Prince.

Jargeau, a town of France, in the department of Loiret. It was taken by the English in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is seated near the Loire, 10 miles ESE of Orleans.

Jarisberg, a town of Norway, capital of a district abounding in mines, in the diocese of Aggerhuys, five miles N of Tonsberg.

Jarnac, a town of France, in the department of Charente. Near this place the duke of Anjou, afterward Henry III, obtained a victory over the Huguenots, in 1569. It is seated on the Charente, 20 miles W of Angoulesme.

Jaromitz, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, nine miles N of Koniginigratz.

Jaron, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, celebrated for abundance of palm trees and their excellent fruit. It is 95 miles S by E of Shiras. Lon. 53 10 E, lat. 28 15 N.

Jaroslau, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, with a strong citadel. A battle was gained here by the Swedes, in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated on the Saine, 55 miles W of Lemberg. Lon. 22 43 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Jaroslaul, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is 160 miles in length, and from 30 to 110 in breadth. The capital is of the same name, and a large commercial place, with numerous manufactures; seated on the Wolga, 145 miles NNE of Moscow. Lon. 39 50 E, lat. 57 35 N.

Jasenitz, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Oder, eight miles N of Stettin.

Jasque, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran, which gives name to a cape in the gulf of Ormus. Lon. 52 4 E, lat. 25 40 N.

Jassy, a city of European Turkey, capital of Moldavia, and an archbishop's see. In 1753, it was destroyed by fire; but is now a well fortified place, defended by a castle. The inhabitants are estimated at 12,000. It has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians. It is seated on the Pruth, 170 miles NNE of Buchoreſt. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 47 8 N.

Java, an island of the E Indies, lying to the S of Borneo, and separated as its W end from Sumatra, by the strait of Sunda. It is sometimes called Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java; and is 420 miles in length, and of various breadth, extending from 105 to 118 E lon. and 6 to 8 S lat. The land is low, and in some places marshy, near the shore, but rises in a gradual slope toward the interior of the country, admitting in its ascent every variety of situation and verdure. The N coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. In former times it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has five kingdoms or states; these are Bantam, Jacatra, Cheribon, the empire of the Soolooohoonan, and that of the Sultan, which all together contain 123 provinces or governments. The Javanese live chiefly on vegetable food, and use no fermented liquors. They are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people; of a brown complexion, short coal-black hair, large cheeks, small eyes, and large eyebrows. They paint their teeth black of the deepest hue, except the two middle ones, which they cover with gold leaf; and the operation is repeated, as often as is necessary, to keep them in that state. The men are very robust and strong limbed; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their armpits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and several concubines, according to their circumstances. Those that live near the seaside are generally Mohamedans; but within land they are Gentoos, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. This island has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S side; it has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses; but other parts produce abundance of rice, cotton, indigo, salt, and pepper, beside most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. Here also is plenty of hogs, beeves, and sheep, with other tame animals; and likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts. The air is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the E Indies. The serene

season is from May till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till May. In March they begin to sow, and in July the sugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the best months for all sorts of fruits. Java has many rivers, which rise in the mountains, and chiefly run into the sea on the N coast; they are probably none of them large, being mostly choaked up at their mouths with sand or mud, that their entrance at low water is difficult for the smallest vessels. The whole coast of this island is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, beside the native Javanese, it is inhabited by Chinese, Malayan, Amboynese, Topasses, Bugasses, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from distant countries by the Dutch. In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them; yet, after that, they massacred them, to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and seized their effects. In 1811, a British force was sent against this island, and a landing effected within 18 miles of Batavia, which city surrendered on the approach of the army; the French forces, by whom it had been garrisoned, having previously retired to a neighbouring fort. This fort was immediately attacked, and taken by storm; but the French general, with most of the cavalry, escaped. They were afterward pursued, and being defeated in an action near Jatteallé, the French general capitulated, and surrendered all the Dutch possessions to the British. Batavia is the capital.

Jauer, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a citadel, and a large square, surrounded by piazzas. It is seated in a fine country, on the rivulet Jauer, 35 miles W by S of Breslau. Lon. 16 25 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Jhilhast, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, six miles N of Poitiers.

Jaxtberg, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Jaxt, 10 miles SE of Mergentheim.

Ibbrg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 13 miles S by E of Osnaburg.

Iceland, an island to the W of Norway, 260 miles in length and 180 in breadth, lying between 63 and 67 N lat. The earliest discoverer on record was Nadodor, a famous pirate, who was driven here by a tempest, in 861, while on a voyage from Norway to the Ferroe islands. The first settler was Ingulf, a Norwegian of great opulence, who dreading the tyranny of his king, emigrated in 874. He was followed by such numbers, that in the course of sixty years the whole coast and most of the habitable parts are said to have been occupied. The chiefs of the different colonies, notwithstanding intestine broils, continued as a republic till 1260, when they became subjects of Norway, and subsequently of Denmark in 1387 to the present time. The climate of Iceland is very unsettled; in winter there are frequent and sudden thaws, and in summer almost as frequent snow and frost; but the northern part of the island has more severe weather than the southern. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The island is mountainous, stony, barren, and destitute of trees; but in some places there are excellent pastures. On all parts of the coast, the bays and harbours are both numerous and safe. The chief rivers are in the E part; the Skalfanda, Oxarfird, and Bruna, all flowing from S to N; and there are extensive fresh-water lakes. The highest mountains, clothed with perpetual snow, are called Yokule; and of these Snafial, hanging over the sea on the SW coast, is esteemed the highest, being computed at 6860 feet. Mount Hecla is near the S coast, about 5000 feet in height, and a noted volcano; but there are several other volcanos, and many sulphurous and hot springs. Some of the latter, called Geysers, frequently throw up boiling water; the principal one has a basin 51 feet in diameter, and in the centre an orifice 17 feet over, in which the water rises and falls; and from this pipe, in violent eruptions, a column of boiling water is frequently, by a sudden jet, shot up perpendicularly to a vast height, or thrown out diagonally to a great distance. The most tremendous volcanic eruption on record took place in this island in 1783. On the 8th of June, accompanied by violent wind and rain, three fire-spouts broke out on Mount Shapton Gluver in the NW quarter, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, united into a torrent of lava that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a broken breadth of above 12 miles. By this dreadful calamity 12 rivers were dried up, 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water, and 34 very materially injured: of the inhabit-

hats, also perished by fire, or by water, and above 8700 by starvation; all vegetation, the support of their cattle, being destroyed, and the fish driven from the coasts. The inhabitants are now estimated at 50,000. In the towns, particularly along the coasts, most of the houses are constructed of wood, previously framed in Norway; but in other parts the dwellings are at a distance from each other, many of them little above the level of the ground, and chiefly miserable huts, covered with turf or skins. The principal articles of food are fish and butter; the former most eaten in a dry state and uncooked; mutton, beef, and rye-bread are only brought to the table of the higher classes. The chief exports are dried fish, mutton, beef, butter, tallow, trainoil, coarse woollen cloth, stockings, gloves, wool, sheep and fox-skins, eider-down, and feathers. The imports are timber, fishing-tackle, implements of iron, tobacco, bread, spirits, wine, salt, linen, and other necessaries of life, with a very few superfluities. Iceland once abounded in learning and science, at a time when great part of Europe was involved in darkness. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms. The religion of the early inhabitants was pagan; in 974 the Roman catholic was introduced, and in 1540 the Lutheran, which in a few years became the established religion. The town of Reikevig, where the governor and bishop reside, consists of about seventy wooden houses, with scattered huts in the outskirts, and a church of stone, covered with tiles. It is the principal place of traffic, and stands on a bay of its name, in the SW quarter of the island.

Ichterhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Gotha, 12 miles WSW of Gotha.

Icolmkill, or *Iona*, a famous little island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, near the SW point of the isle of Mull. It is only three miles long, and produces beautiful white marble. Here are the ruins of an august nunnery, monastery, and cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Columba, about the year 735; also a small chapel, dedicated to St. Oran, containing many marble tombstones of the great lords of the isles; and adjoining it is a cemetery, in which many ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, are buried. Other ruins of monastic and druidical edifices can be traced; and many places are pointed out, noted for particular acts of St. Columba. This island was the retreat of learning, during the Gothic ignorance which pervaded Europe, after the overthrow of the Roman empire, and the seminary whence issued those pious monks, and laymen, who again revived learning, and propagated Christianity through many kingdoms of Europe. This place, formerly so religious, has now divine service performed only four times in the year. The only village is *Sodor*. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 56 23 N.

Ida, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times as being the place on which Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele.

Ida, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, famous in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during the Trojan war. It is 140 miles to the W of Olympus.

Idanha a Nova, a town of Portugal, in Beira, three miles SW of Idanha a Vella.

Idanha a Vella, a town of Portugal, in Beira. The French took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the Ponsul, 25 miles E of Castel Branco. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 89 N.

Idria, a town of Germany, in Carniola, celebrated for its rich quicksilver mines. It is seated amid mountains, on the river Idria, 20 miles ENE of Gorz.

Idstein, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau, 22 miles SW of Wetzlar.

Jean, St. a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, 12 miles W of Deux Ponts.

Jean d'Angely, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a late fine Benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots in 1621, by Lewis XIII, who demolished the fortifications. It is famous for its brandy, and seated on the Bontonne, 15 miles NE of Saintes, and 32 SE of Rochelle.

Jean de Losne, St. a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, seated on the Saone, 15 miles SSE of Dijon.

Jean de Luz, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, the

last next Spain, with a harbour. It owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery, and is seated on a small river, near the bay of Biscay, 12 miles SW of Bayonne. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 43 25 N.

Jean de Maurienne, St. a town of Savoy, capital of the county of Maurienne, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arc, 25 miles ENE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Jean Pied de Port, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, defended by a citadel, upon an eminence, at the entrance of those passages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which, in this country, are called Ports. It is seated on the river Nive, 20 miles SSE of Bayonne, and 30 NE of Pampelona.

Jed, a river of Scotland, in Roxburgshire, which rises on the borders of England, and joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburg. On its bank are several large caverns, which were the hiding places of ancient border-warriors.

Jedburg, a borough of Scotland, capital of Roxburgshire. Here is the ruin of a fine abbey, part of which has been made the parish church. The woollen manufacture has lately revived here, and the vicinity is noted for its orchards. It is situate on the Jed, near its conflux with the Teviot, 45 miles SE of Edinburg. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 55 32 N.

Jedo, the capital of the empire of Japan, situate on the SE side of Niphon, the largest of the Japanese islands. The city has neither walls nor ramparts, is nine miles in length and six in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of customhouse, or magazine, for merchandise. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and the emperors palace; but the whole is rebuilt. The imperial palace is surrounded by walls and ditches with drawbridges, forming of itself a considerable town, in the middle of the city. Where the emperor resides are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden. The houses of the common class are nothing but ground floor, the rooms parted by folding screens; so that they can be made larger or smaller at pleasure. Jedo is seated in a plain at the head of a shallow bay, and a river which passes through it supplies several canals. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Jegun, a town of France, in the department of Gers, eight miles NNW of Auch, and 13 S of Condom.

Jehud, or *Joud*, mountains in the NW part of Hindoostan, extending eastward from Attock to Behnbur. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers called Gickers, Gehkers, or Kakares.

Jekyl, a small island of N America, on the coast of Georgia, S of the island of St. Simon.

Jellasore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on the Subanreeka, 48 miles S by W of Midnapour.

Jellinghy, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges, where a branch separates from the main stream, and is called the Jellinghy river. It is 25 miles E by S of Moorshedabad.

Jemappe, a new department of France, including Austrian Hainault and a small part of Flanders. It has its name from a village, three miles W by S of Mons, where the French, in 1792 obtained a complete victory over the Austrians. The capital is Mons.

Jemptia, or *Jemptland*, an inland province of Sweden, in Nordland, 140 miles long and 75 broad. The W part, on the frontiers of Norway, is full of craggy rocks and high mountains; but the E part is a champaign country, watered by lakes and rivers. It is divided into eleven parishes, but has not one town. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fishing, and supply the Norwegians with iron-ware, steel, and leather; of the last they make shoes, boots, and jackets which are proof against wet.

Jena, a strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle and a celebrated university. Near this place, in 1806, there was a general action between the French and Prussians, in which the latter were defeated with immense loss. It is seated on the Saale, 10 miles SSE of Weimar. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Jenisay; See *Yenisei*.

Jeniskoi; See *Yeniseisk*.

Jenitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in

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the principality of Anhalt-Dessau, situate on the Muldau, two miles NE of Dessau.

Jenitza, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on a lake which communicates with the gulf of Salonichi, by a canal 12 miles long. It is 24 miles WNW of Salonichi.

Jeno, a town of Upper Hungary, 20 miles S of Great Waradin, and 48 NE of Segedin.

Jeremie, a town and cape on the N side of the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo. The town is situate on an eminence, in a fertile soil, particularly excellent for the culture of coffee, five miles W of St. Domingo. Lon. 74 14 W, lat. 18 42 N.

Jericho, a town of Syria, in Palestine, once a famous city. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and contains only a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is five miles W of the river Jordan, and 30 E by N of Jerusalem.

Jericho, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, situate on the Elbe, 32 miles NNE of Magdeburg.

Jermak, a town of the kingdom of Bezzan, distinguished by the numerous herds of sheep and goats that feed around it, and by many majestic ruins, that exhibit to the inhabitants of its clay-built cottages vestiges of greatness to which they are perfectly indifferent. It is 60 miles SE of Montzook.

Jersey, an island in the English channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 84 S of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English, but still governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It produces excellent butter and honey, and the S part of the island is nearly covered with apple-trees for cider. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 20,000, of whom 3000 bear arms. In 1781, a body of French troops landed on this island, surprised the lieutenant-governor, made him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierson, the commander of the English troops, refusing to abide by this forced capitulation, attacked the French, and compelled them to surrender prisoners of war; but he was killed in the moment of victory. See *Helier, St.*

Jersey, New, one of the United States of America, 161 miles long and 52 broad, bounded on the E by Hudson river and the Atlantic ocean, S by Delaware bay and river, W by Pennsylvania, and N by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamac river in lat. 41 24 to a point in Hudson river in lat. 41. It is divided into 13 counties; namely, Cape Mary, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Burlington, Hunterdon, Sussex, Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset, and Morris; the last two are mountainous, and one-fourth of the others are sandy and barren. The hilly country feeds great quantities of cattle; the barren parts produce little else but shrub-oaks and yellow pines; and the sandy lands yield an immense quantity of bog iron ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the numerous iron-works in this state. The soil in other parts is fertile, producing plenty of corn, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The principal rivers are, besides the boundary ones, the Hackinsac, Passaick, and Rariton. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 245,562. Trenton is the capital.

Jerusalem, a famous city of Palestine, capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captives to Babylon. It was afterward taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, as was foretold by him. Emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the crusaders, who founded a new kingdom which lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1217, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it *Heleods*, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side, except to the N. It is almost surrounded by valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was without the walls of the old city. What renders it considerable is the great resort of pilgrims; for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business. A bashaw, with a guard of janissaries, always resides here, to protect them from the Arabs. The

Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims came principally to visit, was a large structure, with a round nave, and had no light, but what came through the top; and directly under the opening of the dome, was the Holy Sepulchre, placed in a small chapel, cut out of the rock, with three holes in the roof, to let out the smoke of many lamps, which were always kept lighted. The whole of this building was totally destroyed by fire in 1810. Jerusalem is 112 miles SW of Damascus, and 175 NE of Suez. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 31 47 N.

Jesi, a town of Italy, in Anconia, seated on a mountain, near the river Fiumesino, 15 miles WSW of Ancona.

Jesselmere, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agimere, and circar of Bickaneer, 70 miles W by N of Bickaneer.

Jeso, a large island, lying between those of Niphon and Saghalien. It is of a triangular form, 350 miles in length, and from 80 to 220 in breadth; the narrow part is in the S, toward Niphon. It is full of woods; and the natives, who live by fishing and hunting, are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. Here are some Japanese colonies, and the island is generally deemed subject to Japan; but it may be rather considered as a foreign conquest than as a part of the civilized empire. The S point is in lon. 142 30 W, lat. 40 50 N.

Jesus of Coulemu, the capital of the province of Itata, in Chili. It is celebrated for excellent wine, and stands near the mouth of the river Itata, 50 miles N of Conception. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 36 2 S.

Jever, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, capital of a territory of its name, 28 miles NE of Embden.

If, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marseilles, and well fortified.

Iglau, a fortified town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, with two convents and a college. Good cloth is manufactured here; and the commerce in corn and hemp is considerable. It is seated on the Igla, 40 miles WNW of Brinn. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 49 28 N.

Iglesias, a town of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, 37 miles WSW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 39 E, lat. 39 18 N.

Ihor, see *Ishore*.

Jidda, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red sea, in the sheriffate of Mecca. A very considerable trade is carried on here, this city being a mart between Egypt and India. The ships from Suez seldom proceed further than this port, and those from India are not suffered to advance to Suez. The English are particularly favoured in the trade of this place. Jidda has no fresh water, and is situate in a barren sandy district, 34 miles WSW of Mecca, of which it is the port. Lon. 39 22 E, lat. 21 29 N.

Jinbala, a town of Negroland, capital of an island so called, which is formed by two branches of the Niger that separate at leaving the lake Dibbie, and unite again about 15 miles from Tombuctoo. The town is a resting place for traders between Tombuctoo and the western parts of the country. It stands on the W branch of the Niger, 80 miles SW of Tombuctoo. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 16 4 N.

Jionpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in Allahabad. It is seated on the Goomty; and not far from the conflux of that river with the Ganges is the fort of Jionpour, on a high bank commanding the bridge over the Goomty. This place was at one time the seat of an empire; and sultan Shirki built the great musjud, or mausoleum, which is still remaining. The stone bridge over the Goomty consists of 16 pointed arches; and on the top of it are many little shops on both sides. It was built in 1567, and has hitherto withstood the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains, frequently flows over the bridge; and in 1774 a brigade of the British army passed over it in boats. Jionpour is 48 miles NW of Benares. Lon. 82 55 E, lat. 25 45 N.

Ikery, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, formerly the capital of a principality. The last rajah fled in 1789, for fear Tippoo should compel him to become a Mooselmin, and soon after procured a friendly Nair to shoot him dead. It was of a great size, surrounded by three concentric walls; but the court being removed to Nagara, the inhabitants willingly followed, and devastation succeeded. Ruins, and a large temple in good repair, are all that remains. It is 24 miles W of Nagara.

Ila, see *Isla*.

Ilak, or *Jalak*, a town of Nubia, on the Nile, supposed by some to be the ancient Meroe. Lon. 32 30 E, lat. 18 48 N.

Ilanz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, formerly capital of the Grey League. It is partly surrounded by walls, and seated on the Rhine, 23 miles SW of Coire.

Ilchester, or *Ivelchester*, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of great antiquity, and once had 16 churches, but now only one, at the w end of which is an octagonal tower, supposed to be built with Roman materials. Here are also various relics of monastic antiquities. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Roger Bacon. The election of the county members is held here, and here also is the county gaol. It is seated on the Ivel, 16 miles s by w of Wells, and 122 w by s of London. Lon. 2 37 w, lat. 50 56 N.

Ildefonso, St. a town of Spain, in New Castile, noted for a magnificent summer palace, built by Philip v, and for a large manufacture of glass, belonging to the crown. It is seated on the Cogolludo, five miles N of Uzeda.

Ildefonso, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Guaxaca, seated on a mountain, 70 miles ENE of Guaxaca. Lon. 97 30 w, lat. 17 5 N.

Ilderton, a village in Northumberland, four miles s of Wooler. On a hill near it is a semicircular encampment, defended by two high ramparts of earth, and a deep fosse, with an inner circle of stones, which appear uncemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

Ilfracomb, a seaport in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a spacious natural basin, with a good pier and quay, projecting into the Bristol channel. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn from Bristol; also a number of fishing skiffs, which take soles, turbots, &c. for the Bristol market. It is 13 miles NNW of Exeter, and 204 w of London. Lon. 4 5 w, lat. 51 14 N.

Ilhees, a province of Brasil, s of that of All Saints Bay. Its chief town, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the river Ilhees, 130 miles SSW of St. Salvador. Lon. 40 15 w, lat. 14 35 s.

Ilkusch, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver and lead mines, seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains, 18 miles NW of Cracow.

Ille, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, on the river Teck, 10 miles SE of Perpignan.

Ille and Vilaine, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It takes its name from two rivers, which unite at Rennes, the capital of the department.

Iller, a river of Germany, which rises in Tyrol, runs N through Suabia, by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and joins the Danube near Ulm.

Illescas, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles SSW of Madrid, and 15 NNE of Toledo.

Illinois, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of several streams near the s end of Lake Michigan, which takes a SW course of 250 miles and enters the Mississippi, 30 miles above the influx of the Missouri. It is the southern boundary of the territory of its name.

Illinois, a territory of the United States, bounded on the N by Upper Canada, E by the territory of Michigan, S by Indiana, and W by Louisiana. This country is at present little known, and the white inhabitants are few. In 1810 the population was 12,282.

Illock, a strong town of Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles W of Peterwaradin, and 55 NW of Belgrade.

Ilm, a town of Upper Saxony, in the upper county of Schwartzburg, on the river Ilm, 13 miles NW of Rudelstadt, and 14 miles S by E of Erfurt.

Ilmen, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 48 miles long, and from 12 to 18 broad. This lake communicates with that of Ladoga, by the river Volkhof.

Ilmenau, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg. Near it is a mineral spring, also a copper and silver mine. It is seated near the source of the Ilm, 17 miles ESE of Smalkalden.

Ilminster, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of narrow cloths. Here is a handsome church, with a glazed tower, and a free school founded by Edward VI. It is seated among hills, near the river Ile, 26 miles SW of Wells, and 136 W by S of London.

Ilsey, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated between two hills, 14 miles NW of Reading, and 54 W of London.

Ilst, a town of Holland, in Friesland, seated on the Weymer, 12 miles S of Leyarden.

Ilstra, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 27 miles SSE of Gotheborg.

Ilten, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Luneburg, 16 miles SSW of Zell.

Iltzhofen, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Halle, eight miles NE of Halle.

Imbro, an island in the Archipelago, about 20 miles in circumference. It is

mountainous and woody, with plenty of game. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Imeritia, a country of Asia, lying E of the Black sea; bounded on the S by Turkey, W by Mingrelia, N by Ossetia, and E by Georgia, of which it is, properly speaking, a part. The revenues of the czar arise from a contribution of the peasants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of the neighbouring princes; and among the extraordinary sources of revenue, confiscations have a considerable share. He has no regular troops, but can collect an undisciplined army of 6000 men; nor has he any artillery. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000 families, are scattered over the country in small hamlets. They send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horses; but they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write; and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but by a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutaie is the capital.

Immenhausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Cassel, eight miles NNW of Cassel.

Immenstadt, a town of Suabia, in the county of Koingsegg, situate on a small river, which soon after joins the Iler, 12 miles S of Kempten.

Imola, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, with a strong citadel. It is surrounded by walls, towers, and ditches; contains 16 churches and 17 convents; and is seated on the Santerno, 13 miles W by S of Ravenna, and 45 NNE of Florence. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Inca, a town of Majorca, surrounded by vineyards and almond-trees, 21 miles NE of Palma.

Inchbrayock, a small island of Scotland, in Forfarshire, within the mouth of the S Esk, near Montrose. It is lately become of importance from its two bridges; one of stone, which communicates with the southern shore, the other a draw-bridge, which connects the island with Montrose. It has also a large and convenient dry dock.

Inchcolm, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, near the village of Aberdour, on the coast of Fife. Here is the ruin of a famous monastery, founded by Alexander I, who was driven on this island in a tempest, and hospitably treated by a hermit.

Inchgarvie, a small island in Scotland, nearly in the middle of the passage over the Forth, at Queensferry, in Linlithgowshire. In 1799, its fortifications were repaired, and four 24 pounders mounted on them.

Inchkeith, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort.

Inchmarnock, a small island of Scotland, on the SW side of the isle of Bute. The ruin of a chapel dedicated to St. Marnock is still to be seen; and on the W side are vast strata of coral and shells.

Indal, a town of Sweden, in Medelpadia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 23 miles N by W of Sundswall.

Indapour; see *Indrapour*.

Indin Hotoi, a town of Chinese Tartary, capital of the Mantchew Tartars, where they began to establish their empire over China. It is 420 miles ENE of Peking. Lon. 124 36 E, lat. 41 46 N.

India, an extensive region in Asia, lying between 66 and 93 E lon. and 7 and 35 N lat. Under this name, the Europeans have included all the countries which lie S of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety, to that country only which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the E of the river Burampooter (namely Aracan, Assam, Birmah, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin) which some geographers have distinguished by the name of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary, and Tibet. See *Hindoostan*.

Indiana, a territory of the United States of America; bounded on the N by the territories of Illinois and Michigan, E by the Great Miami, which divides it from the state of Ohio, S by the river Ohio, which separates it from Kentucky, and W by the river Mississippi, which parts it from Louisiana. The other principal rivers are the Chippaway, and Wabash. This country contains much fine land; but the white in-

HINDOOSTAN
Aurangabad
Bombay
Goa
Goalcondah
Masulipatam
Bedulur
Bangalore
Tellicherry
Calicut
Cochin
Tanjore
Madura
Cape Comorin
Trincomale
Candy
Colombo
Mendel
Atol Melindu
Atol de Maldivia
Colmondel Attol
Chart of Sita Dive
Mouths of the Ganges
Great Andaman
Little
Equator or Equinoctial Line
INDIA
OCEAN
BAY OF BENGAL
EAST INDIES
FROM THE BEST
AUTHORITIES
Longitude East from London

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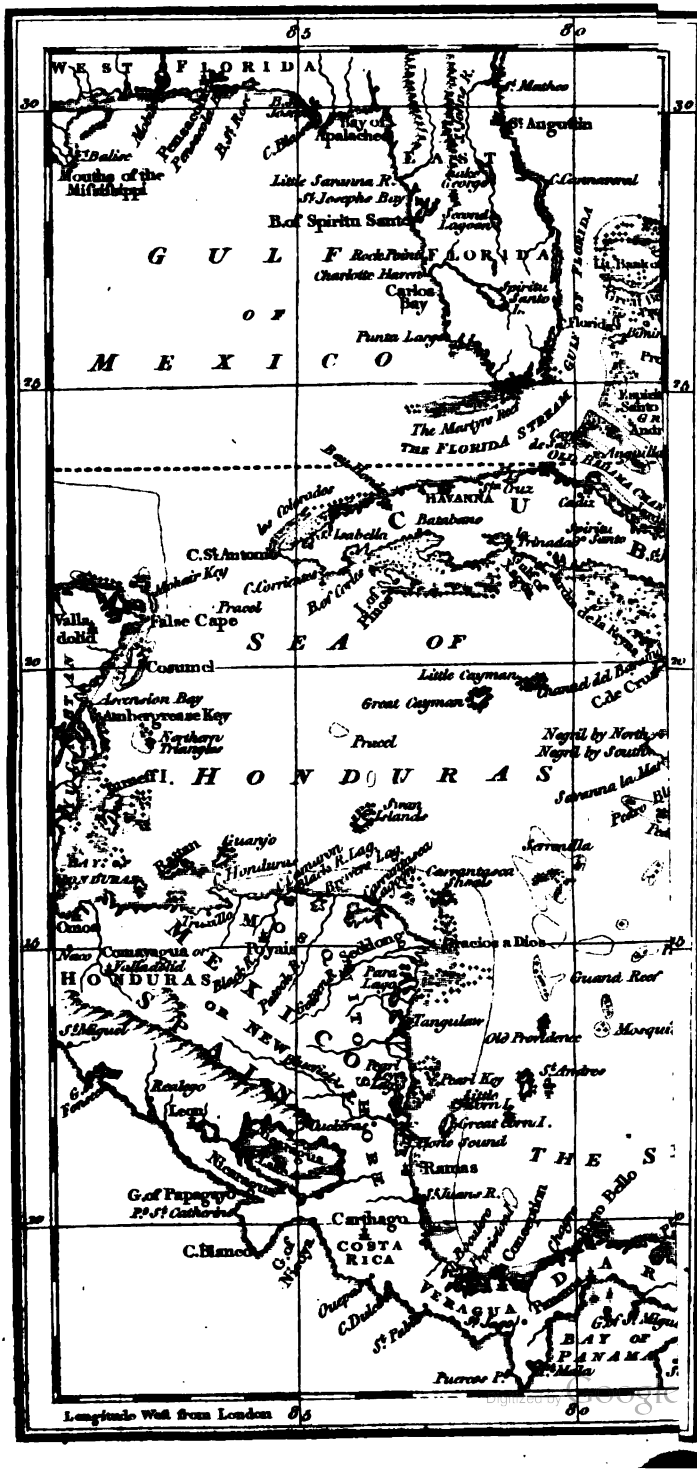

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habitants are at present few. In 1810, the population was 24,520. Vincennes is the capital.

Indians, the name by which the original natives of America are generally called. These people are scattered through the extent of the two vast continents; of whom it is observable, that there is a natural distinction between the natives of the temperate zones and those of the torrid; and that, accordingly, they may be divided into two great classes. The one comprehends all the N Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili and a few small tribes toward the extremity of the southern continent. To the other belong all the inhabitants of the islands and those settled in the provinces, which extend from the isthmus of Darien almost to the southern confines of Brasil, along the w side of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zone in America that are inhabited, the human species appears manifestly to be more perfect. The natives are more robust, active, intelligent, and courageous; and have defended their liberty with persevering fortitude against the Europeans, who subdued the other rude nations of America, with the greatest ease. The natives of the temperate zone are the only people in the New World who are indebted for their freedom to their own valour. The N Americans, though long encompassed by three formidable European powers, retain part of their original possessions. The people of Chili, though early invaded, still maintain a gallant contest with the Spaniards, and have set bounds to their encroachments; whereas, in the warmer regions, the men are more feeble in their frame, less vigorous in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle but dastardly spirit, more enslaved by pleasure, and more sunk in indolence. Accordingly, it is in the torrid zone that the Europeans have most effectually established their dominion over America; and if several tribes there still enjoy independence, it is either because they have never been attacked by an enemy already satiated with conquest, and possessed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or because they have been saved from oppression by their remote and inaccessible situation. This distinction, however, although so conspicuous, is not universal. Of the manners of the N American Indians a general idea may be formed by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the w of the Mississippi. These consist of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Delwares, the Six Nations, the Shawanee, Hurons, Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain in all 20,000 souls, and may furnish about 5000 warriors. These Indian darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease and lying in the sun. They also paint their face, breast, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and in many parts of their bodies they prick in gunpowder in well-designed figures. They are o middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and their features well formed, especially those of the women. They shave or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles. Their ears are bored, and stretched by a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wea in their noses. Some of them pierce the cartilage of the nose, and pass through it a large feather; and those who can afford it wear a collar of wampum, silver breastplate, and bracelets on the arms and wrists. A piece of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable stitches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boots and mockasons, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go to war they leave their trinkets behind. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is exceedingly black and long, and clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. Their warlike arms are guns, bows and arrows, darts, scalping knives, and tomahawks: the last is one of their most useful pieces of field furniture, serving all the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and sword. They are exceedingly expert in throwing it, and will kill at a considerable distance. The world has no better marksmen with any weapon: they will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running. They are not so ignorant as some suppose them, but are quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and indus-

trious in action. They are of a gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being completed only by the entire destruction of their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no people are more addicted to excess in eating and drinking, when it is in their power. The follies, nay mischief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely imputed to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. Among the Indians all men are equal, personal qualities being most esteemed. No distinction of birth, or rank, renders an man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private persons: and ther is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too sensible of their own inferiority. Their public conferences show them to be men of genius; and they have in a high degree the talent of natural eloquence. They live dispersed in villages, either in the wood, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of maize and roots, enough to supply their families half the year; and they subsist, the remainder of it, by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs, and covered with bark; each having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built in the form of a parallelogram; and some of their houses are shingled. A long council-house extends the whole length of the town, where the king and chiefs of the nation frequently meet, and consult on all matters of importance, whether civil or military. Some huts are built by setting up a frame on forks, and placing bark against it; others of reeds, and surrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the smoke passes through a little hole. They joins reeds together by cords run through them, which serve them for tables and beds. They mostly lie upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the ground. They have brass kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabashes, cut asunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various; and although it cannot be absolutely affirmed that they have none, yet it is very difficult to define what it is. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God, but do not adore him. They have not seen him, they do not know him; believing him to be so far exalted above them, and too happy in himself to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe in a future state, and that after death they shall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elysium or paradise. The Wyandorts, near Detroit, and some others, have the Roman catholic religion introduced among them by missionaries. These have a church, a minister, and a regular burying ground. Many of them appear zealous, and say prayers in their families. These, by their acquaintance with white people, are a little civilised, which must of necessity precede Christianity. The Shawanese, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and some others, are little concerned about religion. Others continue their former superstitious worship of the objects of their love and fear, and especially those beings whom they most dread; though, at the same time, it is allowed they pray to the sun, and other inferior benevolent deities, for success in their undertakings, for plenty of food, and other necessaries of life. They have their festivals, and other rejoicing days, on which they sing and dance in a ring, taking hands, having so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diversion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feast of fish, flesh, fowl, and fruit; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country songs. They believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick. For this purpose, a young buck must be killed and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, who all sit down in a ring, and raise a lamentable cry. The head of the buck is first sent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak; they afterward proceed to eat all the buck, singing a most harmonious, melancholy song; in which strain their music is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when some of their people are lost in war, they make great lamentations for their dead, and bear them long after in remembrance. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes not so scrupulous. Among the Chickasaws, a husband may cut off the nose of his wife, if guilty of

adultery; but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation despises a thief. Among the Cherokees, they cut off the nose and ears of an adultress; afterward her husband gives her a discharge, and from this time she is not permitted to refuse any one who presents himself. Fornication is unnoticed; for they allow persons in a single state unbounded freedom. Their form of marriage is short: the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she in return presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties. The women are very slaves to the men; which is usual in rude, unpolished nations, throughout the world. Their king has no power to put any one to death by his own authority; but the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as they please. When one kills another, his friend kills him, and so they continue until much blood is shed; and at last the quarrel is ended by mutual presents. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority extremely limited. No people afford a more striking evidence of the miseries to which mankind are exposed from the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. They are generally at war with each other. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy prisoners in such a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns, they must run the gauntlet. In this the savages exercise so much cruelty, that one would think it impossible they should survive their sufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a son, and treated with paternal kindness. But sometimes their prisoners are destined to be tortured to death, in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in suspense, the prisoners appear altogether unconcerned about what may befall them; and when the fatal sentence is intimated to them, they receive it with unaltered countenance, raise their death-song, and prepare to suffer like men. The prisoners are tied naked to a stake, but so as to be at liberty to move round it. All present, men, women, and children, rush upon them like furies: some burn their limbs with red-hot irons, some mangle their bodies with knives, others tear their flesh, pluck off their nails, and rend and twist their sinews. In spite of all their sufferings, the victims continue to chaunt their death-song with a firm voice; they boast of their own exploits, they insult their tormentors for their want of skill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance which awaits them for what they are now doing, and excite their ferocity by the most provoking reproaches and threats. Weary at length with contending with men whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief, in a rage, puts a period to their sufferings, by dispatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of S America gratify their revenge in a manner somewhat different, but with the same unrelenting rancour. Their prisoners at their first entrance, meet with the same rough reception as among the N Americans; but afterward they are treated with the greatest kindness, and some young women are appointed to attend and solace them: yet by a refinement of cruelty, while they seem studious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe assembles, the prisoner is brought forth with great solemnity, he meets his fate with undaunted firmness, and is dispatched by a single blow. The moment he falls, the women seize the body, and dress it for the feast. They besmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the flesh with amazing greediness and exultation. The Indians of S America, immediately under the Spanish government, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty with which the first conquerors of that continent are charged. They are no longer considered as slaves; but are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of subjects. A certain tribute is, indeed, imposed upon them, and certain services required; but these are all under the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns are entirely subject to the Spanish laws and magistrates; but, in their own villages, they are governed by caziques, some of whom are the descendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spanish viceroys. These regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of justice, transmitted to them by tradition. For their further relief, the Spanish court has ap-

pointed an officer in every district with the title of Protector of the Indians, whose duty is to assert the rights of the Indians and to set bounds to the exactions of his countrymen. Hospitals also are founded in every new settlement for the reception of indigent and infirm Indians, where they are treated with tenderness and humanity. See *Esquimaux*; *Indies, West*; *Patagonia*.

Indies, East, the name given by Europeans to that vast tract of country in Asia, which lies to the s of Tartary, between Persia and China, as well as to a great number of islands in the Indian ocean, extending from the peninsula of Hindoostan as far E as New Guinea, and from the bay of Bengal and the China sea as far S as New Holland. The most western of the islands are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Moluccas; between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes; beside many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent.

Indies, West, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the NW extremity of the Bahama islands, off the coast of Florida, to the island of Tobago, 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma. Cuba is the most western, and Barbados the most eastern of these islands. When Columbus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia comprehended under the general name of India; to reach which, by a W course across the Atlantic, had been the grand object of his voyage. This opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of a grant to Columbus, upon his return, gave them the name of Indies. Even after the error that gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the position of the New World ascertained, the name has remained; and the appellation of West Indies is given to these islands, and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of the islands, but of the continent of America. These islands are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie is called the Caribbean Sea. By the French they are called the Antilles; and navigators distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands, which see. The name of Caribbee should properly be confined to the smaller islands, lying between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of men, nowise resembling their timid neighbours in the larger islands. Columbus was a witness to their intrepid valour; and the same character they have maintained invariably in all subsequent contests with the Europeans. The British islands are Jamaica, Barbados, St. Christopher, Antigua, Anegada, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Granada, the Bahama Islands, and part of the Virgin Islands. Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Margarita, belong to the Spaniards. The French have Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Deseada, Hispaniola, Tobago, Martinico, and St. Lucia. The Dutch have St. Eustatia, Curacao, Saba, and St. Martin; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and part of the Virgin Islands; and the Swedes, St. Bartholomew. This distribution of the islands is to be understood as prior to the present wars during which several have been taken by the English from the other powers.

Indore, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs. It is seated on a river that flows into the Nerbuddah, 28 miles SSE of Ougein. Lon. 76 11 E, lat. 22 56 N.

Indrapour, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra, capital of a kingdom of the same name. Here the Dutch have a factory, for the purchase of pepper. It is 160 miles NW of Bencoolen. Lon. 100 45 E, lat. 1 56 S.

Indre, a department of France, including the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which rises in this department, flows into that of Indre and Loire, and joins the Loire, four miles below the influx of the Cher. Chateauroux is the capital.

Indre and *Loire*, a department of France, including the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

Indus, or *Sinde*, a great river of Hindoostan, formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tibetian mountains. From the city of Attock to Moultan, or to the influx of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, it proceeds in a S direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sindy, and enters the Arabian sea, by an extended delta of mouths, NW of the gulf of Cutch. See *Tatta*. On the E of the Indus is a great sandy desert, extending near 500

miles in length, and from 60 to 150 in breadth.

Ineada, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, with a harbour on the Black sea, 60 miles E by N of Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 W, lat. 41 52 N.

Infanto, a town of Spain, in Mancha, near the Jabalon, 42 miles ESE of Ciudad Real.

Ingelfingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, seated on the Kocher, 20 miles SSW of Mergentheim.

Ingelheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on an eminence, by the river Salva, 10 miles WSW of Mentz.

Ingelmunster, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, near the river Mandel, five miles N of Courtray. Here is a castle, which was often made a garrison, in the religious wars of the sixteenth century.

Ingleborough, one of the highest mountains of England, in Yorkshire, eight miles NNW of Settle. It is 2361 feet above the level of the sea. The top is a circular plain, near a mile in circumference, containing the ruins of an old wall, &c. from which some imagine it has been a Roman station. Its sides are steep and rocky, and contain several pits and dreadful chasms, but may be ascended without danger. Its limestone base, which nearly extends to those of Whernside and Pennygant, is perforated in every direction with long caverns.

Ingleton, a village in W Yorkshire, 10 miles WNW of Settle. It has a cotton mill, and stands at the bases of Whernside and Ingleborough, amid the natural curiosities of those mountains.

Ingling, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, six miles E of Thionville.

Ingolstadt, a town of Bavaria, with a famous university, and a fine church. It is one of the strongest places in Germany, surrounded by a morass. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742, and bombarded by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Danube, nine miles E of Neuburg, and 45 N by W of Munich. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Ingraham Islands, seven in number, in the Pacific ocean; discovered in 1791 by captain Ingraham, of Boston, in Massachusetts; and named Washington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal, Franklin, Hancock, and Knox. They lie from 35 to 50 leagues NNW of the Marquesas, in lon. 140 and 141 W, lat. 9 S. They appear generally to be diversified with hills and valleys, and to be well wooded. Most, if not all of them are inhabited, and the people resemble those of the Marquesas.

Ingrande, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, on the river Loire, 15 miles WSW of Angers.

Ingria, a province of Russia, which now forms the government of Petersburg. It is 130 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland, E and S by the government of Novogorod, and W by that of Livonia. Peter the great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nystadt in 1721. At that time, the inhabitants of the flat country were Finish people, but little different from the Fins of Carelia, as to their language and manners. They were called Ischorki, and Ischrotzi, from the river Ischora, which runs into the Neva. Ingria did not retain its Swedish privileges: on the contrary, Peter made a present of one part of the Ischortzi to certain Russian nobles; who, on their side, were obliged to people the less cultivated cantons of Ingria, with colonies of Russians from their estates; and thence it is that a village of Russians is often surrounded by villages of Fins. These Ischortzi have long followed agriculture. Their economy is an ill-chosen mean between that of the Russians and the Fins. They assemble in small villages, of five or ten farms each; and live miserably in small dirty huts. Their inclination to idleness and drinking leads them often to sell their stock, and the corn they have saved for sowing the fields. Some of them, however, imitate the Russian villagers, who are better managers, more at their ease, and in better circumstances. The Ingrians are a stupid, suspicious, thievish race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic temperament, and propensity to pilfering. They resemble the gypsies, are vagabonds like them, calculate nativities, and tell fortunes. The dress of the men is like that of the Fin boors; but the habit of the women betrays a vanity, which, considering the poverty of this people, and the tyranny which their husbands and fathers exercise over them, may pass for luxury. The lower part of their dress resembles that of the

Fin country women. Their shift has a neck and close wristbands, both of them pinked or wrought; the body and sleeves are large, the latter whimsically worked, and the body puffed with numberless plaits. Instead of a petticoat, they tie on two aprons: these are sometimes of cloth and sometimes of linen worked with different colours; that behind being much the widest, and the smaller one in front is generally adorned with glass beads and little shells. Several strings of these beads are worn round the neck, and fall upon the breasts; and they have heavy earrings, with the addition generally of strings of beads. The girls wear their hair loose and uncovered: the married women, on the contrary, conceal their hair, like the Finish women, with a long piece of linen, folded toward the middle into a kind of cap, while its extremities fall upon the back, and are supported by the girdle in such a manner that the whole makes a kind of spread sail over the shoulders. When they dress themselves to go to town, they commonly put on the Russ cap, which is ornamented with a peak in front, is lined with fur, and laced round the edges; with this they wear a long gown, made of coarse stuff, and fastened down the breast with buttons. Before the Russians conquered this country, the Ingrians had Lutheran ministers for every canton; but numbers of them have been since converted to the Greek faith. They are addicted to absurd notions and pagan superstitions, which they mix with the ceremonials of Christianity. They carry the figures of the saints into the woods in procession, and there pay them a formal worship. When a man is inclined to marry, he purchases a girl, and celebrates his nuptials at the church, to which they are accompanied by two women in veils, who sing compositions. No sooner is the marriage ceremony performed, than the husband begins to treat his wife with severity, and thenceforward keeps her under strict discipline. The dead are buried by the priest of the profession to which they belong. Their general opinion is, that they continue to live in the subterranean world in the same manner as they did on the surface of the earth; and that the grave is little more than a change of habitation: for which reason they bury their money, that they may have it to use in the other world.

Ingrish; see *Kistl*.

Inishonan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a considerable linen manufacture; seated on the Bandon, seven miles NW of Kinsale, and 13 SSW of Cork.

Inistioge, or *Ennisteage*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, on the river Nore, 15 miles SSE of Kilkenny.

Inn, a river which rises in Swisserland, in the canton of Grisons, flows NE through Tyrol, by Inspruc and Kufstein, and continuing its course in Bavaria, passes by Wasseburg and Braunau, and joins the Danube at Passau.

Innaconda, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor circar, situate on a hill, 46 miles NW of Ongole.

Innichen, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, situate among mountains, at the source of the Drave, 29 miles E of Brixen.

Inowloczaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Wladislaw, 24 miles W by N of Wladislaw.

Insch, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 26 miles WNW of Aberdeen.

Inspruc, a fortified town of Germany, capital of Tyrol, with a strong castle. It was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria resided; and here, in 1672, emperor Leopold I founded a university, which in 1782 was changed into a lyceum. The principal manufactures are gloves, silk and woollen stuffs, and all kinds of glass wares. Inspruc was entered by the French, in 1805. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 60 miles S of Munich. Lon. 11 32 E, lat. 47 17 N.

Insterburg, a town of Prussian Lithuania, with a trade in corn and beer; seated on the Pregel, opposite the influx of the Inster, 45 miles E of Konigsberg.

Interlachen, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, in the canton of Bern. It is seated between the lakes of Brientz and Thun, 28 miles SSW of Lucern, and 32 SE of Bern.

Inverary, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Argyleshire, situate on the NW side of Loch Fyne, at the influx of the Array. It has some manufactures, and a trade in wool, timber, and oak bark; but its chief support is from the herring fishery. Near the town is Inverary castle, the seat of the duke of Argyle; and in the neighbourhood is a considerable iron-work. It is 33 miles NW of Dumbarton, and 88 WNW of Edinburg. Lon. 4 54 W, lat. 56 15 N.

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Inverbervie; see *Bervie*.

Inveresk, a village of Scotland, in Edinburgshire, situate on a hill, at the E side of the mouth of the Esk, a little to the N of Musselburg. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hot bath were discovered here.

Invergordon, a village of Scotland, in Rossshire, at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty, eight miles SSE of Tain. It has a good harbour, and a regular ferry over the frith to the town of Cromarty.

Inverkeithing, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which has a considerable trade in coal and salt. Before the entrance of the harbour is a bay, which affords safe anchorage for ships of any burden in all winds. The harbour itself is commodious, and has two quays. It is situate on the N side of the frith of Forth, 18 miles WNW of Edinburg. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 55 57 N.

Inverleithen, a village of Scotland, on the river Tweed, at the influx of the Leithen, five miles E of Peebles. Here is an extensive woollen manufacture; and near it is a famous sulphurous spring.

Inverness, a borough of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, situate on both sides the river Ness, near its entrance into the frith of Murray. It has a commodious harbour, a good salmon fishery, a large manufacture of ropes and canvass, several tan-works, and a considerable trade. Here are six incorporated trades; and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8732. On an eminence are the ruins of the old castle, demolished by the rebels in 1746; and over the Ness is a bridge of seven arches. Near this town, on Culloden heath, the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels in 1746. To the W of the town is the hill of Craig Phatrie, on the summit of which are the extensive remains of a vitrified fort. Inverness is 66 miles NE of Fort William, and 116 NNW of Edinburg. Lon. 3 57 W, lat. 57 31 N.

Inverness-shire, the most extensive county of Scotland; bounded on the N by Rossshire, E by the counties of Nairne, Murray, and Aberdeen, S by those of Perth and Argyle, and W by the Atlantic ocean. It also includes several of the Hebrides. Independent of the islands, it is 80 miles long and 50 broad; and is divided into 31 parishes, which in 1801 contained 74,292 inhabitants. The N part is mountainous and barren; the S part is also mountainous, and supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. This county has several considerable lakes, and is divided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by those of Ness, Oich, Lochy, and Linnhe; through which is now cutting the Caledonian canal, to unite the eastern and western oceans. The extensive plains which surround the lakes are, in general, fertile; the high grounds feed many sheep and black-cattle, the rearing and selling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants; and numerous herds of goats are found in every district. The mountains and forests are inhabited by immense numbers of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Limestone, iron-ore, and some traces of different minerals have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much success. The principal rivers are the Spey and Beauley.

Inverugie, a village of Scotland, on the E coast of Aberdeenshire, at the mouth of the Ugie, one mile N of Peterhead. It has an extensive bleach-field, and a considerable brewery. Near it are the ruins of Inverugie castle.

Inverury, a borough of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the river Don, just above the influx of the Ury, 15 miles WNW of Aberdeen.

Joachimsthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for its mines and a manufacture of lace, 15 miles N by E of Elbogen.

Joachimsthal, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 31 miles NNE of Berlin.

Joanna; see *Hinzuan*.

Jockgrim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, situate on an eminence, near the Rhine, nine miles SE of Landau.

Johangeorgenstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its mines and a considerable manufacture of lace, 18 miles SSE of Zwickau.

Johannesburg, a town of E Prussia, with a citadel, on the river Pych, near the lake Spirding, 95 miles SE of Konigsberg. Lon. 22 39 E, lat. 53 16 N.

John, St. one of the Philippine islands, E of Mindanao. Lon. 126 32 E, lat. 9 30 N.

John, St. one of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies, 12 miles in circumference. It has a town and spacious harbour. Lon. 65 10 W, lat. 18 10 N.

John, St. or *Prince Edward*, an island in the S part of the gulf of St Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the W, Nova Scotia on the S, and Cape Breton on the E. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad,

and fertile, with several streams. In 1745 it surrendered, with Cape Breton, to the English. The capital is Charlottetown.

John, St. a river which rises in the NW part of the district of Main, flows NE into New Brunswick, where it soon takes a SSE course, and enters the bay of Fundy, at the city of St. John. It is navigable 60 miles for sloops of 50 tons, and about 200 for boats; and affords a common and near route from the province of New Brunswick to Quebec.

John, St. a city of New Brunswick, situate at the mouth of the river St. John, in the bay of Fundy. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 45 12 N.

John, St. the chief town of Newfoundland, situate on the E side of the island. It has a good harbour, entirely landlocked, and defended by several forts, in one of which the governor of the island resides. Lon. 52 26 W, lat. 47 32 N.

John, St. the capital of Antigua. It is one of the most regular towns in the W Indies, and has the most commodious harbour in the Leeward islands. Lon. 62 9 W, lat. 17 4 N.

John, St. a town and fort of Lower Canada, on the W bank of Sorrel river, at the N end of Lake Champlain. In 1796, it was made the sole port of entry and clearance for all goods imported from the United States into Canada. It is 20 miles E by S of Montreal, and 110 N by E of Crown Point. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 45 25 N.

John d'Acre, St. see *Acre*.

Johnshaven, a village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with a harbour for small vessels, four miles SSW of Bervie. It was formerly a great fishing town, but is now more noted for an extensive manufacture of canvas.

Johnston, a town of New York, chief of Montgomery county, on the N bank of Mohawk river, 24 miles WNW of Schenectady.

Johnstown, a town of Upper Canada, extending near a mile on the river St. Lawrence. It is 50 miles NE of Kingstown, and 100 SW of Montreal. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 44 42 N.

Johnstown, St. a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on the river Foyle, five miles SSW of Londonderry.

Johor, or *Jor*, a town of the peninsula of Malaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1603, but has been rebuilt, and is seated near the S coast, 150 miles SE of Malacca. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 1 35 N.

Joigny, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, surrounded by thick walls, and seated near the Yonne, 17 miles SSE of Sens.

Joinville, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, with a magnificent castle, seated on the Marne, 25 miles SW of Bar le Duc.

Iona; see *Icolmkill*.

Jonesborough, a town of Tenessee, capital of the district of Washington, seated near the foot of the Iron mountains, 86 miles E by N of Knoxville. Lon. 82 40 W, lat. 36 8 N.

Jonkoping, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, and the seat of justice for Gothland. It has a strong citadel, and a manufacture of arms. The houses are chiefly of wood; and on the roof is spread layers of birch bark, covered with turf or moss, many of them producing herbage, and some ornamented with flowers. It is seated near the S end of the lake Wetter, 80 miles WNW of Calmar. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

Joodpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the province of Agimere; seated near a branch of the Pudda, 100 miles WSW of Agimere. Lon. 73 48 E, lat. 26 8 N.

Jordan, a river of Syria, which rises in Mount Libanus, and flows S, through the lake of Tiberias, to the Dead sea.

Jorjan, or *Korjan*, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, capital of a district of its name, bordering on the Caspian sea. It is 60 miles E by N of Asterabad, and 120 W of Meshed. Lon. 56 5 E, lat. 35 56 N.

Jorkau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, where great quantities of beer are brewed. On a mountain by the town is the magnificent castle of Rothenhaus, and near it are celebrated alum-works. It is five miles N of Commotau.

Josselin, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 25 miles NNE of Vannes.

Jouare, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 10 miles SE of Meaux, and 35 E of Paris.

Joud; see *Jehud*.

Joux, Mount; see *Jura, Mount*.

Joyeuse, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Baume, 27 miles SW of Privas.

Ipheofen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, 15 miles ESE of Wurtzburg.

Ips, a town of Austria, situate near the conflux of the Ips with the Danube, 22 miles W of St. Polten.

Ipsala, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see. Near it are mines of alum; and red wine is an article of commerce. It is seated on the Marissa, 60 miles S of Adrianople, and 130 W of Constantinople. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 57 N.

Ipsera, a small island in the Archipelago, in the form of a heart, 15 miles NW of the island of Scio. To the W is another small island, called Anti-Ipsera.

Ipsheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 17 miles NNW of Anspach.

Ipswich, a borough and principal town of Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It was once surrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It is irregularly built, and has declined from its former consequence; but now contains 12 parish churches, a guildhall, and a customhouse with a good quay. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 10,043. Much corn and malt is sent hence to London, and timber to the different dockyards. It has a considerable coasting trade, a small share of foreign commerce, and sends ships to Greenland. Vessels of large burden are obliged to stop at some distance below the town. It is the birthplace of cardinal Wolsey; and is seated on the Orwell, 26 miles SE of Bury St. Edmund, and 69 NE of London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 52 8 N.

Ipswich, a town of Massachusets, in Essex county, seated on both sides of a river of its name, over which is a stone bridge. Though it has a barred harbour and shoals in the river, some vessels trade to the W Indies. Large quantities of silk and thread lace are manufactured here. The judicial courts for the county are held here once a year. It stands near the mouth of the river, 25 miles NNE of Boston. Lon. 70 55 W, lat. 42 40 N.

Irabatty; see *Irrawaddy*.

Irac-Agemi, a province of Persia; bounded on the W by Irac-Arabi and Kusistan, N by Aderbeitzan and Ghilan, E by Couhestan, and S by Farsistan. Ispahan is the capital.

Irac-Arabi (the ancient Chaldea) a province of Turkey in Asia; bounded on the W by the desert of Arabia, N by Curdistan and Diarbek, E by Irac-Agemi and Kusistan, and S by the gulf of Persia and Arabia. It is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris; and is almost all under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad is the capital.

Ireby, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, seated in a valley, at the source of the Ellen, 10 miles NE of Cockermouth, and 303 NNW of London.

Ireland, an island of Europe, lying to the W of that of Great Britain. It is 280 miles in length, and 160 in breadth; bounded on the E by St. George channel and the Irish sea, which separate it from England and Wales; on the NE by a channel, called the North Channel, 34 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on every other side by the ocean. It contains about 19,436,000 acres; and the population is upward of 5,000,000. Ireland is divided into four provinces; namely, Ulster to the N, Leinster to the E, Munster to the S, and Connaught to the W; and these are subdivided into 32 counties. Ulster contains the counties of Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal: Leinster has those of Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford, Longford, East Meath, West Meath, Kings, Queens, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Carlow: Munster includes Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford: and Connaught has Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway. The climate of Ireland is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general, it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that beef and butter are exported to foreign parts; and not only the English, but other ships, frequently come to be victualled here. The other commodities are, hides, wool, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. The principal manufacture is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection, and the trade in it is very great. This country is well situate for foreign trade, on account of its many secure and commodious bays and harbours. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Foyle, Liffey, Boyne, Sure, Barrow, Blackwater, and Lee. The laws of Ireland differ but little from those of England; and the established religion is the same; but the majority of the people are Roman catholics, and yet retain their nominal bishops and dignitaries. The ecclesiastical districts are four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics; the former are

Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; the latter are, Meath, Kildare, Derry, Raphoe, Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe, Dromore, Elphin, Down and Connor, Waterford and Lismore, Leighlin and Ferns, Cloyne, Cork and Ross, Killaloe and Kilfenora, Kilmore and Ardagh, Clogher, Ossory, Killala and Achonry, and Clonfert and Kilmacduagh. Formerly, this kingdom had a parliament, which was subordinate to that of Great Britain; but, in 1800, it was deemed expedient that Ireland should be united to Great Britain. The two parliaments passed acts for that purpose, and the two kingdoms, at the commencement of 1801, were styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: and 32 peers (four of them bishops) and 100 commoners of Ireland (two for each county, two for Dublin, two for Cork, one for Trinity college in Dublin, and one for each of the thirty-one most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs) were enacted to represent that country in the Imperial Parliament, assembled in England. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to time, by the king. The common Irish are generally represented as an ignorant, uncivilised, and blundering sort of people, implacable and violent in all their affections, but quick of apprehension, courteous to strangers, and patient of hardships. Their diet consists chiefly of coarse bread, potatoes, and buttermilk; the favorite liquor is usquebaugh, an ardent distillation from corn; and the rural cottage is a wretched hovel of mud. The manners of the superior classes differ little from those of the same rank in England; but the gentry are more addicted to hunting and other robust exercises, than to literature and the arts. Dublin is the capital.

Ireland, New; see *Britain, New*.

Irjah, a town of the country of Cabul, seated near a western branch of the Indus, 119 miles SSW of Cabul. Lon. 68 25 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Irishtown; see *Kilkenny*.

Irkin, or *Irkien*; see *Tarkan*.

Irkutsk, the largest and least populous government of the Russian empire, comprising all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their military excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nertchinsk, Yakutsk, and Okotsh.

Irkutsk, a town of Siberia, capital of the government of the same name, and the see of a bishop. It is a place of considerable commerce, the caravans passing through it which trade to China, and being the seat of supreme jurisdiction over eastern Siberia. There are several churches and other edifices of stone, and the wooden houses are large and convenient. The inhabitants are estimated at 12,000. It stands on the river Angara, near the lake Baikal, 900 miles ESE of Tobolsk. Lon. 104 58 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Iroquois; see *Lawrence, St.*

Irrawaddy, or *Irabatty*, a considerable river which rises in Tibet, flows through the kingdoms of Birmah and Pegu, and enters the bay of Bengal by several mouths. On its banks are produced great quantities of the finest teak timber, so much esteemed in ship-building. The principal market for this valuable timber is Rangoon, at the most eastern mouth of this river.

Irtysh, a river of Siberia, which issues from the lake Saisan, in Chinese Tartary, runs NW between the two countries above 300 miles, then flows by Omsk, Tobolsk, and Samarof, below which it joins the Oby.

Irvine, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which passes by Newmills and Kilmarnock to the town of Irvine, below which it enters the frith of Clyde.

Irvine, a borough of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a dock-yard, and manufactures of carpets, muslins, silks, lawns, &c. but the chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. It is seated near the mouth of the river Irvine, 10 miles N of Ayr, and 24 SW of Glasgow. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 55 39 N.

Irwell, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and joins the Mersey, below Flixton.

Isabella, a town on the N coast of St. Domingo, now in ruins, but noted for being the first settlement of the immortal Columbus, in 1492. Lon. 71 2 W, lat. 19 55 N.

Ischia, an island of Naples, 15 miles in circuit, lying three miles off the coast of Terra di Lavoro. It is mountainous; but abounds in minerals, sulphur, fruits, and excellent wine. Fresh water is scarce, and the rain is collected in cisterns; but the air is healthy, and there are several hot baths, on which account it is much resorted to by invalids.

Ischia, an episcopal city of Naples,

capital of the island of its name, with a strong fort. It stands upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a bridge, and is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates, which open into a subterranean passage, through which the city is entered. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 41 N.

Isenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, which gives name to a county. It is seated on the rivulet Iser, 48 miles NW of Frankfort.

Isenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county. It is seated near the Maine, three miles S by E of Frankfort.

Iseo, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, on the SE side of a lake of the same name, 10 miles NW of Brescia.

Iser, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tyrol and Bavaria, passes by Munich and Landschut, and joins the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

Isere, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river, which rises in Savoy, crosses this department by Grenoble, Moirans, and St. Marcellin, and joins the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

Iserlohn, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with manufactures of iron, tin, velvets, silks, and stuffs. It is 40 miles E by N of Dusseldorf.

Isernia, a town of Naples, in the Molise, at the foot of the Apennines. In 1805 it was destroyed by an earthquake, and upward of 1500 persons perished. It is 12 miles W of Molise.

Isigny, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 15 miles W by N of Bayeux.

Isis, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, near the village of Torleton, at the foot of Sapperton hill, five miles SW of Cirencester. It immediately enters Wiltshire, and there is joined by the Churn, from Cirencester, two miles W of Cricklade, where their junction forms the Thames; but some writers have continued the name of Isis to the Thames till it receives the Thame at Dorchester.

Isla, or *Ila*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the SW of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Sound of Isla. It is 21 miles long, and 15 broad. On the E side the surface is hilly, and covered with heath, but the greater part of the island is flat, and, where uncultivated, covered with a fine green sward. In the centre of the island is Loch Finlagan, about three miles in circuit, with an islet of the same name in the middle, where the great lord of the isles resided; but the palaces and offices are now in ruins. Isla has mines of iron, lead, copper, emery, quicksilver, and black-lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Much flax is raised here, a great number of cattle fed, and a large quantity of whisky distilled. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour and quay. Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 55 45 N.

Islamabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of the country of Chittigong. It is situate on the Gurrumfully, near its entrance into the bay of Bengal, 220 miles E of Calcutta. Lon. 91 55 E, lat. 22 22 N.

Islands, Bay of, a bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops, put into this bay, and with 28 of his crew, were murdered by the natives.

Isle Adam, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Oise, 20 miles N by W of Paris.

Isle of Beeves, an island in the bay of Campeachy, 17 miles long and eight broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

Isle Bouchard, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, surrounded by the Vienne, 21 miles SSW of Tours.

Isle Dieu, a small island of France, 14 miles from the coast of Poitou. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon after evacuated. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 46 45 N.

Isle de France; see *France, Isle of*.

Isle Jourdain, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on an island in the river Save, eight miles N of Lombez.

Isleworth, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, nine miles W of London. Here are many elegant villas; and near it is Sion-house, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland.

Islington, a large village in Middlesex, N of London, to which it is now contiguous. The New River is received at the SW end of it, into a large reservoir, whence its water is conveyed, in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. Near this is a spring of chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells.

To the E of the town, is a manufacture of white lead.

Islip, a village in Oxfordshire, on the river Cherwell, five miles N of Oxford. It is noted for being the birthplace of Edward the confessor, whose father had a palace near the church, not a trace of which is now remaining.

Ismail, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bessarbia. The Russians took it by storm, in 1790; and it is said, that the long siege, and the capture, did not cost them less than 20,000 men. The brave garrison merited the highest honours, but they were massacred by the Russians; and the town was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N side of the Danube, 140 miles S by W of Bender. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Ismaning, a town of Bavaria, which gives name to a county. It is situate on the Iser, eight miles NNE of Munich, and nine SSW of Freisingen.

Ismid, or *Is-Nikmid*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, supposed to have been the ancient Nicomedia, the capital of Bithinia. It is situate on a bay of the sea of Marmora, 45 miles ESE of Constantinople. Lon. 29 47 E, lat. 40 37 N.

Ismid, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 24 miles ESE of Cogni.

Ismic, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient splendour but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and silk forms the principal article of trade. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and wine, 60 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 30 9 E, lat. 40 13 N.

Isny, a town of Suabia, with an abbey, called St. George, whose abbot was a state of the empire. It is seated on the Isny, 18 miles NE of Lindau.

Isola, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 18 miles SE of St. Severino.

Ispahan, a celebrated city, capital of Persia, in the province of Irac-Agemi. It is 12 miles in circumference, situate in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains at eight miles distance, and near the river Senderud, which supplies it with water. The houses have flat roofs, on which the inhabitants walk, eat, and lie, in summer, for the sake of the cool air. The streets are not paved, but always clean, as it seldom rains here; and many of them have a canal, planted on each side with trees. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is above two miles in circumference. The mosques, bazars, caravansaries, public baths, and coffeehouses, are very numerous. The inhabitants were computed at above 600,000; but this kingdom having been long distracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated. Ispahan has three suburbs called Julfa, Hasenbath, and Kebrabath; the first is very large, and possessed by the Armenians. Though at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting here for the sake of traffic. It is 260 miles NE of Bassora. Lon. 52 32 E, lat. 32 35 N.

Isperlick, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 24 miles NNE of Nissa.

Issel; see *Yssel*.

Issengeaux, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 17 miles NE of Puy.

Issequibo, or *Essequebo*, a settlement of the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, and contiguous to that of Demerara. The river is 20 miles wide at its mouth, and more than 300 in length. See *Demerara*.

Issigeac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 12 miles SSW of Bergerac.

Issoire, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on the Couze, near the Allier, 15 miles SSE of Clermont.

Issoudun, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a castle. Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings. It is seated on the Theols, 17 miles W of Bourges, and 135 S of Paris.

Is sur Tille, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the Tille, 12 miles N of Dijon.

Istapa, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, 60 miles SW of Tabasco.

Istapa, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, 100 miles ESE of Zacatula.

Istapa, a town of New Spain, in the province of Culiacan, 40 miles E by S of Culiacan.

Istria, a district of Italy, forming a kind of peninsula on the NE part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the NE, and on all other sides by the sea. The soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture; and there are quarries of fine marble; also forests that produce not only abundance of firewood and ship-timber, but likewise plenty of game. Part of Istria belonged to Venice, and part to Austria: by the treaty at Campo Formio, Austria

became possessed of the whole; and by the treaty at Presburg, it was ceded to Italy. In 1809, this district was transferred to France. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

Italy, a country of Europe, bounded on the N and NE by Switzerland and Germany, E by the gulf of Venice, S by the Mediterranean, and W by that sea and France. Its figure has been compared to that of a high boot: its length, from the utmost point of the Milanese to the gulf of Squillace, is 670 miles; its breadth, between France and Germany, is 350 miles, but the mediate breadth between the Mediterranean and the gulf of Venice is only 110. This classical and interesting country has been, in all ages of history, divided into three parts, the northern, central, and southern. The northern had the appellation of Cisalpine Gaul; the central was the seat of Roman and Etrurian power; and the southern, having received many Greek colonies, was called Magna Græcia. In the middle ages the kingdom of Lombardy and that of Naples held the N and S extremes, and the Ecclesiastical and Tuscan states occupied the centre. In more modern times the northern part became divided into a great number of states; and previous to the late alterations made by the French the whole country was divided in the following manner. Between the confines of France and Switzerland, on the W and N were the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Savoy, Nice, Piedmont, part of the Milanese, and Oneglia. To the NE are the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. South of these, were the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milanese and the Mantuan; and S of the latter is the Modenese, which belonged to the duke of Modena. West of the Modenese is the duchy of Parma, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon; to the SW of which lies the republic of Genoa; and SE of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany. The Ecclesiastical State, or territory of the pope, lies NE and E of Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and all S of this is the kingdom of Naples. Of the present unsettled state of this country a brief account must be given. Savoy, Nice, and Piedmont have been annexed to France. By the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1797, the Venetian territories to the E and W of the river Adige were ceded to Austria; and the remainder of the Venetian states, with the duchies of Modena, Milan, and Mantua, the principality of Massa, and the three legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna in the Ecclesiastical State, were erected into a government by the French, and called the Cisalpine Republic. This republic was overturned in 1799, but restored after the battle of Marengo in 1800; and in 1802 it received a new constitution, under the name of the Italian Republic, and Bonaparte, then first consul of France, was elected president. In March 1805, the Italian republic was erected into a kingdom, and the emperor of France assumed the title of King of Italy. In December following the Austrian part of the Venetian states were added to its territories, by the treaty of Presburg. The kingdom is divided into departments, and the city of Milan is the capital. See *Tuscany*, *Ecclesiastical State*, and *Naples*, for further changes in the government of this country, the whole of which seems to be under the control of France. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situations of the countries it contains: in those on the NE side of the Apennines, it is more temperate; but on the SW it is very warm; in Campagna di Roma, and the Ferrarese, it is said to be unwholesome, from the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained; but in the other parts it is generally pure, dry, and healthy. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Yar; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. The soil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, figs, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil. This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains have, not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver, with a great variety of aromatic herbs,

trees, shrubs, and evergreens. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters, and sculptors; that is, since the revival of the arts and sciences, exclusive of those of ancient times. The Italians are generally well proportioned; but of their complexion they cannot boast. With respect to dress, they follow the fashions of the countries on which they border, or to which they are subject. They are very affable, courteous, ingenious, sober and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. In their disposition they are a medium between the French and Spaniards; neither so gay and volatile as the one, nor so grave and solemn as the other. Their fondness for greens, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, contributes to their contentment and satisfaction; and an Italian gentleman or peasant can be luxurious at a very small expense. The women affect yellow hair, as did formerly the Roman ladies and courtezans, and use paints and washes, both for their hands and face. Masquerades, gaming, horse-races without riders, and conversations or assemblies, are the chief diversions of the Italians, excepting religious exhibitions, in which they are pompous beyond all other nations. There are forty-one archbishopries in Italy, but the bishoprics are too indefinite and arbitrary to be depended on; the pope creating or suppressing them as he pleases. The established religion is the Roman catholic; but all sects live unmolested, provided no gross insult is offered to their worship. Their language, a corruption of the Latin, is remarkable for its smoothness, and is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence.

Itata, a province of Chili, watered by a river of the same name. The best wine in Chili is obtained here, and being produced from lands belonging to the inhabitants of Conception, has received the name of Conception; and much gold is found in the mountains and rivers. The capital is Jesus of Coulemu.

Itchen, or *Itte*, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Alresford, flows by Winchester, and enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

Itzehoe, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a fortress. A duty is exacted here from all ships coming up the Stoer, on which river it is seated, 12 miles NNE of Gluckstadt, and 33 NW of Hamburg.

Juan, St. or *Desaguadero*, a river of New Spain, which is the outlet of the lake Nicaragua. It flows, from the SE corner of the lake, in an easterly direction, between the provinces of Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, into the Caribbean sea.

Juan, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, situate at the head of the river St. Juan. 110 miles E of Nicaragua. Lon. 84 45 W, lat. 11 15 N.

Juan de la Frontera, St. a town of Chili. Its territory contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is seated near the lake Guanacho, on the E side of the Andes, 150 miles N of Mendoza. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 32 5 S.

Juan de Fuca, Strait of, a large bay or gulf of the Pacific ocean, on the W coast of N America. The entrance is in lon. 124 55 W, lat. 48 25 N.

Juan de Maguanu, St. a town of St. Domingo, on the river Neyba, 48 miles NW of Ocoa.

Juan de Porto Rico, St. the capital of the island of Porto Rico, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. It is a bishop's see, well built, and better inhabited than most of the Spanish towns. It was taken by sir Francis Drake, and afterward by the earl of Cumberland, who was forced to abandon it from losing most of his men by sickness. In 1615, the Dutch took and plundered this city, but could not retain it. It stands on a peninsula, on the N coast of the island. Lon. 66 45 W, lat. 18 29 N.

Juan del Rio, St. a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, with upward of 10,000 inhabitants, 65 miles N by E of Durango.

Juan de Ulua, St. a small island in the gulf of Mexico. See *Vera Cruz*.

Juan Fernandez, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying 110 leagues W of Chili. It was formerly uninhabited; and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left on this solitary place, by his captain, and lived many years, till he was discovered in 1709. The narrative of his proceedings in his island gave rise to the celebrated production, The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. The island is about 40 miles in circumference, and at a distance appears like a naked rock; but there are intersecting vallies

covered with wood, and a great number of goats on the sides of every hill. In 1766, a settlement was made by the Spaniards, on the N and highest part of this island, at Cumberland bay, which is defended by batteries. The town is situate in a fine valley, between two high hills, and the houses have gardens, with arbours shaded with vines. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 33 40 S.

Ivangorod; see *Narva*.

Ivanitz, a town of Croatia, on the river Lonia, 42 miles NE of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 46 5 N.

Jubo, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, with a capital of the same name, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 43 20 E, lat. 0 50 N.

Jucatan, or *Yucatan*, a province and peninsula of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, lying between the bays of Campeachy and Honduras, and bounded at the isthmus by Tabasco, Chiapa, and Vera Paz. It projects from the continent 120 leagues, and extends 50 in breadth. The S part has mountains, rivers, and lakes; and produces a great quantity of logwood and mahogany, as also sugar, cassia, and maize. Here the English have a settlement, on the coast of the bay of Honduras, between the rivers Bellize and Rio Hondo. The N part is less productive, and not only without mountains, but almost without any inequality of ground. The inhabitants are supplied with water from pits, and, wherever they dig them, find it in abundance; but there is not a river or stream. Merida is the capital.

Judenburg, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Stiria, with a handsome castle. The public buildings, with the square, are magnificent. This town was taken by the French, in 1797. It is seated on the Muer, 40 miles W of Gratz. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Judoigne, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, near which are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Gete, 13 miles SSE of Louvain.

Ivelchester; see *Ilchester*.

Ives, St. a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unsafe, is frequented by fishermen only. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Charles I. It is eight miles NE of Penzance, and 277 W by S of London.

Ives, St. a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the Ouse, six miles NE of Huntingdon, and 59 N by W of London.

Jugon, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, on the Arqueon, 19 miles SSE of St. Brieux.

Ivica, or *Eviza*, an island of the Mediterranean, 56 miles SW of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference, and mountainous; but fertile in corn and fruits. A great quantity of salt is made here, highly esteemed for its whiteness. The capital, of the same name, which stands on the S side of the island, is little more than a fortress, and has a good harbour. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 38 52 N.

Ivingho, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of bonelace. It is six miles SW of Dunstable, and 33 NW of London.

Julfar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, situate on a bay of the gulf of Persia, 100 miles NW of Oman. Lon. 56 14 E, lat. 25 55 N.

Julien, St. a town of France, in the department of Jura, 18 miles S by W of Lons le Saunier.

Julien de Sault, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, six miles NW of Joigny.

Juliers, a late duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 68 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Gelderland, E by Cologne, S by Luxemburg and Treves, and W by Limburg. It now belongs to France, and is included in the department of Roer. It is remarkable for the quantity of woad it produces.

Juliers, a fortified city of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, and capital of a duchy of its name. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Roer, 22 miles W of Cologne. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Juliusburg, a town of Silesia, with a castle, four miles N of Oels.

Jumella, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 22 miles SW of Murcia.

Jumiege, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey; seated on the Seine, 12 miles SW of Rouen.

Jummoo, or *Jumboo*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore. It is a place of considerable trade, situate on the Rawee, 80 miles NE of Lahore. Lon. 73 40 E, lat. 31 52 N.

Jumna, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains of Sirinagur, flows SE by Delhi and Agra, and joins the Ganges at Allahabad.

Junagur, a town and fortress of

Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 170 miles sw of Amedabad. Lon. 69 53 E, lat. 21 48 N.

Jungnau, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name, 14 miles W of Buchan.

Junien, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, on the river Vienne, 15 miles W of Limoges.

Juntseilan, an island in the Indian ocean, near the sw coast of Siam, 60 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad. The soil is luxuriant, and it has a considerable trade in ivory and tin. The principal town, of the same name, is situate on the N part of the island, and has a harbour capable of receiving vessels of a moderate size. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 8 10 N.

Ivoix; see *Carignan*.

Jura, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, NE of Isla. It is 23 miles long and seven broad, separated from the mainland of the county of Argyle, by a strait four miles wide, called the Sound of Jura. Here are three mountains of a conic form, and stupendous height, called the Paps of Jura. The rest of the island is rugged, and generally covered with heath; but it feeds numerous herds of sheep and goats. Here is abundance of iron ore; and on the W coast a great quantity of fine sand, which is carried away for the manufacture of glass. It has a village of the same name, on the E coast, with a good harbour. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 56 8 N.

Jura, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura. Lons le Saunier is the capital.

Jura, Mount, a chain of mountains which begins in the canton of Zurich, in Swisserland, extends along the Rhine, into the canton of Soleure and the principality of Neuchatel, branches out toward Pays de Vaud, separates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated valleys; particularly one on the top of that part called Mount Joux, which is watered by two picturesque lakes, the largest called Joux, and the other Brenet.

Ivrea, a city of Piedmont, and a bishop's see, with a fort, citadel, and castle. It now belongs to France, and is the capital of the department of Doria. The cathedral is said to have been anciently a temple of Apollo; beside which there are four other churches, and several religious houses. It is seated on the Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N of Turin, and 32 E by N of Susa. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Ivry, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a late Benedictine abbey; seated on the Eure, 12 miles SE of Evreux.

Jussey, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, situate on the Amance, 15 miles NW of Vesoul, and 22 E of Langres.

Justingen, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship, 16 miles NNE of Buchau.

Juterbock, a town of Saxony Proper, situate on the Angerbach, 12 miles NE of Wittenberg.

Juthia; see *Siam*.

Jutland, a peninsula, the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark, 210 miles in length, and from 30 to 80 in breadth; bounded on the S by the duchy of Holstein, and on the other sides by the German ocean and the Baltic. In the middle of the northern part the soil is fertile in corn, and feeds a great number of horses and beeves, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came who conquered England. It is divided into two provinces, called North and South Jutland. N Jutland is subdivided into the dioceses of Alburg, Wiburg, Arhusen, and Ripen, so named from the chief towns; and Wiburg is the capital of the province. S Jutland is not half the size of the other province, and is commonly called the duchy of Slesvick, from its capital of that name.

Ixworth, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seven miles NE of Bury St. Edmund, and 77 NNE of London.

Jyepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, capital of the territory of Jynagur. It is a place of great wealth, being the staple for goods that are brought from the neighbouring provinces. It is 120 miles W by S of Agra. Lon. 76 94 E, lat. 26 56 N.

Jyeres, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, 20 miles sw of Lyon.

Jyigimsk, a town of Siberia, in the province of Okotsk, defended by lofty palisades, and wooden bastions provided with cannon and military stores. The commerce consists of furs and the skins

of raindeer. It is seated on the Izigin, 15 miles from its mouth, and 520 NE of Okotsk. Lon. 160 10 E, lat. 63 40 N.

Isquintinango, a town of New Spain, in the province of Chiapa. The vicinity produces cotton and a great number of pineapples. It is 100 miles SE of Chiapa. Lon. 93 45 W, lat. 16 10 N.

K.

☞ *Words that sometimes begin with* K, *and are not found under that letter, may be sought for under the letter* C.

Kadhema, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pearl fishery. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Persia, 170 miles N by W of Lachsa. Lon. 47 36 E, lat. 28 40 N.

Kahl, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, on a river of the same name, four miles S of Hanau.

Kahla, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a hill; seated on the Saale, 30 miles SW of Naumburg.

Kain; see *Kin*.

Kairvan, a city of Tunis, the second in the kingdom for trade and population. It has the most magnificent mosque in Barbary, and is 60 miles SSE of Tunis. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Kaisarieh, or *Kaisarijah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, the capital of a sangiacat. It was the ancient Cesarea of Cappadochia. It is five miles in circumference, surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle; and is divided into 180 quarters, in each of which is a mosque, or chapel. The principal trade is in Morocco leather. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, always capped with snow, 130 miles ENE of Cogni. Lon. 36 25 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Kaces, a town of the country of Georgia, in the province of its name, which comprehends a part of the ancient Iberia; It is situate near Mount Caucasus, 40 miles NNE of Teflis, and 120 NW of Derbend.

Kalan, a town of Lusatia, which has a great trade in wool, 11 miles SE of Luckau.

Kalhat, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the gulf of Ormus, 80 miles SE of Mascat.

Kalb, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, near the frontiers of Poland, 37 miles E of Stargard.

Kalisch, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the river Prosna, surrounded by morasses and walls, 40 miles S of Gnesen. Lon. 18 5 W, lat. 52 0 N.

Kalkas, a tribe of the Mongul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mongul Tartars, properly so called, which stretches as far as the kingdom of the Eluths; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers, the principal one called Kalka Pira. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindoostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his residence in Iben Pira.

Kallinburg, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, seated on an inlet of the Great Belt, with the best harbour, next to Copenhagen, on the island. It is 55 miles W by N of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 55 47 N.

Kalmucs, a nation of Tartars, inhabiting that part of the Russian government of Caucasia, which lies between the Volga and the Ural, toward the Caspian sea. They all live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasturage for their horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They neither sow corn, nor make hay for their cattle, so that they live without bread, or any sort of vegetable; and, in winter, their cattle fare like the wild beasts. Their food is flesh (especially that of horses) fish, wild fowl, and venison; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheese; but mare's milk is the most esteemed, and from it they make a strong spirit, to which they are partial. They are divided into a number of hordes or clans, each under their own particular khan, and all acknowledge the authority of one principal khan, who is called Orchicurtikhan, or the king of kings, and derives his pedigree from the great Tamerlane. All of them, however, have submitted to the government of Russia, or live under its protection. They are pagans, and believe in the transmigration of souls. In person they are of a low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs below them. Their faces are broad and flat, with a flat nose and little black eyes, distant from each other like the Chinese. They are of an olive colour, and their faces full of wrinkles,

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with very little beard; they shave their heads, leaving only a tuft of hair on the crown. The better sort wear coats of stuff or silk, with a wide surcoat of sheep-skins, and a cap of the same. Their only weapons were the cimeter, lance, and bow and arrow; but they now use fire-arms. In winter they are obliged to cross the river, and live on the bare plains of Astracan, where their only firing is the dried dung of the cattle, and the cattle themselves starving on the scanty produce of a desert. In spring, their former habitation on the E side of the river is overflowed, for near a month, by the melting of the snow; and when the water subsides, they swim their loaded camels and cattle over the river, where the intervening islands make the passage easiest. When they go upon an expedition, every one takes a sheep with him for his provision, and three horses, which he rides alternately; and when any one of them fails, they kill it and divide the flesh, putting pieces of it under their saddle, and after riding some time upon it, they eat it without further preparation. Their kibbets, or tents, are round, with a fire in the middle, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke, on which is a krine that can be turned against the wind. The tents can be enlarged or contracted at pleasure, the sides being made of wicker-work, and the cross sticks jointed for folding together or extending; and they are covered over with thick felt, more or less according as the season is cold or warm.

Kalmunz, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, at the conflux of the Nab with the Vilz, 12 miles NNW of Ratisbon.

Kalnick, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, 16 miles ENE of Braclaw.

Kalo, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on a lake, 22 miles SE of Tockay.

Kaluga, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province in the government of Moscow. Its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the Oka, 100 miles SSW of Moscow. Lon. 71 34 E, lat. 54 28 N.

Kamakura, an island of Japan, three miles in circumference, lying on the S coast of Niphon. It is a place of exile for state prisoners; and the coast is so steep, that they are lifted up by cranes.

Kamalia, a town of Negroland, in the country of Mandingo. The inhabitants are partly pagans, and partly Mohamedans, and have manufactures of cotton, leather, and iron. It is 210 miles WNW of Kong. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 12 10 N.

Kambala, a ridge of mountains in Tibet, between the lake Palte and the river Burrampooter.

Kamenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 27 miles E by N of Bechin.

Kamenskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz, on the river Danaetz, 60 miles ESE of Lugan.

Kaminieck, a strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia, and a bishop's see, with a castle. When the Russians seized part of the Polish territories in 1793, this fortress held out a long time, but at last surrendered to their arms. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 85 miles W of Braclaw, and 100 SE of Lemburg. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Kamnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with a manufacture of stockings, 21 miles NNE of Leitmeritz.

Kamtschatka, a peninsula on the E coast of Siberia, extending from 51 to 61 N lat. The isthmus, joining it to the continent on the N, lies between the gulfs of Olutorsk and Penshink; and its extremity to the S is Cape Lopatka. The greatest breadth is 240 miles, being from the mouth of the river Tigril to that of the river Kamtschatka; and toward each extremity it gradually becomes narrower. It is bounded on the N by the country of the Koriacks, NE by the sea of Kamtschatka, SE by the Pacific ocean, and W by the sea of Okotsk. A chain of high mountains extends the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divides it; whence several rivers take their rise, and pursue their course to the sea. In the S part is a volcano; and near it are the hot baths of Natchikin, where the water falls in a rapid cascade 300 feet, and is extremely hot. The soil, in general, is barren and heathy, with stunted trees thinly scattered over the country; but some parts are said to produce good grass. The severity of the climate is equal to the sterility of the soil; for in computing the seasons here, spring should be omitted. Summer may be said to extend from the middle of June till the middle of September; October may be considered as an autumn; from which period to the middle of June, it is all dreary winter. Some vegetables grow here in a wild state, such as chervil, garlic, onions, angelica, and celery;

also a variety of berries, which are gathered at proper seasons, and preserved by mashing them into a thick jam; these constitute a considerable part of the winter provisions, serving as a general sauce to dried fish. Here are also some turnips and turnip-radishes, upon a few spots of ground in the valleys; and this is the utmost extent of garden cultivation. The inhabitants may be said to consist of three sorts, the Kamtschadales, Russians, and Cossacs, and a mixture produced by their intermarriages. Their habitations are of three sorts, called jourts, balagans, and loghouses. They inhabit the first in the winter, and the second in the summer; in the third, introduced by the Russians, only the more wealthy people reside. The external appearance of a jourt resembles a round squat hillock; a hole, serving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the centre; and the inhabitants go in and out by the assistance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little security for the toes. The upper garment of the Kamtschadales resembles a wagoner's frock. If for summer wear, it is made of nankin; if intended for winter, it is made of a skin, having one side tanned, and the hair preserved on the other, which is worn innermost. A close jacket of nankin, or other cotton stuff, is the next under this; and beneath that a shirt made of thin persian silk of any colour. They wear long breeches and boots made of skins, with the hair innermost. They have also a fur cap, with two flaps that are usually tied up close to the head, but are permitted to fall round the shoulders in bad weather. They are subject to the Russians, and their trade consists in furs and skins.

Kamtschatkoi, Niznei, a town of Siberia, capital of Kamtschatka, with a citadel, arsenal, and barracks. It is seated on the N side of the river Kamtschatka, 20 miles from its mouth. Lon. 161 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

Kamtschatkoi, Verchni, a town of Siberia, in Kamtschatka, on the river Kamtschatka, 120 miles SW of Niznei Kamtschatkoi.

Kandegheri, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. In 1699 it was the capital of a kingdom, called Narsinga, and the residence of a Hindoo king, whose dominions extended over Tanjore and Madura; and in 1640, a descendant of that prince, who reigned here, permitted the English to form a settlement at Madras. It is 75 miles NW of Madras. Lon. 79 24 E, lat. 13 46 N.

Kanem, a town of the empire of Bornou, in a province of the same name, where are bred multitudes of cattle and horses. It is seated on the Gazel, 150 miles NNW of Bornou.

Kaniow, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated near the Dnieper, 62 miles S by E of Kiof, and 100 NE of Braclaw.

Kanisca, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar; seated on the Drave, 100 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Kan-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiong-si. Its district contains 12 cities of the third class; and the soil produces a great number of trees, whence distils a fine varnish, which is reckoned the best in China. It is seated on the Kan-kiang, 840 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 2 E, lat. 25 52 N.

Kao-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quangtong. In its vicinity is found a kind of marble, that represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees: it is cut into leaves, and made into tables, &c. Kao-tcheou stands on a navigable river, 36 miles from the sea, and 11 30 SSW of Peking. Lon. 145 36 E, lat. 21 40 N.

Kaposwar, a fort of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, which washes its walls. It is 35 miles W of Tolna. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 46 81 N.

Karahissar; see *Aphiom*.

Karandamar, a town of the Crimea, which has an ancient manufacture of leather from the skins of Tauric goats, and a trade in pottery, hardware, soap, and candles. It is situate on the Karasu, in a delightful valley, 34 miles W of Caffa.

Karek, or *Garak*, an island in the NE part of the gulf of Persia, five miles long and two broad; where ships bound for Bassora generally call for pilots. Lon. 50 26 E, lat. 29 15 N.

Karleby, Gamla, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, with a trade in hemp, salt, and ship-building; seated on the gulf of Bothnia, near the influx of the river Karleby, 90 miles N by E of Christinestadt. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 63 56 N.

Karleby, Ny, a town of Sweden, in E Bothnia, on the river Lappiock, six miles from the sea, and 20 S of Gamla Karleby.

Kasan, a country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom, belonging to the Kalmucs, to whom the dukes of Moscow, with other petty principalities of Russia, were tri-

butary. But, in 1552, Ivan Basilowitz it conquered Kasan, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbirsk, and Fenza.

Kasan, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It has a strong stone fort, several churches, almost all of them built with stone, and eleven convents; and there are several suburbs, one of them inhabited by Tartars. At one end of the city is a manufacture of cloth for the army. It is seated on the rivulet Kasanka, where it enters the Volga, 420 miles E of Moscow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 44 N.

Kasankaia, a town of the Don Cossacs, and the first in their territory on the entrance from Russia. Its neat and numerous wooden houses extend along the bank of the Don, and in the centre is a large church with several domes. The shops are supplied with several articles of luxury, and caravans are constantly crossing the river. It is 180 miles SSE of Voronetz, and 190 NNW of Tscherchaskoi. Lon. 41 20 E, lat. 49 44 N.

Kataba, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a citadel; situate in a fertile country, near a river which runs into the sea at Aden, 75 miles N of Aden. Lon. 44 39 E, lat. 13 54 N.

Katif, a town of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. It is built of rock salt, and stands on the gulf of Persia, 95 miles N of Lachsa. Lon. 48 38 E, lat. 27 40 N.

Kaufbeuren, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Kempten, seated on the Wuttach, 30 miles SSW of Augsburg.

Kauga, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the empire of Bornou. It is seated on a large lake, 280 miles S by E of Bornou. Lon. 23 30 E, lat. 15 50 N.

Kaukeban, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, situate on a mountain, almost inaccessible, 20 miles W of Sana.

Kaunitz, a town and castle of Moravia, situate on a mountain, on the river Igla, 11 miles SSW of Brinn.

Kaurzim, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which produces much timber. It stands on a river which runs into the Elbe, 26 miles ESE of Prague.

Kaye Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the W coast of N America, 30 miles long and four broad, discovered by Cook in 1778. Its NE point is a naked rock, considerably elevated; and the other parts of it abound in small valleys, filled with pine-trees, but of no extraordinary growth. Lon. 144 48 W, lat. 59 56 N.

Kayersberg, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, five miles NW of Colmar.

Kaysersech, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 12 miles W of Coblentz.

Kayserslautern, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. In 1793 it was taken by the French, who, the year following, were surprised in their intrenchments near it, by the Austrians, and defeated. It is seated on the Lauter, 28 miles SW of Worms. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Kayserstuhl, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, eight miles SE of Zurzach.

Kayserswert, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, seven miles NNW of Dusseldorf.

Kazimiers, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, with a castle, situate on a hill, by the Vistula, 30 miles WSW of Lublin.

Kazroon, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, of considerable extent, but the walls and many parts of it are in ruins. It is 70 miles WSW of Shiraz.

Kecho; see *Cachao*.

Kedleston, a village in Derbyshire, three miles NNW of Derby; noted for its medicinal spring, much resorted to in summer, and for the most elegant seat of the earl of Scarsdale.

Keene, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, 25 miles S by E of Charleston, and 95 W by S of Portsmouth.

Keff, or *Keffes*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a citadel; situate on the side of a hill, with a plentiful source of water, 70 miles WSW of Tunis.

Kefil, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arabi, 14 miles S of Helleh; celebrated for the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, which is annually visited by a number of Jews.

Kehl, a strong fortress of Suabia, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge to Strasburg; and to that city, when an imperial one, it belonged. Some of the ancient fortifications are in ruins, but it is still an important pass between France and Germany. It was taken by the French in June 1796; retaken by the Austrians on Sept. 18 following; but the French regained possession of it the same day. In 1808 it was transferred to France.

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Keighley, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of woollen cloths, cottons, and linseys; seated near the river Aire, 12 miles N of Halifax, and 206 N by W of London.

Keith, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with manufactures of flax, 12 miles SSW of Cullen, and 41 NW of Aberdeen.

Kelbra, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near the river Helm, 10 miles S of Stolberg.

Kelheim, a town and castle of Bavaria, with a Franciscan convent, a considerable brewery, and extensive magazines of salt; situate at the conflux of the Altmuhl and Danube, 10 miles SSW of Ratisbon.

Kells, a borough of Ireland, in Meath, on the river Blackwater, 12 miles N by W of Trim.

Kelso, a town of Scotland, in Roxburgshire, with a bridge over the Tweed, below the influx of the Teviot. The abbey, magnificent ruins of which still remain, was founded by David I. Here are manufactures of carpeting, flannels, leather, linen, and shoes. It is 10 miles NNE of Jedburg, and 20 SW of Berwick.

Kemi, or *Kiemi*; see *Kimi*.

Kemmoo, a town of Negroland, capital of a country lying to the W of Bambara. It is 340 miles W of Sego. Lon. 7 46 W, lat. 14 15 N.

Kemnat, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 15 miles ESE of Bayreuth, and 26 N of Amberg.

Kempten, a town of Suabia, with a late princely abbey of the Benedictine order. It has a great trade in linen, and is seated on the Iller, 45 miles S by W of Augsburg.

Ken, a river in Westmorland, which flows by Kendal, and enters the sandy wash of Lancashire, called Morcambe Bay. It has a cataract near its mouth, which obstructs the navigation.

Ken, a river of Scotland, which rises in the NW part of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows to New Galloway, thence expands into a lake, four miles long and one broad, and then joins the river Dee.

Kendal, a town in Westmorland, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ken, over which are two stone bridges, and one of wood leading to the castle, which is now in ruins. It has a spacious church, and a freeschool endowed with some exhibitions to Queens college in Oxford. Here are manufactures of coarse woollen, woven and knit stockings, cottons, leather, fish-hooks, wool-cards, and gunpowder. It has seven trading companies, who have each a hall; and its trade is very considerable, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its river for water carriage. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 6892. It is 46 miles S of Carlisle, and 262 NNW of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Kene, or *Caana*, a town of Egypt, with a manufacture of black earthen ware. The caravans assemble here in their journey to Coseir. It is seated on the Nile, 280 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 32 2 E, lat. 26 2 N.

Kenilworth, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here was a famous castle, the remains of which form one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom. It is five miles N of Warwick, and 95 NW of London.

Kenmare, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, at the head of a river or bay of the same name, 28 miles SSE of Tralee, and 46 W of Cork.

Kennebec, a river of Massachusets, in the district of Maine, which enters the Atlantic ocean, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

Kennet, a river of England, which rises among the chalky hills in Wiltshire, and flows to Newbury, in Berkshire, where it becomes navigable: it is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it enters the Thames. From this river, at Newbury, is a canal to the Avon, at Bath.

Kensington, a village in Middlesex, one mile W of London. Here is a royal palace, formerly a seat of lord chancellor Finch, and purchased of that nobleman by William III. The gardens have since been considerably augmented, by upward of 350 acres taken from Hyde-park; and they are now a fashionable promenade.

Kent, a county of England, 58 miles long and 36 broad; bounded on the N by the Thames and the German ocean, E by the same ocean, SE and S by the English channel and Sussex, and W by Surry. It contains 935,600 acres; is divided into five lathes, subdivided into 61 small hundreds, and 408 parishes; has two cities and 28 market-towns; and sends 18 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 307,624. In the soil and face of the country there is a great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to a moderate height. This kind of hard chalky soil, inclining

to barrenness, extends to the NE extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs, which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea which gave it the name of Albion. The S part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat and woody tract, of a clayey soil, and fertile. The midland and western districts are a mixture of hill and vale, arable and pasture, equal in pleasantness to any part of England. This county produces, beside the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, especially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder for dying; timber in the woody parts; and birch twigs for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of trade for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for the feeding of sheep; and many are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney Marsh. The principal rivers, beside the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. The cities of Kent are Canterbury and Rochester, but Maidstone is the county-town.

Kentaiffe, a ridge of mountains, in the S part of Tibet, bordering on Hindoostan. On the W side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E side issues the Burrampooter.

Kentucky, one of the United States of America, 350 miles long and from 30 to 190 broad; bounded on the N by Ohio, E by Virginia, S by Tennessee, and W by the rivers Mississippi and Ohio. It is divided into fourteen counties, Lincoln, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Jefferson, Nelson, Maddison, Woodford, Mason, Washington, Clark, Scott, Logan, and Franklin. The other principal rivers are the Kentucky, Licking, Green, Cumberland, and Great Kenhaway, which all flow into the Ohio. The soil is amazingly fertile in the central part; to the E and W it is mountainous, and the S is principally composed of the Barrens, a sterile country destitute of water. Tobacco, hemp, cotton, and the different grains of Europe, but particularly maize and wheat, are cultivated. The country, in general, may be considered as well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds: those peculiar to it are the sugar-tree, which grows in great plenty, and furnishes excellent sugar; and the honey locust, which is surrounded by large thorny spikes, bearing broad and long pods in form of peas, has a sweet taste, and makes excellent beer. Here are also the coffee-tree, papwa, cucumber, black mulberry, wild cherry, buck-eye, and some other kinds of trees not common elsewhere. There is plenty of fine cane, on which the cattle feed; and where no cane grows there is abundance of wild rye, clover, and buffalo-grass. The mountainous parts produce a great quantity of ginseng. Iron ore and lead are found in abundance; and there are many large caves, some of which extend above a mile under a limestone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars. The waters produce plenty of fish and fowl; and especially on the Ohio, the geese and ducks are amazingly numerous. The land fowls are torkies; a species of grouse, which the inhabitants call pheasants; and quails, to which they give the name of partridges. Serpents are not numerous, and such as are to be found in other parts of the continent, except the bull, the horned, and the mockason snakes. Among the native animals are deers, bears, wild cats, wolves, beavers, otters, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, racoons, and opossums. Most of the species of the domestic quadrupeds have been introduced since the settlements, such as horses, cows, sheep, and hogs. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 406,511. Frankfort is the capital.

Kentucky, a river in the state of its name, which rises in the Laurel mountains, and after a general NW course of 200 miles, enters the Ohio in lat. 38 42 N. It is navigable 150 miles. Its banks may rather be called precipices, for, almost every where, they consist of three or four hundred feet of a solid perpendicular limestone rock; in some parts of a fine white marble, curiously arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building stones.

Kentzingen, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, on the river Elz, 13 miles NNW of Friburg.

Kercolang, an island in the Indian ocean, about 80 miles in circumference. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive valleys, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. The inhabitants are Malays. Lon. 126 30 E, lat. 4 28 N.

Kerguelen Land, an island in the Southern ocean, visited by Cook, in 1776. For its sterility, it might properly have

been called the Island of Desolation; but Cook was unwilling to rob Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. On the NE coast is a good and safe bay, named Christmas Harbour. Lon. 69 4 E, lat. 48 41 S.

Kerkut, a town of Curdistan, the capital of a government and residence of a pacha. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle, 135 miles SSE of Betlis. Lon. 44 58 E, lat. 35 48 N.

Kerman, a province of Persia, lying on the gulf of Persia. The northern part is barren, but toward the south the land is fertile. Many sheep are bred here, and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

Kerman, or *Sirgan*, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Kerman. It is celebrated for its beautiful pottery, carpets, and stuffs; and is 120 miles N by W of Gombron. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 29 20 N.

Kerpen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. It has a collegiate church, and is seated on the Erft, 14 miles SSE of Juliers.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the E by the counties of Limerick and Cork, W by the Atlantic ocean, N by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and S by Desmond and the ocean. It is divided into 84 parishes, contains about 107,000 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. The southern part is plain, and fertile in corn; but the greater part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for grazing. Considerable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow, are exported from its excellent harbours. Tralee is the capital.

Kertch, a seaport of the Crimea, on the strait of Taman, and on the site of the ancient Panticapeum. It was formerly of great importance, but the Russians have lately reduced it to extreme insignificance; yet its ruins, and the many antiquities in its vicinity, still make it interesting. Within the fortress, now a ruin, stands the church, erected in the year 757. It is seven miles W by S of Yenikale, and 12 NW of Taman.

Keschim, a seaport of Arabia Felix, in Hadramaut, 80 miles E of Shibam. Lon. 50 50 E, lat. 15 25 N.

Kesh, or *Sebz*, a town of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia, once the ordinary summer residence of Timur, who surrounded it with walls, and built a new palace in 1379. It is 35 miles S by W of Samarcand.

Kessel, a town of the Netherlands, in the late Prussian Gelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Maese, seven miles N of Ruremonde.

Kesseldorf, a village of Upper Saxony, seven miles W of Dresden, where a victory was gained by the king of Prussia over the Saxons in 1745.

Keswick, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday; seated in a vale of its name, near the rapid river Greeta. This vale is much visited by the admirers of nature: here is the lake of Keswick, or Derwent-water; and to the N of this soars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England. Keswick has manufactures of stuffs, flannels, &c. It is 25 miles NW of Kendal, and 291 NNW of London.

Kettering, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of tammies, serges, lastings, &c. It is 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 74 NW of London.

Keuschberg, or *Kiade*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, six miles SE of Merseburg.

Kew, a village in Surry, seven miles W by S of London. Here is a royal palace, built by his present majesty; and a stone bridge over the Thames, to Brentford.

Kexholm, the eastern part of Finland, belonging partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Russians. See *Wiburg*.

Kexholm, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, seated on two islands in the river Woxon, which here flows into Lake Ladoga. The houses are built of wood, but it is well fortified, and has a strong castle. It is 60 miles NE of Wiburg, and 67 N of Petersburg. Lon. 30 25 E, lat. 61 3 N.

Keynsham, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, and a trade in malt; seated on the Chew, at its conflux with the Avon, five miles SE of Bristol, and 114 W of London.

Kharkof, or *Charkow*, a government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukrania-Slovodskaia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Uda, which flows into the Donetz, 400 miles S by W of Moscow. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Khiva, the capital of the country of Charasm. It has a strong wall of earth, with three gates, turrets at small distances, and a broad ditch full of water

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The houses are low, mostly built with mud, the roofs flat, and covered with earth. It stands on a rising ground, amid fertile plains, 210 miles NW of Bokhara. Lon. 59 20 W, lat. 40 50 N.

Khum; see *Kom*.

Kia-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. The streets have beautiful piazzas, that shelter passengers from the sun and rain; and there is scarcely a house where they do not breed silkworms. There are many triumphal arches both in the city and suburbs; and several marble towers on the sides of a canal to the W of the city. It is 590 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 120 14 E, lat. 30 50 N.

Kiakta, a town of Siberia, in the goverment of Irkutsk, on the borders of Chinese Tartary. It has a considerable fur trade, and is the centre of the Russian and Chinese commerce. It stands on a small river, near its conflux with the Selenga, 75 miles SSW of Selenginsk. Lon. 106 30 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Kiangari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, chief place of a sangiacat, with a castle on a rock. It is 230 miles E of Bursa. Lon. 34 47 E, lat. 39 56 N.

Kiang-nan, a province of China, bounded on the W by Ho-nan and Hou-quang, S by Tche-kiang and Kiang-si, E by the gulf of Nan-king, and N by Chan-tong. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and its silks, cottons, japanned goods, and paper, are in high esteem. Nan-king is the capital.

Kiang-ning; see *Nan-king*.

Kiang-si, a province of China, bounded on the N by Kiang-nan, W by Hou-quang, S by Quang-tong, and E by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang. The N part contains the great Po-yang lake, and some extensive morasses; the middle and S parts abound in mountains, but there are fine valleys among them. It contains 13 cities of the first rank, and 78 of the second and third. The arrack in this province is excellent; and its porcelain is the finest and most valuable of the empire. Nan-tchang is the capital.

Kian-ku, the largest river of Asia. It rises on the N borders of Tibet, flows E to the confines of Tartary, then S through Lower Tibet into China, entering the province of Yunnan, where it turns to the E, and crossing the provinces of Se-tchuen, Hou-quang, and Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern ocean, opposite the island of Tsong-ming, after a course of about 2200 miles. Near its source it is called, by the Eleuths, Porticho or Petchow. At the place where the Kian-ku bends to the S, it is on the opposite side of the mountains which give rise to the Hoan-ho; and these two great rivers afterward part to the distance of above 1000 miles, yet finally discharge themselves into the same sea at about the distance of 100 miles from each other.

Kiburg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, seated on the Theoff, 14 miles ENE of Zurich.

Kidderminster, a corporate town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is the first mart in England for beautiful carpets, and has also manufactures of poplins, crapes, bombazeens, &c. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes this place. It is seated on the river Stour, 14 miles SE of Bridgenorth, and 126 NW of London.

Kidge, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Mecran. It is fortified, and seated on the Nehenk, 530 miles SW of Candahar. Lon. 63 30 E, lat. 26 15 N.

Kidwely, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It stands on a creek of the Bristol channel, and has a canal to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. Here also is an iron foundery, and a tin mill. On the opposite bank of the creek, where the old town formerly stood, are the remains of a castle. It is eight miles S of Camarthen, and 226 W by N of London.

Kiel, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. It is one of the most commercial places in Holstein; and its trade is augmented by means of the Eyder canal, to Rendsburg. Kiel is 37 miles NW of Lubec, and 46 N by E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Kien-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars, it sustained two sieges, in the last of which it was taken, and all the inhabitants were put to the sword. It was afterward re-established, by the Tartars, and is a place of consi-

derable trade. It stands on the river Min-ho, 260 miles SE of Nan-king. Lon. 117 2 E, lat. 27 5 N.

Kieu-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, seated in a fertile country 340 miles SSW of Nan-king. Lon. 116 35 E, lat. 27 35 N.

Kieou-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, situate on the Kian-ku, immediately above the influx of the Poyang-hou. It is the rendezvous of all the barks which pass to and from other places in this province, and the provinces of Kiang-nan and Hou-quang. It is 250 miles SW of Nan-king. Lon. 116 0 E, lat. 29 54 N.

Kilbarchan, a village of Scotland, on the W side of Loch Winnoch, five miles SW of Renfrew. It is a manfacturing place, and has extensive bleach-fields.

Kilbeggan, a borough of Ireland, in W Meath, seated on the Boina, 14 miles E of Athlone, and 42 W of Dublin.

Kilbride, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, noted for its cotton manufactures, and for being the birthplace of Dr. William Hunter and his brother John, two celebrated anatomists. It is six miles S by E of Glasgow.

Kilcalmouil, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, and in the peninsula of Cantyre, 17 miles N of Campbelton.

Kilcock, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, on the river Blackwater, 17 miles W by N of Dublin.

Kilcool, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, near which is the celebrated salt marsh of Cooldross. It is seated near the sea, 18 miles SSE of Dublin.

Kilcullen-bridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, on the river Liffey. A mile to the S is the village of Kilcullen, anciently a large walled town with seven gates, one of which remains now, and some other antiquities. It is 26 miles SW of Dublin.

Kilda, St. an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 28 miles to the W of N Uist. It is three miles long and two broad, fenced about with one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except at the landing-place, on the SE, where there is a narrow and steep passage to a village on the top of the rock. The surface of the island is hilly; but it feeds many sheep, and produces plenty of barley and potatoes. Many of the inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment, they are incredibly adventurous; being let down by a rope from the summit of the precipitous rocks, and then clamber along their fronts, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. St. Kilda is the most westerly island belonging to Great Britain. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 57 43 N.

Kildare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 37 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by Dublin and Wicklow, W by Kings county and Queens county, N by E Meath, and S by Catherlough. It is divided into 100 parishes, contains about 56,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Liffey, Barrow, and Boyne. It is a very fertile and arable country. The capital is of the same name; but the assizes are held alternately at Athy and Naas.

Kildare, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see. The nave of the cathedral has been long in ruins. The town is chiefly supported by frequent horseraces on the Curragh, a fine lofty plain, containing near 5000 acres, which feeds a great number of sheep. It is 32 miles WSW of Dublin. Lon. 6 54 W, lat. 53 9 N.

Kilfenora, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and a bishop's see united to Killaloe. The cathedral is a very ancient edifice. It is a small place, 14 miles NW of Ennis

Kilgaron, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are the remains of a castle, on a high rock; and near it are large works for fabricating tin plates. It is seated near the Tivy, 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 231 WNW of London.

Kilham, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, 31 miles ENE of York, and 200 N of London.

Killa, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bessarbia, on an island, at the mouth of the Danube. It was taken by the Russians in 1790, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is 86 miles SW of Bialogorod. Lon. 28 46 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Kilkenny, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by Catherlough and Wexford, W by Tipperary, N by Queens county, and S by Waterford. It is divided into 127 parishes, contains about 100,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The surface is in general level,

and the soil fertile. Wool is a considerable article of trade; and it is particularly noted for its coal, which makes no smoke in burning. The principal rivers are the Barrow, Suir, and Nore.

Kilkenny, a city of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, situate on the river Nore, over which are two bridges. Irishtown, on the E side of the river, is joined to it, and both together form one of the most populous and commercial towns in Ireland. It sends one member to parliament. Kilkenny once had a bishop; and the cathedral, which stands in Irishtown, belongs to the bishop of Ossory. The chief manufactures are coarse woollens and fine blankets; and in the vicinity are large quarries of black and white marble. It is 30 miles N of Waterford, and 57 SW of Dublin. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Killala, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and a bishop's see united with Achonry. The cathedral serves for the parish church. It stands on a fine bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, 24 miles N of Castlebar. Lon. 9 42 W, lat. 54 8 N.

Killaloe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and a bishop's see united with Kilfenora. The cathedral is the only church. It is seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge, 12 miles NNE of Limerick.

Killany Bay, a bay of Ireland, on the E coast of the island of Arranmore, in the county of Galway. Lon. 9 36 W, lat. 52 44 N.

Killarney, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, with an extensive linen manufacture; seated near a celebrated lake of the same name, 14 miles SE of Tralee.

Killarney, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is six miles long and three broad. On the side of one of the mountains is O'Sullivan's cascade, which falls above 70 feet with a tremendous roar; and opposite this is the island of Innisfallen, containing 18 Irish acres. The promontory of Mucruis divides the upper from the lower lake, and on passing into the upper lake, there is a rock, called the Eagles-nest, which produces wonderful echos. The upper lake is four miles long and two broad: from the mountains descend a number of beautiful cascades; and the numerous islands in this lake afford a variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety; but the shores are indented with bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The E boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards: this fall of water is supplied by a lake, near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch-bowl.

Killenaule, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 10 miles ENE of Cashel.

Killevan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles SW of Monaghan.

Killingley, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, situate on the Quinabaug, 18 miles NE of Windham.

Killingworth, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, seated on the Hammonasset, on Long Island sound, 24 miles E of Newhaven.

Killony, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, six miles S of Sligo.

Killough, or *Port St. Ann*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, to the N of St. Johns point, in the Irish sea. A rock stands in the entrance of its harbour, covered at half flood. Here is a manufacture of salt. It is six miles SSE of Downpatrick.

Killybegs, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a spacious harbour on the N side of Donegal bay, 16 miles W of Donegal. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Killyleagh, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a linen and thread manufacture. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born here. It is seated on an arm of Strangford Lough, seven miles N by E of Downpatrick.

Kilmacduagh, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and a bishop's see united to Clonfert. The ruins of the cathedral, a monastery, &c. denote the former consequence of this now wretched place. It is three miles SW of Gort (in which is its parish church) and 15 N of Ennis.

Kilmacthomas, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on the river Mahon, 14 miles WSW of Waterford.

Kilmainham, a town of Ireland, in a valley, about half a mile SW of Dublin. It has a session-house, a gaol, a foundling hospital, and a hospital for invalid soldiers. Here the knights for the county of Dublin are elected; and it was the seat of government, before the cas-

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tle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.

Kilmallock, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. The ruins of churches, monasteries, &c. denote its former splendour; but now it is a poor place, 20 miles S of Limerick.

Kilmarnock, a town of Scotland, the largest in Ayrshire. Beside the parish church, there are four other places of worship. It has a manufacture of carpets, serges, and other woollen goods, and a trade in saddlery, leather, &c. Near it are the remains of Dean castle, the seat of the earls of Kilmarnock, in the desolate condition in which it was reduced by fire in 1735. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 8079. It is seated near the Irvine, 11 miles NNE of Ayr, and 20 SSW of Glasgow. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 55 40 N.

Kilmaurs, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a trade in cutlery, two miles NW of Kilmarnock.

Kilmeaden, a village of Ireland, six miles W of Waterford, on the river Suir. Here is a celebrated spa, of a chalybeate quality.

Kilmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and, with Armagh, the see of a bishop, who has a palace here; but there is no cathedral. It is three miles SW of Cavan.

Kilrea, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 28 miles E of Londonderry.

Kilrenny, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, two miles NE of Anstruther.

Kilrush, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated near the mouth of the Shannon, 25 miles SW of Ennis.

Kilsyth, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. The vicinity abounds with coal and iron-stone; of the latter about 5000 tons are sent annually to Carron. It is 15 miles SW of Stirling, and 15 NE of Glasgow.

Kilwinning, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Here are the remains of a magnificent monastery; the steeple and part of the church are in a good state of repair. The vicinity abounds in limestone and coal. It is seated near the Garnoch, five miles NNW of Irvine.

Kilworth, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Funchean, 25 miles NNE of Cork.

Kimberworth, a village in W Yorkshire, two miles W of Rotherham, noted for its woollen and linen manufactures.

Kimbolton, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Friday. Here is a castle, the seat of the duke of Manchester, where queen Catharine, first wife to Henry VIII, died in 1535. It is eight miles NW of St. Neot, and 63 N by W of London.

Kimi, or *Kiemi*, a town of Sweden, in E Bothnia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles E of Tornea.

Kimlassa, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, 40 miles S of Chanderee, and 185 ENE of Ougein.

Kimpolung, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the river Moldava, 92 miles NE of Colofwar.

Kin, or *Kain*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, situate at the foot of a mountain, 60 miles SSW of Herat.

Kinburn, a fortress of Russia, on the S side of the estuary of the Dnieper. It has been frequently attacked by the Turks, by land and sea, but without success. It is 18 miles SSE of Oczakof, on the opposite side of the Dnieper. Lon. 30 34 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Kincardine, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, in a district almost surrounded by Clackmannanshire, with a commodious harbour, and a good road in the frith of Forth. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent, and the coasting and foreign trade is considerable. It is four miles SE of Alloa, and 22 S by W of Perth.

Kincardine, a town of Scotland, in Rossshire, with a small harbour, on the frith of Dornoch, 14 miles W by N of Tain.

Kincardine Oniel, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the river Dee, 23 miles W by S of Aberdeen.

Kincardineshire, or *Mearns*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the NW and N by Aberdeenshire, E by the German ocean, and S and SW by Augusshire. Its length along the coast is 30 miles, and 20 is its greatest breadth. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 26,349. The NW part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture; but to the S of the Grampians the surface is in general fertile. The small village of Kincardine, nine miles SW of Stonehaven, was formerly the capital, but Stonehaven is now the county-town

Kinderhook, a town of New York, in Columbia county, on the E side of Hudson river, 13 miles N of the city of Hudson.

Kineton; see *Kington*.

King George the Third Sound, a harbour on the SW coast of New Holland, discovered by Vancouver in 1791. It is safe, and easy of access any where be-

tween its outer points of entrance, Baldhead and Mount Gardner, 11 miles distant from each other. Lon. 118 17 E, lat. 35 5 S.

King George Sound, the name given by Cook, in 1778, to the bay which he discovered on the W coast of N America, in lon. 126 48 W, and lat. 49 33 N. But the first European discoverer was Juan Perez, who anchored here in 1774, and called the port St Lorenzo. The natives call it *Nootka*; the name now generally adopted by the English. It is not situate on the continent, as Cook had reason to suppose, but on an island, to which Vancouver, who coasted it in 1792, gave the name of Quadra and Vancouver Island, the former being the name of the Spanish commandant then on the coast. The woods are composed of the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine; and in general they are of a large size. About the rocks and borders of the woods were seen some strawberry plants, and raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. The principal animals seen here were racoons, martens, and squirrels. Birds are far from being numerous, and those that are to be seen are remarkably shy. The stature of the natives is, in general, below the common standard; but their persons are not proportionably slender, being usually pretty plump, though not muscular. The women are of the same size and form as the men; nor is it easy to distinguish them, as they possess no natural feminine graces. Their bodies are always covered with red paint; but their faces are ornamented with a variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour. They are docile, courteous, and good-natured; but quick in resenting injuries, and, like most other passionate people, as quickly forgetting them. Their weapons are bows and arrows, slings, spears, short truncheons of bone, and a small ax, not unlike the common American tomahawk. A rattle and a small whistle are the only instruments of music that were seen among them. Their houses consist of very long broad planks, resting upon the edges of each other, tied, in different parts, with withes of pine bark. Their furniture consists principally of chests and boxes of various sizes, piled upon each other, at the sides and ends of their houses, in which are deposited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable; they have also square and oblong pails, bowls to eat their food out of, &c. The irregularity and confusion of their houses is exceeded by their nastiness and stench: every thing stinks of train oil, fish, and smoke; and every part is as filthy as can be imagined. In 1786, a few British merchants in the E Indies formed a settlement in this place, to supply the Chinese market with furs; but the Spaniards, in 1789, captured two English vessels, and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry made their demand of reparation, and the affair was amicably settled by a convention and the destruction of the establishment.

Kin-gan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang si, seated on the Kan-kiang, 800 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 10 E, lat. 27 16 N.

Kinghorn, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, nearly opposite Leith. It has two harbours, one below the town, and the other half a mile W, at Pettycur, for the passage-boats between this place and Leith. The chief manufactures are thread stockings, and the spinning of cotton and flax. It is eight miles N by W of Leith.

Kings County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by W Meath, E by Kildare, S by Queens county and Tipperary, and W by the Shannon, which separates it from Galway and Roscommon. It is divided into 52 parishes, contains about 74,500 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Brosna, Boyne, and Barrow. It is not so well cultivated as some of the other counties, but the soil is tolerably fertile. The capital is Philipstown.

Kings Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, on the river Gade, five miles SW of St. Alban. Here was a royal palace built by Henry III, the ruins of which are to be seen. Richard II was buried in its monastery, but removed, by Henry V, to Westminster.

Kingsbridge, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated at the head of a small inlet of the English channel, called Salcomb river, over which is a bridge to Dodbrook. It is 34 miles S by W of Exeter, and 208 WSW of London.

Kingsclere, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a great trade in malt. It was the residence of some of our Saxon kings. It is nine miles SW of Basingstoke, and 54 W by S of London.

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Kingscliff, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles W of Peterborough, and 86 N by W of London.

Kingstein, a strong fortress of Norway. See *Fredericstadt*.

Kingston, a corporate town of Surry, on the river Thames, with a market on Saturday. A national council was held here in the year 838, at which Egbert, the first king of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. This town sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward II and III; but it ceased afterward, in consequence of a petition from the corporation. Queen Elisabeth founded here a freeschool; and the spring assizes are held at this place. It has a wooden bridge over the river, and the corporation have a revenue for its support. It is 10 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 27 N.

Kingston, the capital of St. Vincent, in the W Indies, situate at the head of a bay of the same name, on the SW shore of the island. Lon. 61 15 W, lat. 13 5 N.

Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, situate on the N side of Port Royal bay. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692 (which destroyed the town of Port Royal) has since continued to increase in size and opulence, and in 1803 was incorporated as a city. It is a place of good trade, being much resorted to by ships coming to load and unload their cargos. The houses are one story high, many of them with porticos, and every conveniency for a comfortable habitation in this climate. The number of white inhabitants in 1778 was 6539, of free people of colour 3280, and of slaves 16,659. Lon. 76 42 W, lat. 18 3 N.

Kingston, or *Esopus*, a town of New York, chief of Ulster county. It was destroyed by an English fleet in 1777, but has been rebuilt on a regular plan. It stands on Esopus creek, near its entrance into Hudson river, 86 miles N of New York. Lon. 74 3 W, lat. 41 54 N.

Kingston, a town of N Carolina, chief of Lenoir county. It stands on the N side of the Neus, 40 miles W by N of Newbern, and 50 SE of Raleigh.

Kingston, a town of S Carolina, in Georgetown district, on the W side of Wakkamaw river, 30 miles NNE of Georgetown.

Kingston, a town of Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, at its outlet the river St. Lawrence. It was formerly called Frontinac, and part of the old fort is now standing, the best part of which is the magazine. Here the king's stores are kept and guarded. Vessels from Lower Canada go no further than this place; and hence to York, Niagara, &c. stores and merchandise are conveyed in boats. It is 150 miles SW of Montreal. Lon. 75 41 W, lat. 44 8 N.

Kingston upon Hull; see *Hull*.

King-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. It is divided by a single wall into two parts, one of which belongs to the Chinese and the other to the Tartars, of whom the garrison consists. It has a great trade, and stands on the Kian-ku, 620 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 111 37 E, lat. 41 6 N.

King-te-tching, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-si. It is computed to contain above a million of inhabitants, and extends four miles along the banks of a river, which here forms a kind of harbour. This town is famous for its beautiful porcelain, and wants nothing but walls to make it a great city. It is 655 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 54 E, lat. 29 25 N.

Kington, or *Kineton*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. King John erected a castle here, in which he kept his court. It is 10 miles SSE of Warwick, and 83 NW of London.

Kington, or *Kyneton*, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth; seated on the Arrow, under Bradnor mountain, 13 miles NW of Hereford, and 155 WNW of London.

Kin-hoa, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang, on the banks of a fine river, into which several little ones discharge themselves. It has a great trade in dried plums and hams; and is famous for good rice-wine, and very white candles; the latter made of a substance obtained from little shrubs with a white flower, not unlike jessamine. It is 190 miles S by E of Nanking. Lon. 120 10 E, lat. 29 16 N.

Kinnaird Head, a lofty promontory of Scotland, on the N coast of Aberdeenshire, projecting above a mile into the sea, to the N of the town of Fraserburg. Here is a castle, four stories high; and on the top of it is a lighthouse. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 57 39 N.

Kinnoul, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with the remains of an ancient castle. The hill of Kinnoul is particularly famous for its fine agates; it also abounds with many rare plants.

The town ſtands at the foot of the hill, on the river Tay, at the E end of the bridge of Perth.

Kinross, a borough of Scotland, capital of Kinroſsſhire, ſeated in a plain ſkreened on the N by the Ochil hills, and on the river Leven, before it enters Loch Leven. It has a manufacture of coarſe linens, and is 23 miles NNW of Edinburg. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 56 7 N.

Kinross-shire, a county of Scotland, ſurrounded by the ſhires of Perth and Fife, and almoſt circular, about 30 miles in circumference. It is divided into ſeven pariſhes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 6725. The central part is occupied by Loch Leven, and the country around has a rich appearance. It ſends one member to parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

Kinsale, a ſeaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a maritime arſenal, contains 10,000 inhabitants, and has an excellent harbour, defended by a ſtrong fort. It ſends one member to parliament. Conſiderable quantities of grain are exported from this place. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Bandon, 14 miles S of Cork. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Kin-tching, the capital of the iſland of Lieou kieou, in the China ſea, and of all the iſlands under that appellation, which form a kingdom. The edifices, temples, and the palace of the king are built after the Japaneſe manner; but the houſes of the Chineſe, the imperial college, and the temple of the goddeſs Tien-ſey, are built after the Chineſe. The king's palace, reckoned to be four leagues in circumference, is on a neighbouring mountain. Kin-tching has manufactures of ſilk, cotton, paper, arms, copper utenſils, &c. It ſtands in a diſtrict called Cheouli, the SE part of the iſland. Lon. 127.30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

Kin-tong, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan. The ſurrounding country is mountainous, but the vallies yield abundance of rice. It is ſeated on the Pa-pien, 750 miles W by N of Canton. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 24 30 N.

Kintore, a borough of Scotland, in Aberdeenſhire, on the river Don, 15 miles W by N of Aberdeen.

Kintzingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, with a noble Benedictine convent, ſeated on the Maine, 10 miles ESE of Wurtzburg.

Kin-yang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Chen-ſi It has always been deemed as a barrier againſt the incurſions of the Tartars, and is ſtrongly fortified. The country around is very fruitful. It is 560 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 107 30 E, lat. 36 6 N.

Kin-yuen, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Quang-ſi. It is ſeated on a fine river, but ſurrounded with craggy mountains inhabited by a people almoſt ſavage, 310 miles W by N of Canton. Lon. 108 15 E, lat. 24 28 N.

Kioſ, a town of Poland, in a palatinate of the ſame name, and an archbiſhop's ſee, with a caſtle. It is the capital of the Ruſſian government of Kioſ, and carries on a conſiderable trade. Here are catacombs of conſiderable extent, dug, as would appear, through a maſs of hardened clay. It is divided into the old and new town, and ſeated on the W ſide of the Dnieper, 180 miles NE of Kaminieck, and 335 E by S of Warſaw. Lon 30 27 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Kioſ, a palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W ſide of the Dnieper. It contains only two diſtricts, and ſeveral ſmall towns ſcarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kioſ, being ſubject to Ruſſia.

Kioſ, a government of the Ruſſian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Ruſſia. It lies on the E ſide of the Dnieper, although Kioſ, the capital, is on the W ſide. It was once a duchy, belonging to the great dukes of Ruſſia, and Kioſ was their capital. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the poſſeſſion of the great dukes, but was overrun and poſſeſſed by the Coſſacs, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, diſcontented with John Caſimir, king of Poland, ſubmitted to Ruſſia, and have ever ſince remained ſubject to that empire. This government contains eleven diſtricts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Deſna, Oſter, Udai, Sula, Pſol, and Trubeſh.

Kio-feou, a town of China, in the province of Chan-tong and diſtrict of Yen-tcheou. It is the birthplace of Confucius, ſeveral monuments to whoſe memory are ſtill to be ſeen here.

Kioge, or *Koge*, a ſeaport of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand. The Engliſh defeated the Danes here, and took the town, in 1807. It is 18 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Kioping, a town of Sweden, in Weſtmania, ſeated on a river, that at a little diſtance enters the

lake Maeler, 28 miles WSW of Westeras.

Kippen, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, seated near the Forth, nine miles W of Stirling.

Kirby Lonsdale, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Loyne, over which is an ancient stone bridge, 10 miles SE of Kendal, and 252 NW of London.

Kirby Moorside, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 28 miles N of York, and 224 N by W of London.

Kirby Stephen, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of stockings; seated on the river Eden, nine miles SSE of Appleby, and 266 NNW of London.

Kirchbach, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 14 miles SE of Gratz.

Kirchberg, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 28 miles SSW of Coblentz.

Kirchberg, a town of Suabia, capital of a burgravate of the same name; seated on the Iler, nine miles S of Ulm.

Kirchberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a castle on a hill, by the river Jaxt, 12 miles SSW of Rotenburg.

Kirchhayn, a town of Lusatia, on the river Bober, 18 miles S of Luckau.

Kirchhayn, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, situate on the Wohra, six miles E of Marburg.

Kirchheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 15 miles W of Worms.

Kirchheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Lauter, 16 miles SE of Stutgard.

Kirdof, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 11 miles E of Marburg.

Kirin, one of the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, bounded on the NW by the province of Teitcicar, N by the river Saghalien, E by the sea of Japan, S by Corea and Leaotong, and W by Western Tartary. This country, which is extremely cold, from the number of forests by which it is covered, is thinly inhabited. The valuable plant ginseng grows here; and the emperor of China sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.

Kirin, a city of Eastern Tartary, capital of the province of Kirin, and the residence of a Mandshur general, who is invested with the authority of a viceroy. It is situate on the river Songari, which is here called Kirin, 540 miles ENE of Peking. Lon. 127 20 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Kirkcaldy, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour, on the frith of Forth. Here are a dockyard for small vessels, and manufactures of checks, ticking, cotton, and leather. It is 11 miles N of Leith.

Kirkcudbright, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of the county of its name, with a castle. The harbour will admit ships of any burden to come up to the town, and yet it has no considerable trade or manufacture. It is seated at the mouth of the Dee, 25 miles SW of Dumfries. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 54 54 N.

Kirkcudbrightshire, or *East Galloway*, a county of Scotland, 45 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the NW by Ayrshire, NE by Dumfriesshire, E and S by Solway Frith and the Irish sea, and W by Wigtonshire. It is divided into 28 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 29,211. The northern part is mountainous, and uncultivated; but there is some fertile land on the sides of the rivers, and it feeds a great number of cattle and sheep. The chief rivers are the Dee, Ken, and Orr.

Kirkham, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable manufacture of canvas; seated near the mouth of the Ribble, 18 miles S of Lancaster, and 225 NNW of London.

Kirkintilloch, a town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, with manufactures of linen and cotton; seated near the Kelvin, seven miles NNE of Glasgow.

Kirklees, a village in W Yorkshire, situate on the Calder, three miles from Huddersfield. In the park near it is the monument of the famous Robin Hood.

Kirkoswald, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. On an elevated spot, a little E of the town, are the ruins of a castle; and on another eminence, three miles to the S, is the famous druidical monument called Long Meg and her Daughters. Kirkoswald is seated at the conflux of the Croglin with the Eden, nine miles N by E of Penrith, and 292 NW of London.

Kirkpatrick, a village of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, five miles ESE of Dumbarton. The vestiges of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from the Clyde at this place, to Abercorn on the frith of Forth. It is called, by the country people, Graham's Dike.

Kirkwall, a borough of Scotland, capital of Pomona, the principal island of the Orkneys. It is built on a neck of land, on the E side of the island; and the most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus, opposite which is the bishop's palace, now called a castle. The harbour is excellent, with a good outer road, which are defended by a fortification. Here are manufactures of linen and cotton; and great quantities of kelp are exported. It is 30 miles NE of Thurso, in Caithnesshire. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 59 12 N.

Kirn, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situate on the Nahe, 42 miles S by W of Coblentz.

Kirrymuir, a town of Scotland, in Angusshire, with considerable manufactures of brown and coarse linens. It is five miles NW of Forfar, and 16 N of Dundee.

Kirshehr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly a considerable city, called Diocæsarea. Salt is made in the neighbourhood. It is 84 miles NE of Cogni. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 39 10 N.

Kirsova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, seated on the Danube, 76 miles SW of Ismael. Lon. 28 4 E, lat. 44 47 N.

Kirton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles N of Lincoln, and 147 N by W of London.

Kishenagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 45 miles N of Calcutta, and 50 S of Moorshedabad.

Kismich, a fertile island at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, 50 miles long and eight broad, separated by a narrow channel from the continent of Persia. Its E end is 12 miles S of Gombron.

Kissingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg. In the environs are some medicinal and salt springs. It is seated on the Saal, 10 miles NW of Schweinfurt.

Kisti, one of the seven Caucasian nations that inhabit the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian. This nation extends from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along the Sundsha rivulets. They are bounded on the W by Little Cabarda, E by the Tartars and Lesguis, and S by the Lesguis and Georgians. They consist of sixteen districts or tribes, which are generally at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Those belonging to the districts of Wapi, Angusht, and Shalka, submitted to Russia in 1770. The Tshetshen tribe is so numerous and warlike, and has given the Russians so much trouble, that its name is usually given by them to the whole Kisti nation. The Ingushi, who are capable of arming above 5000 men, live in villages near each other; they are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a stone tower, which serves, in time of war, as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their religion is very simple, but has some traces of Christianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dailé, but have no saints or religious persons; and celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by resting from labour. They observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths, allow of polygamy, and eat pork.

Kistna, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Sukhien mountains, not far to the S of Poona, flows E about 500 miles, forming the boundary between the Deccan and the Peninsula, and enters the bay of Bengal by several mouths, to the S of Masulipatam. This river rivals any Indian stream in the fertility diffused by its inundations; and the richest diamond mines in the world are in the neighbouring hills to the north.

Kistnagheri, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. This town was attacked by the British troops, in 1789, who gained the lower fort and suburb, without much difficulty; but the upper fort made so desperate a resistance, that it was found necessary to desist from the attempt. It is 54 miles SE of Bangalore, and 66 WSW of Arcot.

Kittery, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, on Sturgeon creek, eight miles SSW of York.

Kitzbuhl, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, on the river Acha, 11 miles SE of Kufstein.

Kitzingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine, 10 miles ESE of Wurtzburg.

Kiun-tcheou, a city of China, capital of the island of Hainan, on the N coast, at the mouth of the Limou. It stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor under its walls. Lon. 109 38 E, lat. 20 0 N.

Kiutaja, or *Cutaja*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Natolia. Near it are some warm baths, much esteemed in several disorders. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, near the river Pursak, 136 miles SSE of Constantinople. Lon. 30 44 E, lat. 39 14 N.

Google

Kladrau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, near the river Misa, 20 miles W of Pilsen.

Klattau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Walta, 22 miles SSW of Pilsen.

Klin, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, seated between two hills, 42 miles NNW of Moscow.

Klingnau, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, on the river Aar, seven miles N of Baden.

Knaresborough, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. On a rugged rock, almost encompassed by the river Nid, are the ruins of its castle. Near it is a famous spring, called the Dropping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock, and is of a strong petrifying quality. Knaresborough is celebrated for its linen cloth, sheeting, &c. It is 18 miles W by N of York, and 202 N by W of London.

Knighton, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Teme, seven miles N by W of Presteign, and 158 NW of London.

Knightsbridge, a village in Middlesex, the first from London on the great western road. Here are extensive barracks for soldiers, and a considerable manufacture of painted floor-cloths.

Kniphausen, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the territory of Jever, eight miles ESE of Jever.

Knittelfeld, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Meur, 10 miles NNE of Judenburg.

Knoctopher, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 12 miles S by E of Kilkenny.

Knottingley, a village in W Yorkshire, on the river Aire, three miles ENE of Pontefract, noted for its trade in lime, which is burnt here in great quantities.

Knoxville, a town of Tennessee, capital of that state, of the district of Hamilton, and of Knox county. Here is a college established by government, called Blount College. It stands on the river Holston, 22 miles above its junction with the Tennessee, 200 S by E of Frankfort, and 480 WSW of Richmond. Lon. 84 8 W, lat. 35 58 N.

Knutsford, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a cotton-mill, and a manufacture of shag velvets. It is seven miles NE of Norwich, and 173 NNW of London.

Koang-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 170 miles ESE of Yun-nan.

Koang-si, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 100 miles ESE of Yun-nan.

Koang-sin, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. Here are manufactures of good paper, and the best candles in the empire. It is 250 miles S by W of Nan-king. Lon. 118 20 E, lat. 28 30 N.

Koben, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on the river Oder, 15 miles SE of Glogau.

Kobi, called by the Chinese *Chamo*, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, which occupies almost all the S extremity of the country of the Kalkas. It is more than 100 leagues from E to W, and almost as much from N to S.

Koei-tcheou, one of the smallest provinces in China, bounded on the S by Quang-si, E by Hou-quang, N by Se-tchuen, and W by Yun-nan. It is almost a desert; but produces the best horses in China. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and seem to form a separate nation; being no less ferocious than the savage animals among which they live. Beside Koei-yang, the capital, it contains nine cities of the first, and 38 of the second and third class.

Koei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. It is very rich, through its great commerce, and has a customhouse to receive the duties on merchandise. Vast quantities of musk are collected in the neighbourhood, and there are several springs from which salt is procured. It stands on the great river Kian-ku, 637 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 109 24 E, lat. 31 10 N.

Koei-yang, a city of China, capital of the province of Koei-tcheou. The remains of temples and palaces still announce its former magnificence. It is 420 miles NW of Canton. Lon. 106 19 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Koge; see *Kioge*.

Kola, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the river Kola, near a bay of the same name in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 33 1 E, lat. 68 52 N.

Kolin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, with a castle. A little to the W of this place, in 1757, the Austrians gained a victory over the Prussians. It is 26 miles ESE of Prague.

Kolivan, a government of the Russian empire, in Siberia, formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of

Ruſſia. They lie between the Oby and Irtyſh, and chiefly near the mountains which ſeparate Siberia from Chineſe Tartary.

Kolivan, a town of Siberia, capital of the government of the ſame name. In its neighbourhood are ſilver mines of conſiderable produce. It was formerly called Berdſkoi, and is ſeated on the river Berd, at its conflux with the Oby, 480 miles ESE of Tobolſk. Lon. 81 20 E, lat. 55 28 N.

Kolomna, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow, and a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Oka, near the influx of the Moſkva, 60 miles SE of Moſcow.

Kom, or *Khum*, a city of Perſia, in the province of Irac, with a celebrated moſque, and the ſuperb tombs of Sefi I and Abas II. The beſt ſabres and poniards in Perſia are made here. It is ſeated at the foot of high mountains, and near a river which is loſt in the great ſalt deſert, 110 miles N of Iſpahan. Lon. 51 14 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Kong, a town of Negroland, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, on the borders of Guinea, from which it is ſeparated by a ridge of mountains. It is 230 miles SSW of Sego. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 11 20 N.

Kongsberg, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, celebrated for the richeſt ſilver mines in Europe. It is ſituate on both ſides of the river Lowe, 40 miles SW of Chriſtiania. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 59 40 N.

Kongsoeur, a town of Sweden, in Weſtmania, at the W extremity of the lake Maelar, 30 miles ENE of Orebro.

Kongswinger, a town of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, near the river Glomme, at the foot of a ſteep rock, on which is a ſtrong citadel. It is 42 miles NE of Chriſtiania. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 60 12 N.

Kong-tchang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi. It ſtands on the river Hoei, ſurrounded by high mountains, where a tomb is ſeen, which the Chineſe pretend to be that of Fo-hi. It is 650 miles WSW of Peking. Lon. 104 20 E, lat. 34 56 N.

Konieh, or *Koineh*; ſee *Cogni*.

Konigingratz, a fortified town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, and a biſhop's ſee. It has a ſpacious market-place, and many elegant buildings. In 1762 a body of Pruſſian troops entered the town, and laid the greater part of it in aſhes. It is ſeated on the Elbe, 44 miles E of Prague. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Konigsberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Heſſe, ſeven miles NW of Gieſſen.

Konigsberg, a town and caſtle of Franconia, 14 miles E of Schweinfurt.

Konigsberg, a town and caſtle of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau, 15 miles SE of Troppau.

Konigsberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Rorike, 25 miles NNW of Cuſtrin.

Konigsberg, a fortified city, the capital of Pruſſia, with a univerſity, a magnificent palace, and a public library. It ſtands on the Pregel, near its entrance into the Friſch Haff, an inlet of the Baltic. The townhouſe, the exchange; the royal mint, and the cathedral are fine ſtructures. The tower of the caſtle is very high, whence there is a beautiful proſpect. The city is 10 miles in circumference, and contains 58,000 inhabitants, who are principally of the Lutheran religion. Many of the houſes are large and elegant; and the trade is very conſiderable. The ſtrong citadel, called Ffedericſburg, is a regular ſquare, ſurrounded by broad ditches and the river; and within it are a church and an arſenal. No ſhips drawing more than ſeven feet water can paſs the bar, that large veſſels anchor at Pillau, a ſmall town on the Baltic. Konigſberg was taken by the Ruſſians in 1758; and in 1807, after the battle of Friedland, it was entered by the French. It is 170 miles N of Warſaw. Lon. 20 45 E, lat. 54 42 N.

Konigsegg, an ancient caſtle of Suabia, in a county of the ſame name, eight miles NW of Ravenſburg.

Konigshof, a town and caſtle of Bohemia, ſeated on the Elbe, 12 miles N of Konigingratz.

Konigshofen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, with a caſtle, on the river Saal, 18 miles NNE Schweinfurt.

Konigslutter, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Wolfenbuttle, with a celebrated abbey, on the rivulet Lutter, 10 miles E of Brunſwick.

Konigssee, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a caſtle on a hill, ſeven miles W of Rudelſtadt.

Konigstein, a town and fortreſs of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, on the frontiers of Bohemia. A garriſon is conſtantly maintained in the fort, which ſtands on a mountain, and is deemed impregnable. The town has manufactures of woollen and linen, and is ſeated on the Elbe, 19 miles SE of Dreſden. Lon. 14 14 E, lat. 50 54 N.

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Konigstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a castle on a rock, 11 miles NW of Frankfort.

Konitz, a town of W Prussia, 10 miles NW of Culm.

Kooch, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra, 60 miles E of Gwalior, and 95 SSE of Agra.

Koonjoor, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar, in the province of Orissa. It is 86 miles NNW of Cattack, and 163 WSW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 38 E, lat. 21 52 N.

Kooshaub, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated near the Chelum, 88 miles W of Lahore. Lon. 71 20 E, lat. 30 55 N.

Kopys, a fortified town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 18 miles N of Mohilef.

Korfakan, a town of Arabia, in Oman, on a bay of the gulf of Ormus, 110 miles N by W of Rostak.

Korgan; see *Jorjan*.

Koriacs, a people of Siberia, divided into two sorts. Those properly called Koriacs have a fixed residence; the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Raindeer Koriacs. Their flocks are numerous, and they maintain them by conducting them to those cantons that abound with moss. When these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer, which are as serviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtschadales. There is, in many respects, a great resemblance between the fixed and the wandering Koriacs: yet the misunderstanding which subsists among them causes them to be considered as two different people. Their country, however, is the same, and takes in a vast extent; bounded on the S by Kamtschatka and the gulf of Pengina, E by the country of the Oluterians, N by that of the Tehoukchis, and W by the Tongouses, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. The number of fixed Koriacs scarcely exceeds nine hundred; and though it is not easy to calculate that of the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined that they do not much surpass this amount. The manners of the former are a mixture of duplicity, mistrust, and avarice. Robbers by nature, they are suspicious, cruel, incapable either of benevolence or pity. From this perfidious and savage disposition, it would not be easy for them to live in peace, or form any durable ties with their neighbours: hence their continual insurrections against the Russians, and their daily incursions on the people who surround them; hence the respective animosities and revenge that incessantly spring up. This state of war foments in every individual a ferocious spirit. The practice of attacking, and of defending themselves, creates in them an inflexible courage, which delights in perpetual combats, and glories in a contempt of life. Superstition lends its aid to ennoble in their eyes this thirst of blood, by imposing a law that obliges them to conquer or to die. Neither the bravery nor the number of their adversaries can at all intimidate them; it is then they swear *to destroy the sun*. They discharge this terrible oath by cutting the throats of their wives and children, burning all their possessions, and rushing madly into the midst of their enemies. The combat cannot terminate but by the total destruction of one of the parties; for the vanquished never seek their safety by flight, and not a Koriac will survive the slaughter of his countrymen. Their regular occupation is hunting and fishing; but every season will not permit them to follow it. During these intervals, shut up in their deep habitations, they sleep, smoke, and get drunk. Thoughtless of the future, without regret for the past, they come not out of their jourts till the most urgent necessity compels them. These jourts are larger than those of the Kamtschadales; but their filthiness is more disgusting, for there is neither door, nor vent-hole for the smoke. They live upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the whale and seawolf. The whale is commonly eaten raw, and the seawolf dried and cooked in the same manner as their fish, except the sinews, the marrow, the brain, and now and then a slice of the flesh, which they devour raw with extreme avidity. Raindeer is their favourite dish. Vegetables also form a part of their food: they gather in autumn various sorts of berries, of a part of which they make a refreshing beverage, and the rest is bruised to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the whale or seawolf. Their passion for strong liquors, increased by the difficulty of procuring brandy, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red mushroom. The features of the majority of the Koriacs are not Asiatic; and they might be considered as Europeans, but for their low stature, their ill shape, and the colour of their skin. The other

Koriacs have the same characteristic outlines as the Kamtschadales. Among the women, particularly, there are very few who have not sunk eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks. The men are almost entirely beardless, and have short hair. The women carry their children in a kind of net or basket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a fitting posture, and sheltered from the weather. A plurality of wives is not allowed among the Koriacs; although there have been instances of its being practised without scruple. When a Koriac dies, his relations and neighbours assemble to pay him their last respects. They erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of the wealth of the deceased, and a stock of provisions, consisting of whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. If he be a wandering Koriac, his deer conduct him to the pile; if a resident Koriac, he is drawn by his dogs, or carried by his relations. The body is exhibited, clothed in his best attire, and lying in a kind of coffin. There it receives the adieu of the attendants, who, with torches in their hands, consider it as an honour speedily to reduce their relation or friend to ashes. They feel only the regret of a short absence and not of an eternal separation. They wear no mourning; and the funeral pomp terminates in a scene of intemperance. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, the creator of all things. He inhabits the sun, whose burning orb they consider as the throne or palace of the Lord of Nature. They neither fear nor worship him: goodness, they say, is his essence; and it is impossible he should do any injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, who divides with the good being the empire of nature. As the one is intent on the happiness of mankind, the other endeavours to render them unhappy. Diseases, tempests, famine, calamities of every kind, are his works, and the instruments of his vengeance. To pacify his wrath, they offer to him various animals, the first-fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable; but there is no temple set apart for his votaries, who conceive that they render him propitious by piously getting drunk in their jourts; for drunkenness is become with these people a religious practice, and the basis of all their solemnities.

Kosel, or *Kosig*, a fortified town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, on the river Oder, 17 miles N of Ratibor.

Kosloff; see *Eupatoria*.

Kostroma, a government of Russia, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kostroma and Unza, the capitals of which are Kostroma and Makarief.

Kostroma, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name. It is surrounded by a strong wall, and situate on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the Volga, 168 miles NE of Moscow, and 380 ESE of Petersburg. Lon. 41 14 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Kotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Malway, seated on the Jesul, 100 miles SE of Agimere, and 215 S of Delhi. Lon. 76 20 E, lat. 25 15 N.

Kottokolee, a town of Negroland, capital of a country of the same name. It is 200 miles NE of Gago. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 12 45 N.

Kotun, a city of Usbec Tartary, in Cashgur, 110 miles SE of Ireken. Lon. 81 36 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Koue-te, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan. It is seated in a vast plain, between two large rivers, 312 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 39 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Kous, or *Coss*, a town of Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile, once a place of great wealth and trade, being the staple of commerce between the Nile and the Red sea. It is 18 miles S of Dendera, and 45 NNE of Esne.

Kowno, a town of Lithuania, at the conflux of the Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W of Wilna.

Krainburg, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, five miles NE of Burkhausen.

Krainburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, seated on the Save, 18 miles NW of Laubach.

Krainowitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, six miles SSW of Ratibor.

Kranichfeld, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Ilm, 12 miles SE of Erfurt.

Krappitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, with a castle, at the conflux of the Prudnitz with the Oder, 14 miles S of Oppelen.

Krasnipol, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia, 32 miles NNE of Kaminieck.

Krasnoslaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm, 26 miles SSW of Chelm.

Kraupen, a town of Bohemia, in the

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circle of Leitmeritz. It has considerable tin mines in its vicinity, and is 17 miles WNW of Leitmeritz.

Krautheim, a town and castle of Franconia, in the duchy of Wurtzburg, on the river Jaxt, 15 miles SW of Mergentheim.

Krekith, a corporate town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Irish sea, near Traeth-Amawer bay, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is 13 miles S by E of Carnarvon, and 234 NW of London.

Krempe, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated in a marsh and on a river of its name, five miles N of Gluckstadt.

Krems, a town of Austria, which has alum-works, and manufactures of velvet, silk stuffs, and excellent thread. It is seated at the conflux of the Krems with the Danube, 36 miles WNW of Vienna. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Kronberg, a town of Austria, on the Danube, opposite Closter Neuburg, eight miles NNW of Vienna.

Kronberg; see *Cronenberg*.

Kruszwica, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesc, with a castle, noted for being the birthplace of Piast, who, from the station of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland in the year 842. It is seated on the lake Goplo, 28 miles W of Brzesc.

Krutzow, a strong town of Lithuania, seated on the Sofz, 30 miles SW of Mozcislaw. Lon. 32 4 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Krylov, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated on the Dnieper, 140 miles SE of Kiof. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Kubesha, a strong town, in the country of the Lesguis, situate on a hill, between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki (Franks, a name common in the east to all Europeans) and form a republic. They are excellent artists, and make very good firearms, sabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation. They have, likewise, for their own defence, small copper cannons, of three pounds calibre, cast by themselves. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the full weight and value. Kubesha is considered as a neutral town, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasure with safety. In 1725, it acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. 47 59 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Kufstein, a strong town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle on a rock. It surrendered to the French and Bavarians in 1805. It is seated on the Inn, on the frontiers of Bavaria, 46 miles SSE of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Kuhlsheim, or *Kultzheim*, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, 32 miles ENE of Heidelberg.

Kundapura, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, and the chief place in the northern part of that province. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, which here expands into a lake, and forms a number of islands. It is the port for all goods coming from or going to Nagara; but the bar will not admit vessels that draw more than twelve feet. It is 30 miles WSW of Nagara, and 54 NNW of Mangalore. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 13 34 N.

Kunersdorf, a village of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, three miles ENE of Frankfort on the Oder. Here, in 1759, was fought one of the most bloody battles on record between the Prussians and Russians, in which the king of Prussia, after a great slaughter of the enemy for upward of six hours, was in the end obliged to quit the field, with the loss of all his cannon and 20,000 men.

Kunting, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstadt, at the conflux of the Schwarzach with the Altmuhl, 12 miles NE of Aichstadt.

Kuopia, a town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of Savolax, and that part of Carelia remaining to Sweden. It is situate on the W side of an extensive lake, 200 miles SE of Ulea. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 63 20 N.

Kupferberg, a mine-town of Silesia, in the principality of Janer, on the river Bober, 19 miles E of Schweidnitz.

Kupferberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, eight miles NE of Culmbach.

Kur, a river of Persia, which rises in the Caucasian mountains, passes by Tefflis, and flows SE to the Caspian sea. At its mouth are several islets, liable to be overflowed in the spring.

Kuriles, a chain of small islands, extending from Cape Lopatka, the S promontory of Kamtschatka, in a SW direction, to the NE end of Jesso. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Cape Lopatka, who were called Kurilles, gave these islands the same name, as

soon as they became acquainted with them. They are 21 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost, called Shoomska, is three leagues from Cape Lopatka: the next, named Paramousic, is considerably larger than Shoomska. Those two islands were first visited by the Russians, in 1713, who have found it convenient to substitute numbers for the ancient names of those islands, concerning which authors are much at variance. They now call them No. 1, No. 2, &c. as high as 21, which last terminates the pretensions of Russia. Of these four only are inhabited, No. 1, 2, 13, 14; but on the others, the islanders land occasionally from their canoes for the sake of hunting foxes and otters. The natives are very hairy, wear long beards, and live entirely upon seals, fish, and the produce of the chase. They are hospitable and docile; and have all embraced the Christian religion.

Kuron, a chain of mountains in Asiatic Turkey. See *Taurus*.

Kursk, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Tukor, which runs into the Sem. Lon. 37 8 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Kusistan, or *Chusistan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Irac Agemi, E by Farsistan, S by the gulf of Persia, and W by Irac-Arabi. The N part is mountainous, the S flat and marshy. Tostar is the capital.

Kutajah; see *Chiutaja*.

Kuttenberg, a town of Bohemia, seated near a mountain, in which are silver mines, five miles NW of Czaslau.

Kuttore, a country of Asia, between the NE part of Cabul and the NW of Cashmere. The Mohamedans call it Caferistan, or the Land of Infidels. It has a town and fortress of the same name, 100 miles NE of Cabul, and 280 NW of Lahore. Lon. 70 17 E, lat. 35 27 N.

Kuynder, a town and fortress of Holland, in Friesland, on the W side of the river Kuynder, at its entrance into the Zuider Zee, 23 miles S of Lewarden.

Kuzneck, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Kolivan. It has manufactures of iron, and stands on the Tom, at the influx of the Kondoma, 230 miles ESE of Kolivan. Lon. 85 50 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Kylburg, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a collegiate church, and is seated on the Kyll, 16 miles N of Treves.

Kyneton; see *Kington*.

Kyragur, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Berar, near the Luchnow hills, 95 miles SW of Ruttunpour, and 110 E by N of Nagpour.

Kyritz, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, nine miles NE of Havelberg.

L.

Laab, a town of Austria, on the river Teya and borders of Moravia, 30 miles N by W of Vienna. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Laas, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a trade in salt, leather, and horses, 12 miles S of Laubach.

Labadia, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 miles NNW of Ferrara.

Labes, a town of Further Pomerania, with manufactures of cloth, seated on the Reca, 22 miles NE of New Stargard.

Labia, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 62 miles SW of Nissa.

Labiau, a town of E Prussia, at the mouth of the Deime, near the Curisch Haff, with a strong castle, 30 miles NE of Konigsberg.

Labourd, a late territory of France, part of that of Basques. It abounds in fruit, and is now included in the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Labrador, a country of N America, on the E side of Hudson bay. The climate, in only lat. 57 N, is excessively cold during winter. The ice begins to disappear in May; and about the middle of June commences hot weather, which at times is so violent as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Mock suns and halos are not unfrequent; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which spreads over the whole sky. The animals are moosedeers, stags, raindeers, bears, tigers, buffalos, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, squirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowls. The fishes are whales, morses, seals, cod, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in the rivers and fresh waters are pike, perch, carp, and trout. In summer, there is here, as in other cold places, a variety in the colour of the several animals; but when that season is over, which continues only for three

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months, they all assume the livery of winter, and every sort of beasts, and most of the fowls, are of the colour of the snow. See *New Britain*, *Esquimaux*, and *Hudson Bay*.

Laccadives, a group of small islands, in the Indian sea, lying W of the coast of Malabar. They are thirty-two in number; and their chief traffic is the produce of the cocoa palm, such as oil, cables, and cordage; and in dried fish. These are sent to the continent of India, whence they get rice, &c. in return; and also to Mascat, in large boats, which bring back dates and coffee. Calpeny, one of the largest, lies most to the S and E; and its S extremity is 170 miles W of Cochin. Lon. 73 32 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Lacedogna; see *Cedogna*.

Lachsa, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Bahrin. It is well built, and seated on the Aftan, which flows into a considerable bay of the gulf of Persia, opposite the isle of Bahrin. Lon. 48 40 E, lat. 26 20 N.

Lactho, or *Laotchu*; see *Lao*.

Ladenburg, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Necker, eight miles NW of Heidelberg.

Ladoga, a lake of Russia, between the gulf of Finland and the lake Onega. It is 140 miles long and 80 broad, and esteemed to be the largest lake in Europe. It has many quicksands, which, being moved from place to place by the frequent storms, has often proved fatal to the flat-bottomed vessels of the Russians. This induced Peter the great to cut a canal 67 miles in length, from the SE extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has communication with the gulf of Finland.

Ladoga, New, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on the Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga. Old Ladoga, an inconsiderable place, is higher up the Volkhof. New Ladoga is 66 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 31 42 E, lat. 60 0 N.

Ladrones, or *Marian Islands*, islands of the Pacific ocean. They are eleven in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, lying in 140 E lon. and between 11 and 22 N lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to name these islands the Ladrones, or Islands of Thieves. Beside the other fruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rora.

Lagnasco, a town of Piedmont, 24 miles S of Turin.

Lagny, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a famous Benedictine abbey; seated on the Marne, 15 miles E of Paris.

Lagos, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. Here the English fleets bound to the Mediterranean usually take in fresh water. Off the cape near this town, in 1759, admiral boscawen defeated a French fleet. It is 120 miles SSE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 36 W, lat. 37 14 N.

Lagos, a town of New Spain, in Guadalajara, seated on a plain fertile in wheat, on the borders of Mechoacan, 42 miles NW of Guanaxuato.

Laguna, the capital of Teneriff. See *Christophe de Laguna, St.*

Lagunes of Venice, the marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Eurano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

Lahn, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse-Cassel, and flows by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau into the Rhine, above Coblentz.

Lahn, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, near which is the castle of Lahnhaus. It is seated on the Bober, 10 miles NNW of Hirschberg.

Laholm, a seaport of Sweden, in Halland, with a castle; seated on the Laga, near its entrance into the Categat, 12 miles SSE of Halmstadt. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 56 31 N.

Lahore, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W by Candahar, N by Cashmere, E by Sirinagur and Delhi, and S by Moultan. It is often called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers. It is extensive and fertile; affording, in addition to all the necessaries of life, wine, sugar, and cotton wood. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum are salt mines, which afford pieces of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. See *Paniab*.

Lahore, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name, and of the country of the Seiks. It was the residence of the Mohamedan conquerors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country; and owes its modern improvements to Humaioon, the father of Achar, who made it his residence

during a part of his troublesome reign. The city and its suburbs form a circumference of seven miles. It is surrounded by walls of brick, and adorned with beautiful edifices, and gardens. Here are manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. It is situate on the s bank of the Rauvee, 210 miles s of Cashmere, and 290 NW of Delhi. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 31 1 N.

Lahr, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 12 miles NW of Munster.

Lahr, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, on the river Schutter, 19 miles N of Friburg.

Laino, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near a river of the same name, 19 miles WNW of Cassano.

Lajoon, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezanderan, near the coast of the Caspian sea, 20 miles E of Resht.

Lai-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Changtong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow sea. It stands on a promontory, 255 miles SE of Peking. Lon. 119 46 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Laland, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying W of Falster, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxkow is the capital.

Lalang, an island, near the N coast of the island of Sumatra, in the strait of Malacca. Lon. 99 20 E, lat. 1 45 N.

Lambach, a town of Austria, 24 miles SSW of Lintz.

Lamballe, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with a good trade in cattle, linen, and parchment, 11 miles ESE of St. Brieuc.

Lambayeque, a town on the coast of Peru, with upward of 30,000 inhabitants, the generality of whom are poor Spaniards, Mulattos, and Indians. It is 110 miles NNW of Truxillo. Lon. 79 35 W, lat. 6 45 S.

Lambese, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, nine miles N of Aix.

Lambeth, a village in Surry, on the river Thames, opposite Westminster. Here the archbishop of Canterbury has an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here are a manufacture of artificial stone, extensive works for vinegar and homemade wine, a patent shot manufacture, and numerous timber yards, supplied with great stores of foreign timber.

Lambourn, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Friday, seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles SW of Abingdon, and 65 W of London.

Lamego, a city of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel, two cathedral churches, and four convents. Here the states assembled to confirm the election of Alfonzo Henriquez, the first king of Portugal, and enacted the fundamental laws, now forgotten. It is seated on the Douro, 59 miles E of Oporto. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Lamermuir, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 40 miles, and terminates on the W at Soutra hill, which is elevated 1716 feet above the sea level. These hills are bleak and barren, affording but scanty pasture for sheep.

Lamlash, a town of Scotland, on the SE coast of the isle of Arran, on a bay of its name, which forms one of the safest harbours in the universe, for vessels of any size. It is sheltered from the sea by a lofty islet, two miles long, called Holy Isle. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 55 33 N.

Lamo, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, tributary to the Portuguese. Its capital, of the same name, is well fortified. Lon. 40 24 E, lat. 2 0 S.

Lampa, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Cusco. The country is in some parts very fertile, others unproductive; but silver mines are abundant. It is 130 miles S by W of Cusco. Lon. 72 0 W, lat. 14 56 S.

Lampedosa, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Tunis and the island of Malta. It is 12 miles in circumference, pleasant and fertile, but not inhabited; and has a good harbour, where ships water. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Lampon, a town of Sumatra, capital of a district belonging to the king of Bantam. The Dutch have a resident here. It is situate on a bay of the same name, in the strait of Sunda, 180 miles SE of Bencoolen. Lon. 104 15 E, lat. 5 40 N.

Lampsaco, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, celebrated for its wine; seated on the sea of Marmora, six miles from the Dardanelles.

Lamspringe, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim,

situate at the source of the rivulet Lame, 17 miles s of Hildersheim.

Lancashire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cumberland and Westmorland; E by Yorkshire, S by Cheshire, and W by the Irish sea. It is 74 miles from N to S (including a detached hundred on the NW, called Furness, which is separated from the rest by a creek, at the head of Morecambe bay) and its greatest breadth is 44 miles It contains 1,155,840 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 63 parishes; has 27 market-towns; and sends 24 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 672,931. It is a county-palatine, under the title of the Duchy of Lancaster; the only duchy of England (that of Cornwall excepted) which is not merely titular. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; but upon the whole, is one of those which are the least favoured by nature. The hundred of Furness is a wild and rugged region, stored with quantities of iron-ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal. The E part, between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising the ancient forests of Wyresdale and Bowland, is mountainous and generally barren; but the S part of the tract between these two rivers is flat, quite from the sea to the commencement of the ridge called Blackstonedge, which separates the county from Yorkshire. Much of this is a fertile country, though occasionally deformed by black turf bogs, here called mosses; some of which are of large extent, and impassable in wet seasons. In the NE part of this division are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle hill. The remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, but is singularly fitted for the growth of potatoes. Among its products is a species of coal, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is superior to any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians and counterpanes, shalloons, bays, serges, tapes, hats, canvas, sacking, pins, iron goods, plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the second port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Loyne, Levern, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, and Ken; and it has two considerable lakes, Winander-mere and Conifton-mere. It has also numerous canals, and the honour of exhibiting the first regular one in the kingdom, which was begun by the duke of Bridgewater in 1758.

Lancaster, a borough and the capital of Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Loyne, or Lune, which forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over it are two stone bridges. Along the river side is a fine quay, also yards for ship-building: and a canal, from Kendal, winds round the E part of the town, which is conveyed over the river by an aqueduct of five arches, each of seventy feet span. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 9030. The church is a fine structure, on the side of a hill, on the summit of which is a noble castle, serving both as the shire-house and the county-gaol. Here are also a neat chapel, several meeting-houses, and an exchange. On the top of the castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is an extensive prospect. Five miles from this place is Dunald-mill-hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs and passes two miles underground before it appears again: some of its vaults are so high, that they resemble the roof of a church, and in other parts so low, that they can be passed only by creeping on the hands and feet. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the W Indies; is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet ware; and has manufactures of canvas and coarse linens. It is 66 miles S of Carlisle, and 240 NNW of London. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 54 4 N.

Lancaster, a borough of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name. Beside six churches, and other public buildings, it contains a college founded in 1787, called Franklin College. Here are manufactures of guns and other hardware. It is seated near Conestoga creek, which runs into the Susquehanna, 58 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 32 W, lat. 40 2 N.

Lancaster, a town of the state of Ohio, capital of Fairfield county, seated on the Hockhocking, 50 miles W of Marietta.

Lancaster, a town of Massachusets, in Worcester county In its vicinity is a quarry of excellent stones for tombs, and the best slates for houses. It is situate on a branch of the Nashua, which

ruins into the Merrimac, 14 miles N by E of Worcester, and 35 WNW of Boston.

Lancerota, one of the Canary isles, 30 miles long and 10 broad. It is very high, and has a good harbour at the NE end. Lon. 13 26 W, lat. 29 14 N.

Lanciano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, and an archbishop's see. It is famous for two great annual fairs, and seated on the Feltrino, 100 miles N by E of Naples. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Landau, a strong town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It was formerly imperial, but ceded to the French in 1680; after which it was fortified by Louis XIV. In 1702 it was taken by the Austrians, and the next year was retaken by the French. It surrendered to the allies in 1704, and belonged to the empire till 1713, when it again fell into the hands of the French, to whom it was ceded, with its district, in 1714, by the treaty of Baden. In 1793 it was attacked by the Austrians and Prussians, without success. It is seated on the Queich, 20 miles WSW of Spire, and 43 NNE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Landau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck, nine miles NE of Corbach.

Landau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, seated on the Ruhme, 13 miles ENE of Gottingen.

Landau, a town of Bavaria, situate on an eminence, by the Iser, 15 miles SSE of Straubingen.

Landen, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a bloody battle gained by the French over the allies, in 1693; and for a battle in 1793, in which the Austrians defeated the French. It is seated on the Becke, 18 miles ESE of Louvain.

Landernau, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on the Elhorn, 20 miles NE of Brest.

Landeron, a town of Swisserland, in the principality of Neuchatel, situate at the SW extremity of the lake of Bienne, seven miles NE of Neuchatel.

Landes, a department of France, including the late territory of Marsan. It takes its name from a district, heretofore called Landes, extending along the coast of the bay of Biscay. It is a barren sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made. Mont de Marsan is the capital.

Landrecy, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord. It was besieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712. It was taken by the allies in 1794, after a severe bombardment; but shortly after the garrison surrendered to the French. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 miles E by S of Cambray, and 19 S by E of Valenciennes.

Landriano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 11 miles SSE of Milan.

Landsberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a considerable trade in cloths and wool. In 1758 it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on the Warta, 23 miles NE of Custrin.

Landsberg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, on the frontiers of Suabia, near the river Lech, 20 miles S of Augsburg.

Landscron, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on an island, near the Sound, with a good harbour between the continent and a small island. It is 20 miles NW of Lund, and 21 NNE of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 51 E, lat. 55 53 N.

Landscron, a town and fort of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 24 miles S of Cracow.

Landscron, a fort of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on an eminence, on the borders of Swisserland, five miles SW of Basel.

Land's-end, a promontory in Cornwall, and the most westerly point of Great Britain. It is a vast aggregate of moorstone, and on the outermost rocks at low water are to be seen veins of lead and copper. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 50 4 N.

Landshut, a town of Bavaria, with a palace, a collegiate church, and a beautiful convent. Upon an adjacent mountain is the ancient castle of Trausnitz. It is seated on an island in the river Iser, 35 miles NE of Munich. Lon. 12 11 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Landshut, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with a flourishing linen trade; seated on the Bober, 22 miles SW of Schweidnitz.

Landshut, a town of Moravia, seated on the Morau, on the confines of Hungary and Austria, 36 miles SE of Brunn.

Landstrass, or *Landtrost*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle and a Cistercian convent; situate on an island in the river Gurk, 30 miles SSE of Cilley.

Lanerk, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Lanerkshire. Since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, many new houses have been built. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Clyde, 22 miles SE of Glasgow, and 30 SW of Edinburg. Lon. 3 43 W, lat. 55 42 N.

Lanerkshire, a county of Scotland,

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42 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Dumbartonshire, E by the counties of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburg, and Peebles, S by Dumfriesshire, and W by the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. It is divided into 41 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 146,699. It sends one member to parliament. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the county, dividing it into two nearly equal parts; the southern part a mountainous district, generally called Clydesdale. It abounds in lead, iron, and coal.

Lanesborough, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Longford, situate on the Shannon, eight miles SW of Longford.

Langanico, the ancient Olympia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, situate on the small river Carbon, the ancient Alpheus. It was once a city of great note, near which the famous Olympian games were celebrated; and here was a fine temple of Jupiter Olympus, with a celebrated image of that god, 50 cubits high, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. It is now an inconsiderable place, 32 miles SE of Chiarenza, and 60 SW of Corinth.

Langeac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, seated near the Allier, among mountains, 12 miles S by E of Brioude.

Langeais, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Loire, 12 miles W of Tours.

Langeland, an island of Denmark, in the S part of the Great Belt. It is 33 miles long, but scarcely five broad, and produces plenty of corn. The principal town is Rudkioping.

Langenberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a castle; seated on the Jaxt, 13 miles S of Mergentheim.

Langensalza, a town of Upper Saxony, sometimes accounted the capital of Thuringia, with a castle, a college, and two churches. The environs are pleasant, and it has noted manufactures of stuffs. It stands on the Salza, near its conflux with the Unstrut, 17 miles W by N of Erfurt. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Langenthal, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. Here are three annual fairs, at which great quantities of linen, as also cattle, cheese, and grain, are sold. Near the town are some medicinal springs. It is 10 miles E of Soleure, and 18 NE of Bern.

Langenzenn, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, on the river Zenn, and near the Rednitz, 20 miles NE of Anspach.

Langholm, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with an extensive cotton manufacture; seated on the Esk, on the borders of England, 28 miles N by W of Carlisle.

Langione, a city, deemed by some the capital, of the kingdom of Lao. It has a magnificent royal palace, and stands on a small river 290 miles NNW of Lanjan. Lon. 101 15 E, lat. 22 30 N.

Langogne, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 21 miles NE of Mende, and 33 W of Privas.

Langon, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 15 miles N of Bazas.

Langport, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on a hill, by the river Parret, which is navigable for barges, 10 miles SE of Bridgewater, and 128 W by S of London.

Langres, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and lately a bishop's see. Its cutlery wares are in high esteem. It is seated on a mountain, near the source of the Marne, 35 miles NE of Dijon. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 47 52 N.

Languard Fort, a strong fort of England, situate on a sandy point of land on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich, but within the limits of Essex. At high-water it is surrounded by the sea, and becomes an island nearly a mile from the shore. It was erected for the defence of the port of Harwich, and has a garrison, under the command of a governor.

Languedoc, a late province of France, 225 miles long, and 100 where broadest; bounded on the E by Dauphiny and Provence, SE by the Mediteranean, S by Roussillon, W by Gascony, and N by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonois. It now forms the departments of Upper Garonne, Aude, Herault, Gard, Lozere, and Ardeche.

Lanjan, or *Lantchan*, a city and the capital of the kingdom of Lao, at least of the southern part, to which it gives name. It is the usual residence of the king, whose palace is of vast extent. The houses of the grandees and persons of condition are elegant; but those of the inferior people are no better than huts. The priests alone have the privilege of building their houses and convents with brick and stone. Lanjan is situate on the W side of the river Mecon, 400 miles NNW of

Cambodia. Lon. 101 38 E, lat. 18 30 N.

Lanmeur, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, eight miles NE of Morlaix.

Lannion, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with a trade in wine and hemp, 15 miles W of Treguier.

Lannoy, a town of France, in the department of Nord, five miles SE of Lisle.

Lansinburg, a town of New York, capital of Rensselaer county. Here is a library company, incorporated in 1775; and an academy, incorporated in 1796. It stands on the E side of the Hudson, opposite the S branch of the Mohawk, nine miles NNE of Albany. Lon. 74 8 W, lat. 42 43 N.

Lanzo, a town of Piedmont, on the river Stura, 12 miles NW of Turin.

Lao, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, E by Tonquin, S by Cambodia, and W by Siam and Birmah. It is surrounded by mountains, covered with forests, which produce abundance of excellent timber; but the country is in general flat, and the soil fertile, being watered by numerous rivulets from the mountains, and a number of canals from the Mecon, which flows from N to S, through the whole region. Some writers make a distinction between the northern part, which they call Laotchu or Lactho; and the southern, which they call Lanjan or Lantchan. In the mountains are many savages who go naked. The climate is somewhat more temperate than that of Tonquin, and more healthful. It abounds in rice, fruit, honey, wax, and cotton; and the principal drugs are benjamin and lac. Gold and silver are found in certain places of the river; and it has mines of iron, lead, and tin. The Laos or Lanjans are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild disposition; but very superstitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground and fishing; for they have little commerce, and are averse to business. The king is absolute, and has a large revenue from elephants teeth, which animal is no where in greater perfection than in this country. The religion, language, and manners are much the same as in Siam. Lanjan is the capital, or, according to some, Langione.

Laon, a town of France, capital of the department of Aisne, with a castle, and lately a bishop's see. The principal trade consists in corn and wine. It is seated on a mountain, 77 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 3 43 E, lat. 49 34 N.

Lapela, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on the Minho, 13 miles E by N of Valenza.

Lapland, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the North sea, E by the White sea, S by Sweden and the gulf of Bothnia, and W by Norway. It lies betwen 69 and 75 N lat. comprehending, on the most northern side of it, the Frozen Alps, or Alps of Snow. These Alps compose the summit of that chain of mountains called Severnoi, whose declivity toward the E and S consists of lower mountains, deserts, forests, fens, and lakes. Swedish Lapland occupies the S division of this country, and is the largest; it is divided into five lapmarks, or provinces, Ume, Pitha, Lula, Tornea, and Kimi, so named from rivers, which all flow into the gulf of Bothnia. Russian Lapland forms the E part, and is included in the government of Archangel. Danish Lapland, which is the smallest, extends the whole length of the Severnoi, on their northern side, forming the government of Wardhuys, in Norway. The Laplanders are of a middling stature; stout, straight, and of a yellowish complexion, occasioned by the weather, the smoke of their habitations, and their habitual filthiness. They have generally a flattish face, sallow cheeks, dark grey eyes, thin beard, and brown hair. Their manner of life renders them hardy, agile, and supple, but at the same time much inclined to laziness. They are peaceable, obedient to their superiors, cheerful in company, but mistrustful, cheats in commerce, and so proud of their country and constitution, that when removed from the place of their nativity, they usually die of the nostalgia, or longing to return. Their women are short, often well made, complaisant, chaste, and of weak nerves; which is also observable sometimes among the men. The language of the Laplanders comprehends so many dialects, that it is with difficulty they understand each other. The men are divided into Fishers and Mountaineers. The former make their habitations in the neighbourhood of some lake, whence they draw their subsistence. The others seek their support upon the mountains, possessing herds of raindeer, which they use according to the season; but they go generally on foot. They are very industrious herdsmen, and are rich in comparison of the Fishers. Some of

them possess six hundred or a thousand raindeer; and they castrate the superfluous males by crushing the testicles with their teeth. The Lapland fishers, who are also called Laplanders of the woods (because in summer they dwell upon the borders of the lakes, and in winter in the forests) live by fishing and hunting, and choose their situation from its convenience for either. Beside looking after their raindeer, the fishery, and the chace, the men employ themselves in the construction of their canoes, which are light and compact; they also make sledges, to which they give the form of a canoe, and harness for the raindeer: it is the man's business, likewise, to look after the kitchen. The employment of the women consists in making nets for the fishery, drying fish and meat, milking the raindeer, making cheese, and tanning hides. The articles of dress are the sole labour of the women; and they also make several utensils in wood, such as cups, bowls, &c. which are sometimes prettily carved, sometimes ornamented with bones, brass, or horn. They prepare the nerves of the raindeer in such a manner as to make them serve for thread; and draw brass wire by the help of the horns of the raindeer pierced, instead of a drawing iron. They embroider their clothes with brass wire, silver, sham gold, or wool, which they have the art of dying in all sorts of colours. These people live in huts in the form of tents, covered with briars, bark, linen, turf, coarse cloth, felt, or raindeer-skins; and the door is of felt, made like two curtains which open asunder. They are not able to stand upright in these huts, but constantly sit upon their heels round the fire. At night they lie down quite naked; and, to separate the apartments, place upright sticks at small distances. They cover themselves with their clothes, and in winter put their feet into a fur bag. Their household furniture consists of iron or copper kettles, wooden cups, bowls, spoons, and sometimes, tin or even silver basins: to these may be added their implements of fishing and hunting. That they may not be obliged to carry such a number of things with them in their excursions, they build, at certain distances, in the forests, little huts made like pigeonhouses, and placed upon the trunk of a tree cut off at about the height of six feet from the root. In these elevated huts they keep their goods and provisions; and though they are never shut, yet are they never plundered. In their dress they use no linen. The men wear cloth pantaloons, reaching down to their shoes, which are made of untanned skin, pointed, and turned up before. Their doublet, or close garment, is made of sheep-skin, with the wool on, the woolly side being inward: it has a high collar, made stiff with cloth neatly worked with different coloured threads, and extending a little way down the breast. Over this they wear a loose coat of coarse cloth, or of the skin of the raindeer, the skirts of which reach down to the knees, and it is fastened round them by a leathern girdle, ornamented with plates of tin or brass. To this girdle they tie their knives, their instruments for getting fire, and their smoking apparatus. Their clothes are always bordered with fur, or cloth of a different colour. Their caps are of a conical form, generally made of four pieces of red kersey cloth, and the four seams adorned with lists of a yellow colour: on the top of the cap is fixed a tassel of shreds of different coloured cloth; and the lower part has a border of fur. The Russian Laplanders generally border their caps with ermine. The women wear pantaloons, shoes, doublets, and close coats, like the men; but their girdle is commonly embroidered with brass wire. Beside these, they wear kerchiefs, and little aprons, made of Russian painted cloth, rings on their fingers, and earrings, to which they sometimes hang chains of silver, which pass two or three times round the neck. They sometimes wear caps folded after the manner of turbans; and sometimes caps to the shape of the head; but all are ornamented with the embroidery of brass wire, or with list of different colours. Sterility is a reproach among the women. They are generally delivered without difficulty; the husband assists at the labour, and affords his wife the necessary help. Their cradle is small, light, and made in the shape of a canoe; and, in their journeys, the women carry it at their backs. Their weddings are kept at the bride's house, who appears with her head quite uncovered, which, at other times, is never the custom with either women or maidens: the feast is a kind of club-mess, to which each of the guests brings meat and drink. Their diversions at weddings and other merry-makings, is the game of fox and geese: they wrestle, and jump over a stick; and are fond of giving grotesque so-

counts of different adventures. They likewise dance and sing, or rather howl in disagreeable measures. The raindeer supply the Laplanders with the greatest part of their provisions; the chace and the fishery furnish the rest: but the flesh of the bear is their most delicate meat. Their common drink is water, sometimes mixed with milk; and they are fond of brandy, but it is scarce with them. Their most considerable traffic is with the Norwegians, and the balance is always in favour of the Laplanders; because they can furnish more skins and furs, than they buy flour, cloth, and hardware goods. All the money, which they have not immediate occasion for, they bury in the earth, as well as their plate, and whatever they think of value. Nor even at the point of death do they declare the spot where it is hidden, imagining that they shall want it in the other world. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greatest number of the Russian Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is a compound of Christian and pagan ceremonies.

Lar, a town of Persia, capital of Lariftan, with a castle on a rock, and a palace. The Jews reside in a quarter by themselves, and carry on a great trade in silk. It is situate between mountains, in a sandy soil, 160 miles W of Gombron. Lon. 53 40 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Larache, or *Laraish*, a city of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle and a good harbour. Here are magazines for the refitting of vessels, but no docks for building. The vicinity abounds in delightful gardens. It is seated near the mouth of the Lucos, 46 miles SSW of Tangier. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 35 8 N.

Laredo, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a good harbour, on the bay of Biscay, 30 miles WNW of Bilboa.

Largentiere, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, 18 miles SW of Privas.

Largo, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on a bay of its name, at the opening of the frith of Forth, which is a safe roadstead for ships of all descriptions. The town has a manufacture of linen and checks. It is nine miles SSW of St. Andrew.

Largs, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a small harbour on the frith of Clyde. It is memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians, in their last invasion of this country, in 1263. It is 15 miles NW of Irvine.

Larino, a town of Naples, in the Molise 25 miles ENE of Molise.

Larissa, a town of European Turkey, capital of Janna, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a palace, and some handsome mosques. It was famous as the residence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name. The inhabitants, estimated at 25,000, carry on a large trade. It is seated on the Peneus, 75 miles S by W of Salonica. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Laristan, a province of Persia, which lies N of the gulf of Persia. It abounds in oranges, lemons, and very large tamarinds. Lar is the capital.

Larne, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into an inlet of the sea, called Larne Lough, eight miles N of Carrickfergus.

Larry Bundar, a town of Hindoostan, on the N branch of the Indus, called the Pitty, which is capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. It is 56 miles W by S of Tatta. Lon. 66 42 E, lat. 24 43 N.

Larta; see *Arta*.

Larvigen, or *Laurwigen*, a seaport of Norway, capital of a county of the same name. It is a place of considerable trade, and its iron-works are esteemed among the most valuable in Norway. It stands at the conflux of two rivers, near the sea, 55 miles SSW of Christiania. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 59 3 N.

Lasnebourg, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, at the foot of Mount Cenis, the passage of which is the principal support of the inhabitants. The sun is hidden from the inhabitants of this town, by the mountains, during two months in the year. It is 20 miles NNW of Susa.

Lassa, or *Lahassa*, a city and the capital of Tibet. It is not large, but the houses are of stone, spacious and lofty. Seven miles on the E side of the city is the mountain of Putala, on the summit of which is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Tibet. Lassa is seated on a spacious plain, on a river that flows S into the Sanpoo, 680 miles NNE of Calcutta. Lon. 91 30 E, lat. 30 34 N.

Lassan, a town of Hither Pomerania, on a lake of the same name, formed by the river Peene, six miles SSE of Wolgast.

Lassay, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 12 miles ENE of Mayenne.

Lastres, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near a cape of the same name, on the bay of Biscay, 35 miles ENE of Oviedo.

Latacunga, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Quito. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1698, and most of the inhabitants buried in the ruins. The streets are broad and straight; the houses only one story high, and arched, built with a kind of pumice, which abounds in the neighbourhood. Great quantities of pork are salted here; and its vicinity is noted for making fine red earthen ware. It is 50 miles S of Quito. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 1 20 S.

Latakia, the ancient Laodicea, a seaport of Syria, and a bishop's see. It has beautiful remains of antiquity, and a considerable trade, especially in tobacco, though the harbour is become too shallow for large vessels. It stands on the S side of a small peninsula, 75 miles SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Laval, a city of France, capital of the department of Mayenne, with two castles, and lately the see of a bishop. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black veined with white. It is seated on the Mayenne, 45 miles W of Mans. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 48 5 N.

Lavamund, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 23 miles E of Clagenfurt.

Lavaur, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the Agout, 20 miles ENE of Toulouse.

Laubach, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, 10 miles E by S of Giesen.

Laubach, or *Laybach*, a strong town of Germany, capital of Carniola, and lately an archbishop's see. The castle, called the Old Fort, stands on a mountain, and is now used only for a prison. It has manufactures of silk, leather, and excellent cloth; and is seated on a river of the same name, 38 miles SE of Clagenfurt. Lon. 14 35 E, lat. 46 11 N.

Lauban, a walled town of Lusatia, on the frontiers of Silesia. It has a good trade in cloth, yarn, and linen, and is seated on the Quiess, 14 miles ESE of Gorlitz.

Lauchstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a celebrated bath, six miles WNW of Merseburg.

Lauda, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Tauber, 22 miles SW of Wurtzburg.

Lauder, a borough of Scotland, in Berwickshire. The castle, originally built by Edward I as a fortress, is now the seat of the earl of Lauderdale. It is seated on the river Lauder, 21 miles SE of Edinburg.

Laveld, or *Lafeld*, a village of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, four miles W of Maestricht. A battle was gained here by the French, in 1747, over the allies commanded by the duke of Cumberland.

Lavello, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, six miles N of Venosa.

Lauenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. There is only one wing left of the ancient castle where the dukes resided. Great quantities of merchandise are sent hence to Lubec, by means of the Steckenitz. It stands on the Elbe, below the influx of the Steckenitz, 35 miles ESE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 22 N.

Lauenburg, a town of Further Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name. It stands on the Leba, near the Baltic, 37 miles W by N of Dantzic. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 54 27 N.

Lavenham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of hempen cloth and woollen yarn; seated on a branch of the Bret, 12 miles S by E of Bury St. Edmund, and 61 NE of London.

Lauenstein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has mines of tin and iron, and stands on the Moglitz, 17 miles S of Dresden.

Lavenza, a town of Italy, in the principality of Massa, with a citadel; seated at the mouth of the Lavenza, on the gulf of Genoa, six miles WNW of Massa.

Lauf, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nurenberg, seated on the Pegnitz, nine miles E of Nurenberg.

Lauffen, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, with a fine castle, seated on the Salza, 10 miles NNW of Salzburg.

Lauffen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 15 miles N of Stutgard.

Lauffen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Basel, near the river Birs, 12 miles SSW of Basel.

Lauffen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the perpendicular height of which is about 60 feet, and the breadth 300. It is three miles S by W of Schauffhausen.

Lauffenburg, a strong town of Suabia,

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Lee, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, and flows E to Cork, below which city it enters Cork harbour.

Leeds, a town in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It stands on the river Aire, and in a vale which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its two cloth-halls, within the space of an hour, without the least confusion. The manufactures that supply these two halls extend about ten miles to the S, 15 to the SW, and eight to the N and W; the mixed cloths being mostly made in the neighbourhood of the river Aire, and the white cloths in that of the Calder. Leeds has a flourishing manufacture of carpets; also some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and several potteries. In the neighbourhood are numerous collieries, and great quantities of coal are sent to York and Hull. Three miles to the NNW, on the river Aire, stands the venerable remains of Kirkstal abbey, embowered in groves of oak. Leeds has three churches, several meeting-houses, and a general infirmary; and in 1801 it contained 53,162 inhabitants. A canal passes hence to Liverpool, by which and the river this town has a communication with the Irish sea and the German ocean. It is 22 miles WSW of York, and 192 N by W of London. Lon. 1 34 W, lat. 53 48 N.

Leeds, a town of Virginia, on the N side of the Rappahannoc, 34 miles SE of Falmouth.

Leek, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of silk handkerchiefs, ribands, twist, and buttons; seated on the Churnet, 21 miles N of Stafford, and 154 NNW of London.

Leer, or *Lehr*, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the Ems. It is 11 miles SE of Emden.

Leerdam, a town of S Holland, seated on the Linghe, six miles NE of Gorcum.

Leerort, a fortress of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated at the conflux of the Leer with the Ems, 10 miles E by S of Emden.

Leers, or *Liers*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, near which a battle was gained by the French, in 1746, over the allies, commanded by prince Charles of Lorrain. It is four miles N of Liege.

Leesburg, a town of Virginia, chief of London county, 40 miles NW of Alexandria, and 55 ESE of Winchester.

Leesburg, a town of N Carolina, chief of Caswell county, 30 miles NW of Hillsborough, and 95 W of Halifax.

Leesburg, or *Leestown*, a town of Kentucky, in Fayette county, on the river Kentucky, 20 miles W of Lexington.

Leeuwe, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, taken by the allies in 1705. It is seated in a morass, on the river Geete, 12 miles E of Louvain.

Leeward Islands, such of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, as commence at Dominica, and extend to Porto Rico.

Lefooga, one of the Hapaee islands, in the Pacific ocean, visited by Cook in 1776. Many parts of the country near the sea, are sandy and barren; but in the internal parts, were large spots covered with the paper mulberry-tree, and plantations stocked with plants and fruit-trees. To these Cook made some increase by adding melons, maize, &c. The island is seven miles in length; its breadth, in some places, is not above three.

Leghorn, or *Livorno*, a strong city of Tuscany, and a bishop's see. It has one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean; and, being a free port, its commerce is prodigious. The Jews, who are numerous and rich, have a handsome synagogue and schools; the Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own; and no religion is disturbed. The inhabitants are computed at 45,000. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they shut up every night the Turks and the galley slaves. At a little distance is a light-house, on a small island. The trade consists of foreign goods, as cotton, sugar, cocoa, spices, sulphur, and alum; and in home productions, as essences, oils, wine, straw-hats, cloth, juniper berries, oranges, lambs and goats skins, and coral. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. In 1796, it was entered by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it in 1799, but they re-entered it the following year. It is

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10 miles s of Pisa, and 45 sw of Florence. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 43 33 N.

Legnago, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the Adige, with a regular fortress. The town is populous, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in grain, which is facilitated by means of a canal from the Adige to the Po. It surrendered to the French in 1796. It is 24 miles SE of Verona.

Leibnitz, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Sulm, 16 miles s of Gratz.

Leicester, a town of Massachusets, in Worcester county, with a considerable manufacture of wool cards, six miles WNW of Worcester.

Leicester, a borough and the capital of Leicestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. In the civil wars the walls were in a great measure demolished; the castle was also dismantled, the hall and kitchen being the only parts that are left entire, and the assizes are held in the former. It has five churches, and several meeting-houses. The combing and spinning of wool, and making it into stockings and other articles, is the chief business of this town and neighbourhood. A canal passes hence by Loughborough to the river Trent. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V, was made the first law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town, are the ruins of an abbey, in which cardinal Wolsey died. Leicester in 1801 contained 16,953 inhabitants. It is seated on the Soar, 28 miles s by E of Derby, and 98 NNW of London. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 52 38 N.

Leicestershire, a county of England, 38 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Nottinghamshire, E by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, S by Northamptonshire, SW by Warwickshire, and NW by Derbyshire. It contains 522,240 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 196 parishes, has 12 market-towns: and sends four members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 130,081. The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Wreke, Anker, and Welland; and it has several canals. The soil, in general, affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans. Toward the NW, the Bardon-hills rise to a great height; and in their neighbourhood is Charnwood forest, a rough and open track: further to the NW are valuable coal mines. The NE part feeds a great number of sheep; and the SE part is a rich grazing tract. This county is famous for its large black horses and horned cattle, as well as for its sheep; and for having bred every species of domestic quadruped to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in the county.

Leigh, a town in Essex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames, opposite the E extremity of Canvay island. It is noted for oysters, and has a good road for shipping. It is 18 miles SSE of Chelmsford, and 39 E of London.

Leigh, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It has considerable manufactures, particularly of fine jeans, in imitation of those of India; and a great traffic by its canal navigation. It is nine miles NNE of Warrington, and 199 NW of London.

Leighlin, or *Old Leighlin*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, and the see of a bishop united with Ferns. The cathedral serves for the parish church. It was formerly a city, but is now a poor place, nine miles SSW of Carlow, and 12 NE of Kilkenny.

Leighlin-bridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, on the river Barrow, seven miles s of Carlow.

Leighton Buzzard, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Lyssel, 18 miles s of Bedford, and 41 NW of London.

Leina, a river of Germany, which rises in the territory of Eichfeld, above Heiligenstadt, and flows through Brunswick Luneburg, by Gottingen, Calenberg, Hanover, and Neustadt, into the Aller.

Leinster, a province of Ireland, 112 miles long and 70 broad; bounded on the E and S by St. George channel, W by Connaught and Munster, and N by Ulster. It contains the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Kings, Longford, Lough, E Meath, Queens, W Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. Dublin is the capital.

Leipheim, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Ulm. Its vicinity produces good hops, and it stands on the S bank of the Danube, 10 miles NE of Ulm.

Leipnic, a walled town of Moravia, near the river Beczwa, 14 miles ESE of Olmutz.

Leipsic, or *Leipzig*, a city of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a famous university, and a strong citadel called Pleyssenburg. It carries on a considerable trade; and has three great fairs every year, which last a fortnight each. Its principal manufactures are silk, gold

and silver stuffs, linen and cotton printing, leather, and paper. The number of inhabitants exceeds 30,000; and the houses, in general, are lofty buildings. There are six handsome colleges belonging to the university, beside the private colleges; and the exchange is a fine structure. Leipsic was taken by the Prussians in 1745 and 1756. The Austrians in 1756 besieged it in vain; they took it two years after, but were soon obliged to give it up. It is seated in a plain, on the river Pleysse, 60 miles WNW of Dresden. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Leira, a city of Portugal, in Estremadura, and a bishop's see, with an ancient castle on an eminence. In 1811, it was set on fire by the French, on their retreat into Spain. It is 80 miles NNE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 38 W, lat. 39 48 N.

Leisznig, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of cloth, lace, stockings, &c. It is seated on the Mulda, 24 miles ESE of Leipsic, and 32 NW of Dresden.

Leitenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Sorbitz, 11 miles SSE of Saalfeld.

Leith, a seaport of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, two miles NNE of Edinburg, of which it is the port. It is situate at the mouth of the river Leith, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into N and S Leith, which communicate by a drawbridge. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier; and it is accommodated with wet and dry docks, and other conveniences for ship-building, which is carried on to a great extent. Here are also manufactures of ropes, canvass, carpets, glass, shoes, leather, soap, and candles, and several iron forges. There are three churches, a magnificent banking-house, an hospital for disabled seamen, and a battery for the defence of the harbour. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size; but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. To foreign parts are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods. In 1801, the number of inhabitants in Leith was 15,273. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 55 54 N.

Leitmeritz; see *Leutmeritz*.

Leitomischel; see *Leutmischel*.

Leitrim, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 42 miles long and 15 broad; bounded on the N by Donegal bay, NE by Fermanagh, E by Cavan, SE by Longford, SW by Roscommon, and W by Sligo. It is divided into 21 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is a fertile country, though mountainous, abounds with small lakes and rivers, has some iron-works, and feeds great herds of cattle. Carrick is the capital.

Leitrim, a town of Ireland, from which the county has its name, and formerly a place of some note, of which St. Liegus was bishop. It is seated on the Shannon, four miles N of Carrick.

Leixlip, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, seated on the Liffey. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon leap. Near it are the ruins of the church and castle of Confy. Leixlip is 10 miles W by S of Dublin.

Leman, a new department of France, including the territory of Geneva. The lake of Geneva was anciently called Leman. The chief town is Geneva.

Lemburg, or *Leopold*, a city of Poland, lately the capital of Red Russia, and now of East Galicia. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The cathedral, churches, and public buildings are magnificent; and the inhabitants, estimated at 20,000, carry on a considerable trade. It is the see of a Roman catholic archbishop, and has also an Armenian and Russian bishop. In 1672, it was besieged in vain by the Turks; but in 1704 was taken by storm, by Charles XII of Sweden. It is seated on the Peltu, 90 miles NW of Kaminieck, and 150 E of Cracow. Lon. 24 26 E, lat. 49 51 N.

Lembro, the ancient Imbros, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania, 22 miles in circumference. It has a town of the same name, with a harbour. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 40 25 N.

Lemgow, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with some cloth and stuff manufactures; seated on the Beya, near the Werra, 25 miles N by W of Paderborn.

Lemnos, or *Stalimene*, an island of the Archipelago, lying near the strait of Gallipoli. It is 15 miles long and 11 broad, and abounds with mountains and valleys, which in some places are cultivated, and produce a variety of fruit. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was hence called Lemnius Pater. It was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which not a trace remains. The modern Greeks entertain the same

opinion of that earth of Lemnos, which is said to have cured Philoctetes. This earth is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with great ceremony. It is called Terra Sigellata, being formed into small cakes sealed with the grand signior's seal, and thus dispersed over various parts of Europe. Lemnos is subject to the Turks; but the inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and very industrious. Its capital is of the same name, and the see of a Greek archbishop. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

Lena, a river of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, which rises in the mountains to the W of the lake Baikal, flows N and NE to Yakutsk, where it is five miles wide, and its course thence is NNW to the Frozen ocean, which it enters by several mouths.

Lenczicz, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort on a rock. It stands in a morass, on the river Biura, 37 miles SE of Gnesna, and 110 N by W of Cracow. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Lenham, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, at the source of the Len, 16 miles E of Maidstone, and 44 ESE of London.

Lennep, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on a river of the same name, 20 miles ESE of Dusseldorf.

Lennox; see *Dumbartonshire*.

Lennox, a town of Massachusets, chief of Berkshire county, seated on the Housatonic, 145 miles W of Boston.

Lens, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, on the river Souchet, 11 miles N of Arras.

Lentini, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It is a small remainder of the ancient Leontium, and situate on the Leonardo, at the foot of a height, on the top of which Charles V built a town, called Carlentini. Lentini was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693. It is 15 miles SSW of Catania.

Lentzburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a fortified castle, and manufactures of linen, cotton, tobacco, &c. It is 10 miles W by S of Baden, and 40 NE of Bern.

Lentzen, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, near the Elbe, 14 miles W of Perleberg.

Leo, St a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, on a mountain, near the river Marrechia, 15 miles NW of Urbino.

Leoben, a town of Germany, in Stiria, situate on the Muer, 20 miles NW of Gratz.

Leobschütz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jagerndorf, with a trade in corn and yarn, 10 miles NNE of Jagerndorf.

Leogane, a town and fort, with a good harbour, on the N side of the S peninsula of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and the French royalists in 1794, but retaken by the republicans soon after; and it was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1796. Lon. 72 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

Leominster, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Friday, and a trade in gloves, hats, and leather. The church is spacious, and has a beautiful altar-piece by Rubens. Here are also several meeting-houses, and two free-schools, one of them endowed by queen Mary. It is seated on the Lug, 25 miles W by N of Worcester, and 137 WNW of London.

Leominster, a town of Massachusets, in Worcester county, with a manufacture of combs, 19 miles N of Worcester, and 46 WNW of Boston.

Leon, a fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N by Asturias, W by Galicia and Portugal, S by Estremadura, and E by Old Castile. It is 125 miles long and 100 broad, and divided into almost two equal parts by the river Douro.

Leon, a city of Spain, capital of the province of that name, and a bishop's see. It was formerly richer and more populous than at present; for the cloth manufactures are on the decline, and the inhabitants do not exceed 15,000. Here are 13 churches and nine convents; and the cathedral is admired for its elegant lightness. It is seated in a fertile district, between two sources of the river Esra, 50 miles SE of Oviedo, and 165 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 38 W, lat. 42 36 N.

Leon, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, almost surrounded by the sea and the river Santi Petri, whence it is sometimes called the Isle of Leon. The inhabitants are upward of 40,000; but from its extent, including St. Carlos on the N, capable of holding double that number. The quantity of salt collected in the vicinity is prodigious. It is 11 miles SSE of Cadiz.

Leon, a city of New Spain, capital of Nicaragua, and a bishop's see. It is a commercial place, seated near the NW extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30 miles from the Pacific ocean. Lon. 87 20 W, lat. 12 30 N.

Leon, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, in a plain eminently fertile in grain, 30 miles WNW of Guanaxuato.

Leon, or *Caracas*, a city of Terra Firma, capital of the province of Caracas, and of a government that includes the provinces of Venezuela, Caracas, and Cumana. It stands in a plain surrounded by mountains, 12 miles from the sea; and its port is Guayra. Leon is the see of an archbishop, whose jurisdiction is very extensive. The cathedral is more solid than elegant; but the altars are rich and the ornaments valuable. The inhabitants are estimated at 42,000, and carry on a considerable trade. Lon. 67 0 W, lat. 10 15 N.

Leon, New, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by Cohahuila and Texas, E by the gulf of Mexico, S by Panuco, and W by New Biscay and Cohahuila. It is little known, but said to be full of mountains, and rich in minerals. The chief town is Monterey.

Leonard, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with manufactures of paper and cloth; seated on the Vienne, 12 miles NE of Limoges, and 195 S of Paris.

Leonardtown, a town of Maryland, chief of St. Mary county, situate on Britton bay, five miles from its mouth in the Potomac, and 60 SSE of Washington.

Leonberg, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, situate on the Glem, six miles W of Stutgard.

Leonessa, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 19 miles NW of Aquila.

Leonforte, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 37 miles WNW of Catania.

Leoo-keoo; see *Lieou-kieou*.

Leopold; see *Lemburg*.

Leopoldstadt, a town and fortress of Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag, 36 miles N of Neuhausel, and 50 ENE of Presburg.

Lepanto, a seaport of European Turkey, in Livadia, and an archbishop's see. It is divided into four towns, surrounded by as many walls, and defended by a castle on an eminence. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but evacuted in 1699, in consequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. Near this town, don John of Austria obtained a famous victory over the Turkish fleet, in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, leather, and tobacco. The Turks have six or seven mosques here, and the Greeks two churches. It is eated on the gulf of Lepanto, 100 miles WNW of Athens, and 350 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Lepers Isle, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167 58 E, lat. 15 23 S.

Lerena, or *Llerena*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, at the foot of a mountain, and the source of the Malachel, 50 miles S of Merida, and 68 SE of Badajoz. Lon. 5 53 W, lat. 38 7 N.

Lerici, a town of the territory of Genoa, on the E coast of the gulf of Spezzia, three miles SW of Sarzana.

Lerida, a strong city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a university. On a hill close to the town are the ruins of a castle, formerly a place of great strength. This place declared for Charles III, after the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705, but it was retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1707, after the battle of Almanza. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Segra, 80 miles W of Barcelona, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 41 32 N.

Lerins, a name given to two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, five miles from Antibes. That nearest the coast, called St. Margaret, was taken by the English in 1746, but retaken in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and has a Benedictine abbey.

Lerma, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a palace, seated on the Arlanza, 23 miles S of Burgos.

Lernica, a town of Cyprus, formerly a large city, as appears from its ruins. It is situate on the S coast of the island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence, 30 miles SW of Famagusta.

Lero, anciently Leria, an island of the Archipelago, lying eight miles SE of Patmos.

Lerwick, a town of Scotland, capital of the Shetland islands, situate on the E side of Mainland, the principal island, on the spacious harbour called Brassa sound. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses, and vessels employed in the herring fishery. At the N end of the town is Fort Charlotte, which commands the N entrance to Brassa sound. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 60 12 N.

Lescar, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and lately a bishop's see; seated on a hill, three miles NW of Pau, and 42 SE of Bayonne.

Lesguis, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian. Their country is indifferently called Lesguistan and Daghestan, by the Georgians. It is bounded on the E and S by Persia and the Caspian, SW and

w by Georgia, the Ossi, and the Kisti, and N by the Kisti and Tartar tribes. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The Lesguis are supposed to be descended from the tribes of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Lesgæ or Ligyes. The strength of their country, which is a region of mountains, whose passes are known only to themselves, has probably, at all times, secured them from foreign invasion. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. In their persons and dress, and general habits of life, as far as these are known to us, they greatly resemble the Circassians.

Lesina, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, 48 miles long and eight broad. It contains great quantities of different kinds of marble. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, oranges, saffron, aloes, honey, and wool; but salt-fish is the chief article of commerce. The capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour, 20 miles S of Spalatro. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 43 33 N.

Lesina, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on a lake of the same name, 26 miles NW of Manfredonia.

Leskeard, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, is one of the coinage towns for tin, and has manufactures of leather and yarn. It is 31 miles ENE of Truro, and 225 W by S of London. Lon. 4 42 W, lat. 50 27 N.

Lesko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 68 miles SW of Lemberg.

Lesneven, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 10 miles N of Landernau, and 13 NE of Brest.

Lesparre, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, near which are found transparent pebbles, known by the name of Medoc stones. It is 40 miles NNW of Bourdeaux.

Lessines, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, famous for its linen manufacture; seated on the Dender, 28 miles SW of Brussels.

Lestwithiel, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It was anciently the capital of the county, and the county members are still elected here. It is seated on the Fowey, which was formerly navigable to the town, but the channel is now stopped up. Here is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin coinage towns. Near it, on the edge of a hill, is Lestormal castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Cornwall. Lestwithiel is 22 miles NE of Truro, and 236 W by S of London.

Lettere, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, seated at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles NW of Salerno.

Letterkenny, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on the river Swilly, 14 miles NW of Lifford.

Levant. This word properly signifies the *East*; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for *Turkey in Asia*; comprehending Natolia, Syria, the islands of Cyprus, Candia, &c. The *Levant Sea* means the E part of the Mediterranean Sea.

Leubus, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, with a celebrated Cistertian abbey; seated on the Oder, 10 miles SW of Wolau.

Leucate, a town of France, in the department of Aude, situate near the Mediterranean, on the N side of a lake of its name, 18 miles S of Narbonne.

Leuch, or *Leuk*, a town of Switzerland, in the Vallais, much frequented on account of its hot mineral springs. It is seated on an eminence, near the Rhone, 15 miles ESE of Sion.

Leuchtenburg, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, in a landgravate of the same name; seated on a mountain, near the river Pfreimbt, 38 miles NNE of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Levek; see *Gambodia*.

Leven, a river in Lancashire, which issues from the S extremity of Windermere-water, and flows into Morecambe bay.

Leven, a river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond, and enters the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton.

Leven, a river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Kinross, flows by the town of that name and through Loch Leven, and crosses Fifeshire to the town of Leven, where it enters Largo bay.

Leven, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour, and some share in the coasting and Baltic trade. It stands on the W side of Largo bay, at the influx of the river Leven, seven miles NE of Dysart.

Leven, Loch, an arm of the sea, in Scotland. See *Linhee, Loch*.

Leven, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Kinrosshire, 10 miles in circumference, and somewhat of a circular form. It

has four small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle, where Mary queen of Scots was confined by the confederate lords, after she had separated from Bothwell; and on another, named St. Serf's isle, is the ruin of a priory. On the E side of the lake, near its outlet, stands the ruinous monastery of Portmoak.

Levenzo; see *Ægades*.

Levroux, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 11 miles N of Chateauroux, and 35 SW of Bourges.

Leuse, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the Dender, 14 miles NW of Mons.

Leutkirch, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, with two suburbs, and a good linen trade. It is seated on the Eschach, which runs into the Iller, 22 miles NE of Lindau, and 38 S of Ulm.

Leutmeritz, or *Leitmeritz*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, and lately a bishop's see. The circle is such a delightful country that it is called the Bohemian Paradise; it produces excellent wine, and contains warm baths, tin-mines, and precious stones. The town is well built and populous, and seated on the Elbe, 30 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 14 17 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Leutmischel, or *Leitomischel*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, with a castle on a mountain, 20 miles ESE of Chrudim.

Leutsch, a town of Germany, in Carniola, eight miles SSE of Idria.

Lewarden, a strong town of Holland, capital of Friesland. The buildings, as well public as private, are magnificent. It has several canals in the streets, which are a great assistance to its trade; they being continued to the sea, and to the most considerable towns in the province. It is seated on the river Ee, 32 miles W of Groningen. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 53 13 N.

Lewenzt, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran; seated on a river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1664. It is 25 miles NE of Gran.

Lewes, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It contains four parish churches; and adjoining are the villages of Southover and Cliff, each with a parish church. The latter place is parted from Lewes by the river Ouse, which is navigable for barges; and in the former are considerable remains of a celebrated monastery. Lewes was formerly surrounded by walls, vestiges of which are still visible; and on the summit of a hill are the remains of an ancient castle. Here is a capacious townhall, in which the summer assizes are held. Near this town was fought a battle in 1263, when Henry III and his son (afterward Edward I) were made prisoners by the earl of Leicester. Lewes is situate at the edge of the South Downs, 30 miles E of Chichester, and 49 S of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Lewes, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, situate on Lewes creek, five miles from its mouth in Chesapeak bay, and 16 NNE of Georgetown.

Lewis, the largest, and the most northern, of the Western islands of Scotland. It is about 57 miles in length, and of considerable breadth toward the middle and north end. It lies 20 miles NNW of the isle of Skye, and is greatly intersected by arms of the sea, by which it may be said to be divided into five peninsulas. The southern part, which is connected by a narrow isthmus, is called Harris. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, nearly barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation: the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sort of game. The crops are oats, bigg, and potatoes; and there are many beeves and sheep. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c. and there are good fisheries on the W coast, which is annually visited by millions of herrings. There are several small villages, but Stornaway is the only town. The promontory at the N extremity of the island is called the Butt of Lewis. Lon. 6 32 E, lat. 58 39 N.

Lewisburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, on the W branch of the Susquehanna, 17 miles NNW of Northumberland.

Lewisburg, a town of Virginia, chief of Greenbrier county. It stands on the N side of Greenbrier river, 190 miles WNW of Richmond. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 38 10 N.

Lewistown, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Mifflin county. It stands on the Juniatta, 150 miles WNW of Philadelphia. Lon. 78 13 W, lat. 40 35 N.

Lexington, a town of Kentucky, chief of Fayette county, and formerly the capital of the state. It has four edifices for public worship, a university, and a large court-house. The trade is considerable. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are fabricated in a method totally different from that now practised by the Indians. In the neighbourhood also are the remains of two ancient fortifications, with ditches and

bastions; one containing about six acres of land, and the other nearly three. Pieces of earthen vessels have also been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These, with the fortifications and the sepulchres, have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people further advanced in the arts of life than the present Indians. Lexington stands in a fine tract of country, on the head waters of Elkhorn river, 24 miles ESE of Frankfort, the present capital. Lon. 84 55 W, lat. 38 5 N.

Lexington, a town of Virginia, chief of Rockbridge county. It stands near the N branch of James river, 120 miles W by N of Richmond. Lon. 79 50 W, lat. 37 55 N.

Lexington, a town of Massachusets, in Middlesex county, celebrated for being the place where hostilities commenced between the British troops and the Americans, in 1775. It is 10 miles NW of Boston.

Leyden, a city of S Holland, on the ancient bed of the Rhine, which here almost expires in a number of small channels. It is surrounded by a brick wall, with eight gates; and is famous for the long siege it sustained in 1574, against the Spaniards, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In honour of this siege a university was founded in 1575, celebrated for its colleges, medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, astronomical observatory, and valuable library. The principal church is a superb structure; and the old castle, townhouse, customhouse, and house for orphans, deserve notice. Here are excellent manufactures of cloth, serge, and cambric; and the vicinity produces the best Dutch butter and cheese. It stands on 50 islands, and has 145 bridges, the greatest part built of freestone. The inhabitants are estimated at 50,000. In 1807, the university was almost destroyed by the catastrophe of a vessel loaded with gunpowder blowing up. Leyden is four miles E of the German ocean, and 23 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 52 8 N.

Leypa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, seated on the Pubiets, 23 miles ENE of Leutmeritz.

Leyta, one of the Philippine islands, about 40 leagues in length, and 95 in circumference. Its soil, on the E side, is very fertile; but there are high mountains that intersect it nearly in the middle from E to W, and occasion so great an alteration in the climate, that, when the inhabitants of one part of the island reap, the others sow; and they have two plentiful harvests in the year, to which the rivers descending from the mountains not a little contribute. The island contains 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards, in rice, wax, and quilts. It has a town of the same name, on the N coast. Lon. 124 16 E, lat. 11 20 N.

Liamone, a new department of France, including the S part of Corsica. It has its name from a river which runs into the sea, 10 miles N of Ajazzo, the chief town.

Liam-po; see *Ning-po*.

Libanus, mountains of Turkey in Asia, between Syria and Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are always covered with snow; but below are very fruitful valleys. They were formerly famous for cedar-trees; but now scarcely any remain. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the latter lies on the S side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients Cœlosyria.

Libatta, a town of Guinea, in the country of Gabon, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 miles NW of Sette. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 0 58 S.

Libau, a town of Courland, on the Baltic, with a harbour for small ships. The chief articles of commerce are hemp and linseed. It is seated on a peninsula, 50 miles N of Memel, and 80 W of Mittau. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 56 30 N.

Liberty, a town of Kentucky, in Mason county, with a ship-yard, seated on the Ohio, a mile above Limestone, and five miles NNE of the town of Washington.

Liberty, a town of Virginia, chief of Bedford county. It is 15 miles W by N of New London.

Liberty, West, a town of Virginia, chief of Ohio county. It stands at the head of Short creek, six miles from the Ohio, and 12 SW of Pittsburg.

Libourne, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, at the conflux of the Iller with the Dordogne, 20 miles ENE of Bourdeaux.

Lich, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Wetter, 21 miles N of Frankfort.

Lichfield, a city of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, and united with Coventry forms an episcopal see. It has three parish-churches, beside the cathedral, which is a beautiful structure, and walled in like a castle. Lichfield is the birthplace of two celebrated cotemporaries, Samuel Johnson and David Garrick. It is seated on both sides of a small river, which soon afterward joins the Trent, 14 miles SE of Stafford, and 118 NW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 41 N.

Lichfield, a town of Connecticut, chief of a county of the same name. It is situate on an elevated plain, 32 miles W of Hartford, and 42 NNW of New-haven.

Lichstall, or *Lichtallen*, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Basel, seated on the Ergetz, seven miles SE of Basel.

Lichtenau, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, eight miles SSE of Paderborn.

Lichtenau, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 12 miles SE of Cassel.

Lichtenau, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremburg, with a fortress on the Rezel, six miles E of Anspach, and 17 SW of Nuremburg.

Lichtenberg, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 25 miles N of Deux Ponts.

Lichtenberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth. In the neighbourhood are medicinal springs, quarries of marble, and mines of copper and iron. It is seated on the Selbnitz, 18 miles NE of Culmbach.

Lichtenfels, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, with a great trade in timber; seated on the Maine, 15 miles NE of Bamberg.

Lichtensteig, a town of Swisserland, capital of the county of Tockenburg, seated on the Thur, 27 miles ESE of Zurich. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Lichtenstein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, six miles NE of Zwickau.

Lichtenvord, a town and castle of Holland, in Gelderland, 17 miles ESE of Zutphen.

Licola, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for excellent fish; but, in 1538, an earthquake changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of Lucrino, or the Lucrine Lake.

Lida, a town and castle of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 56 miles S of Wilna. Lon. 25 34 E, lat. 53 50 N.

Liddel, a river of Scotland, in Roxburgshire, and the only one in the county that flows southward. It forms the boundary with England, for five miles, till it enters the Esk, from Dumfriesshire, three miles above Longtown in Cumberland.

Lidford, a village in Devonshire, on the river Lid, seven miles N of Tavistock. It was once a borough, with a castle; and its parish may now compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks; and near it is a fine cataract.

Lidkoping, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the S side of the lake Wenner, at the mouth of the Lida, 80 miles NE of Gotheburg.

Liebenwald, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, near which the Finow canal begins, that unites the rivers Oder, Finow, and Havel. It is seated on the Havel, 25 miles N of Berlin.

Liebenwerda, a town of the duchy of Saxony, with a castle, seated on the Elster, 24 miles NNW of Dresden.

Liebenzell, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, near which is the bath of Zell. It is 17 miles W by N of Stutgard.

Lieberose, a town of Lusatia, with a castle, seated on the Spreewald, 20 miles W of Guben.

Liebstadt, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, 45 miles E by S of Marienburg.

Liege, a territory of the Netherlands, lately a bishopric, bounded on the N by Brabant and Upper Gelderland, E by Limburg and Juliers, S by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, and W by Hainault, Namur, and Brabant. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, beside quarries of marble. The bishop was one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and his territory deemed a part of the circle of Westphalia. But on the subjugation of the Netherlands by the French, and in the new division of that country, this territory forms a part of the departments of Ourthe and Lower Meuse.

Liege, a strong city, lately the capital of the bishopric of that name, and now the capital of the department of Ourthe. Here the river Meuse is divided into three branches, and after passing through the city, under several bridges, unite again. Liege is four miles in cir-

cumference, and has 16 gates: it has also 10 large suburbs, in which and the city are a great number of churches and religious houses. The magnificent cathedral contains many relics; and the other public structures are the castle, the palace, the councilhouse, the townhouse, and the arsenal: here is also a famous university, and a convent of nuns. At this place is made a great quantity of fire-arms and nails, also cloth, leather, glass, &c. Liege was delivered up to the French in 1701; the allies retook it in 1702, and the French besieged it again in 1705, but abandoned the siege, on the approach of the duke of Marlborough. In 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. In 1792, the French took this city; they were driven thence in 1793, but entered it again, after a short resistance, in 1794. Liege is 60 miles WSW of Cologne. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Lieou-kieou, or *Leoo-keoo*, the general name of 36 islands in the China sea, lying between Formosa and Japan, which form a kingdom. The inhabitants are civilized, and of a mild, gay, affable, and temperate disposition. Each island has a particular name; the principal one, called Lieou-kieou, is 126 miles long and 28 broad, but the others are inconsiderable. The chief products are sulphur, copper, tin, coral, mother of pearl, tortoise and other shells, and whetstones, which are in great request both in China and Japan, as are also the vessels that are built in this country. The king is tributary to China. Kintching, in the SE part of the principal island, is the capital.

Lieou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quangtong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Tonquin, from which it is separated by inaccessible mountains. It is seated on the Lien-kiang, which forms a convenient harbour for barks, 325 miles WSW of Canton. Lon. 108 40 E, lat. 21 40 N.

Liere, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, which has a great trade in cattle; seated at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe, 10 miles SE of Antwerp.

Lieskenshoeck, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the W side of the Scheldt, above Fort Lillo, seven miles NW of Antwerp.

Liesse, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for an image of the virgin Mary, to which pilgrims resort. It is six miles E of Laon.

Liffey, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Wicklow, flows W into Kildare, where it has a cataract near Leixslip, and then turning NE passes through the county of Dublin, and the city of that name, below which it enters the Irish sea.

Lifford, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Donegal, situate on the Foyle, on the borders of Londonderry. It is 13 miles S by W of Londonderry, and 126 NNW of Dublin. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Lignac, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 11 miles SE of Blanc, and 14 SW of Argentan.

Ligne, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons.

Lignerolles, a town of France, in the department of Allier, four miles S of Montluzon.

Lignieres, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with a collegiate church and a castle, 24 miles SSW of Bourges.

Lignitz, a fortified town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. The castle is surrounded by a distinct moat and wall; and the councilhouse, with its public library, is a stately edifice. The Lutherans have two churches. The papists have the collegiate church, to which adjoins the superb burial chapel of the princes of Lignitz and Brieg; they have also a magnificent college and other religious foundations. Here is a spacious academy, founded by Joseph I, for the instruction of young gentlemen, of both religions, in military exercises. Lignitz has a considerable trade in cloth and madder, and stands at the conflux of the Katzbach and Schwartzwasser, 32 miles S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 16 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Ligny, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a castle, and a collegiate church; seated on the Orney, eight miles SE of Bar le Duc.

Ligor, a seaport of the peninsula of Malaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The Dutch have a factory here for tin, rice, and pepper. It is seated on the NE coast, 150 miles N of Quena. Lon. 99 25 E, lat. 8 20 N.

Ligueil, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 23 miles SSE of Tours.

Lilienthal, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Warp, 10 miles NNE of Bremen.

Lille, a strong city of France, in the department of Nord, and one of the

most commercial towns in France. The inhabitants are computed to be 60,000. Its citadel is supposed to be the strongest in Europe, next to that of Turin. The streets and squares are adorned with noble buildings, particularly the Great Square and the Little Square; and among the public structures are the exchange, a magazine of vast extent, and a general hospital. Here are manufactures of all sorts; but the principal trade is in camlets. Lille was taken by the allies, after three months siege, in 1708; but was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792, it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians. It is seated in a rich and marshy soil, on the Deule, 14 miles W of Tournay, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Lillers, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Navez, 17 miles NW of Arras.

Lillo, a fort of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the E side of the Scheldt, nine miles NNW of Antwerp. It was taken, in 1793, by the French, who soon after evacuated it; but they retook it in 1794.

Lima, the principal audience of Peru; bounded on the N by the audience of Quito, E by the Andes, S by the audience of Charcas, and W by the Pacific ocean.

Lima, the capital of Peru, and an archbishop's see, with a university. In 1534, Pizarro, marching through the country, was struck with the beauty of the extensive valley of Rimac; and there, on a river of the same name, at the distance of six miles from Callao, he founded a city, and gave it the name of Ciudad de los Reyes, or City of the Kings. This Spanish name it retains in all legal deeds, but is better known to foreigners by that of Lima, a corruption of the appellation of the valley in which it is seated. Lima is four miles long and two broad, and surrounded by brick walls, with ramparts and bastions. The streets are handsome and straight: the houses are generally only one story high, and the roofs covered with coarse linen cloth, or only with reeds, because it never rains here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths; and there are trees planted round them to keep off the heat of the sun. What the houses want in height they have in length and depth; for some of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The river forms canals in the streets, which run to most of the houses, and serve to water the gardens, &c. The churches and convents are extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of gold, adorned with jewels. Here are several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the crusado, and of the wills. Lima is the general staple of Peru; for all the provinces remit hither their products and manufactures, and are supplied hence with the necessary commodities. The wealth of the provinces is principally embarked on the fleet, which, at the time of the galleons, sails from Callao (the port of Lima) to Panama; but its commerce with the other parts of N and S America is very considerable. Earthquakes are frequent, and some have done the city much damage; particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed. The inhabitants, estimated at 54,000, are rich and very debauched; yet are extremely superstitious, and have a strong belief in the power of charms. Lima is 850 miles S by E of Quito. Lon. 76 49 W, lat. 12 1 S.

Limale, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Dyle, 13 miles SE of Brussels.

Limavady; see *Newtown Limavady*.

Limburg, a late duchy and province of the Netherlands, 42 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the duchy of Juliers, E by that duchy and the territory of Treves, and S and W by the territory of Liege. It has good arable ground, abounds in a fine breed of cattle, and contains mines of iron and lead. The N part of it belonged to the Dutch, and the S to the house of Austria; but the whole is now subject to France, the N part included in the department of Lower Meuse, and the S in that of Ourthe.

Limburg, a town of the Netherlands, capital of the late duchy of that name, with a castle built of marble. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for excellent cheese. Near it are many quarries of different kinds of marble, and good mines of calamine and coal. Limburg was taken by the allies in 1703, and ceded to Austria by the treaty of Baden, but the fortifications were destroyed. The French took possession of it in 1794. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Wese, 20 miles E of Liege. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Limburg, a town of Germany, in the

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territory of Treves, with a fine cathedral. The Auſtrians defeated the French on the heights near this place, in 1796. It is ſeated on the Lahn, 26 miles NW of Francfort.

Limekilns, a town of Scotland, in Fifeſhire, on the coaſt of the Forth. It is famous for great lime-works, has a good tide harbour for ſmall veſſels, and is four miles SW of Dumfermline.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 48 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Tipperary and Clare, from which laſt it is ſeparated by the Shannon, W by Kerry, S by Cork, and E by Tipperary. It is divided into 125 pariſhes, contains about 170,000 inhabitants, and ſends three members to parliament. It is a fertile country, though the W parts are mountainous.

Limerick, a city of Ireland, capital of the county of Limerick, and generally conſidered as the capital of the province of Munſter. It was formerly well fortified, and reckoned the ſecond city in the kingdom, but at preſent has loſt its rank; not becauſe it flouriſhes leſs, but becauſe Cork flouriſhes more. Limerick is a county of itſelf, and a biſhop's ſee with Ardfert and Aghadoe united. It is compoſed of the Iriſh and Engliſh town; the latter ſtanding on Kings iſland, formed by the river Shannon, which here admits veſſels of 500 tons to its quays; and the two towns are united by a ſtately bridge. The inhabitants are eſtimated at upward of 40,000; and it ſends one member to parliament. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on to a great extent; and the export of proviſions is conſiderable. Beſide the cathedral and other churches, here are ſome handſome public ſtructures. King William was obliged to raiſe the ſiege of this city in 1690; but, in 1691, the garriſon ſurrendered on a very honourable capitulation. It is 46 miles SSE of Galway, and 112 WSW of Dublin. Lon. 8 32 W, lat. 52 35 N.

Limeſtone, or *Maysville*, a town of Kentucky, in Maſon county, at the mouth of Limeſtone creek, on the S ſide of the Ohio. This is a trading place; and here the champaign country on the eaſtern ſide of the river begins. It is four miles N by E of the town of Waſhington, and 500 by the river below Pittſburg.

Limeuil, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, 20 miles S of Perigueux.

Limmat, a river of Swiſſerland, formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former iſſuing from the NW extremity of the lake Wallenſtadt, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat flows NW, paſſes through the lake of Zurich, and unites with the Aar, below Baden.

Limne, or *Limpne*, a village in Kent, three miles SW of Hithe. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the ſands, and its caſtle is now converted into a farmhouſe. Though now a poor place, it has the horn and mace, and other tokens left of its ancient grandeur. The Roman road from Canterbury, called Staneſtreet, ended here.

Limoges, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Vienne, and a biſhop's ſee. It is a trading place, and the inhabitants are eſtimated at 20,000. It ſtands on the Vieune, 50 miles NE of Perigueux, and 110 E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Limoſin, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Marche, E by Auvergne, S by Quercy, and W by Perigord and Angoumois. It has foreſts of cheſtnut trees, and mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade is in cattle and horſes. It now forms the department of Upper Vienne.

Limoux, a town of France, in the department of Aude, with a manufacture of cloth; ſeated on the Aude, 37 miles W by S of Narbonne, and 50 SE of Touloufe.

Linares, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, 22 miles NNE of Jaen.

Linares, a town of New Spain, in New Leon, 40 miles E by S of Monterey.

Lincoln, a town of Kentucky, in Mercer county, on the E ſide of Dick river, a branch of the Kentucky, 12 miles SE of Danville.

Lincoln, a city and the capital of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on the ſide of a ſteep hill, and on the river Witham, which here divides into three ſtreams. It had formerly 50 churches, now reduced to 11, beſide the cathedral; and is a biſhop's ſee, the largeſt dioceſe in England. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 7398. The cathedral ſtands on the brow of the hill, and is admired for its rich and light architecture. The ruins of the caſtle are venerable pieces of antiquity; and the ruins of religious houſes are ſo numerous, that the very barns, ſtables, &c. are built with arched doors and windows. Newport Gate, on the N ſide of the city, ſtill remains, and is one of the nobleſt remnants of

Roman architecture left in Britain. Upon the plain, without this gate, was fought the famous battle between the partizans of empress Maud and king Stephen, in which that prince was defeated and taken prisoner. Lincoln is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. The chief trade is in coal, brought by the Trent and Fossdike; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles NE of Nottingham, and 131 N of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Lincolnshire, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire, E by the German ocean, SE by the Wash and Norfolk, S by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, SW by Rutlandshire, and W by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. It contains 1,783,680 acres; is divided into 30 hundreds, and 630 parishes; has one city and 31 market-towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 208,557. The coast is flat, and at low water may be seen the submarine relics of a forest, which is a great natural curiosity. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancholm. This county is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The first, which lies in the SE part, consists of fens and marshes; some in a state of nature, others cut by drains and canals, and crossed by causeways, and some kept from constant inundations by vast banks. The fens, in their native state, produce vast quantities of reeds, which are annually harvested for thatch: the drained parts form excellent pasture land, and some even yield large crops of corn. Prodigious quantities of geese are bred in this district; and here are many decoys for wild ducks, teal, wigeon, and others fowls of the duck kind. Kesteven contains the W part of the county, from the middle to the S extremity: it includes part of the fens; but the air is more salubrious than the district of Holland, and the soil more fruitful. Lindsey, the largest district and most elevated part, includes all the county that lies N of Lincoln, and the Fossdike, which Henry I cut between the Witham and the Trent. In the NW part, the rivers Trent, Dune, and Idle form an island, called Axholm, which is a rich tract, and produces much flax. To the NE is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, in which great flocks of sheep are bred. The cattle of this county, and the horses and sheep, are all of the largest bread.

Lincolntown, a town of N Carolina, chief of Lincoln county. It is 33 miles E by S of Morgantown, and 35 W of Salisbury.

Lindau, a city of Suabia (lately imperial) with a castle and wall, deemed to be Roman works. The French took possession of this city in 1796; and it became subject to Bavaria in 1805. It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance, joined to the mainland by a long bridge, 22 miles ESE of Constance, and 75 SW of Augsburg. Lon. 9 41 E, lat. 47 32 N.

Lindau, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst, five miles N of Zerbst.

Lindau, or *Lendow*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, five miles NE of Ruppin.

Lindeness; see *Naze*.

Lindenfels, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, 14 miles NNE of Manheim.

Lindisfarne; see *Holy Island*.

Lingen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, capital of a county of its name. Here are churches for the three principal religions, and a celebrated Calvinist academy. It was formerly fortified, but is now barely surrounded by a ditch; and a little to the N of it is a passage over the Ems, called the Lingen Ferry. It is seated on the Ems, 48 miles NNW of Munster. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Lin-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. It is thinly inhabited; but is of some note, on account of one of its villages being the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire. It is seated on the Yu-ho, 410 miles N by E of Canton. Lon. 115 0 E, lat. 27 58 N.

Linkoping, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, and a bishop's see. It is defended by a castle, and stands on the river Steng, near the lake Roxen, 26 miles W of Nordkoping.

Linlithgow, a borough of Scotland, capital of Linlithgowshire, seated on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its E end. The chief manufacture is leather and shoes; the woollen trade and bleaching business are also carried on. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but the room is still shown in which Mary queen of Scots was born. Linlithgow is 17 miles W of Edinburg. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Linlithgowshire, or *West Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 20 miles long and 12 broad; bounded on the N by the frith of Forth, SE by Edinburgshire, SW by Lanerkshire, and NW by Stirlingshire. It is divided into 13 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 17,844. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale; and the chief rivers are the Avon and Amond. It is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal, iron, limestone, and lead.

Linne, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; seated near the Rhine, 35 miles NNW of Cologne.

Linnhe, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, which separates the counties of Argyle and Inverness. It extends in a NE direction from the sound of Mull to Fort William, where it takes a westerly direction, and acquires the name of Loch Eil. Another branch, in an easterly direction, is called Loch Leven. This lake is bounded on each side by lofty mountains. The island of Lismore lies at its entrance, and in it are interspersed several smaller ones.

Linnich, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Roer, five miles NNW of Juliers.

Linosa, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tunis, near that of Lampedosa. It is 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Linselles, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, five miles N of Lisle. Here, in 1794, the French gained a bloody battle over the allies, but chiefly the English, commanded by the duke of York.

Lin-tcin, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chantong, seated on the great canal. Here is an octagonal tower, divided into eight stories, the walls of which are covered on the outside with porcelain. It is 187 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 31 E, lat. 36 56 N.

Linton, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles SE of Cambridge, and 48 N by E of London.

Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria, with two castles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the states assemble, a bridge over the Danube, and considerable woollen manufactures. The French became masters of it in 1741, and again in 1800. It is seated on the right bank of the Danube, 96 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 14 16 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Lintz, a town and citadel of Germany, in the late electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 23 miles SSE of Cologne.

Lipari, the largest and most fertile of the Lipari islands, about 15 miles in circumference. It has not suffered from subterraneous fires for ages past, though it every where bears the marks of its former volcanic state. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are exported. It has a town of the same name, which is a bishop's see, and stands on the SE side of the island, 26 miles NNE of Patti, in Sicily. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Lipari Islands, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the N of Sicily. They are all of volcanic origin, were feigned to be the residence of Æolus and Vulcan, and formerly called Æolian Islands. They are 12 in number; and nearly as follows, in the order of their size; Lipari, Stromboli, Volcano, Salini, Felicuda, Alicuda, Panaria, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Lisca, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They produce great quantities of alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and most kinds of fruits, particularly raisins, currants, and figs. Some of their wines are much esteemed, particularly the Malvasia.

Lipno, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko, 33 miles NNW of Ploczko.

Lipourec, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 22 miles W of Cracow.

Lippa, a town of Hungary, with a castle, seated on a mountain, by the river Maros, 22 miles NE of Temesfwar.

Lippe, a river of Westphalia, which flows W by Paderborn, Lippstadt, Ham, and Dorsten, and joins the Rhine above Wesel.

Lippehne, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, 26 miles N of Custrin.

Lippspring, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, near the source of the Lippe, six miles N of Paderborn.

Lippstadt, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. In 1632, a bloody battle was fought here between the Swedes and the Austrians, in which the king of Sweden and the Austrian general were both killed. It 1757 it was taken by the French, who kept possession of it eleven

months. It has a good trade in timber for building vessels on the Rhine, and stands on the Lippe, 18 miles w of Paderborn. Lon. 8 28 E, lat 51 41 N.

Lique, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 miles w of St. Omer.

Liqueo, *Liquieux*, or *Likeo Islands*; see *Lieou-kieou*.

Lis, a river which rises in France, in the department of Pas de Calais, flows by Aire, St. Venant, and Armentieres into Flanders, where it passes by Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, and joins the Scheldt, at Ghent. It gives name to a new department of France, including the western part of Flanders, of which Bruges is the capital.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, and the see of a patriarch and an archbishop, with a university, and a tribunal of the inquisition It is seated on the N side of the Tajo, 10 miles from its mouth, and built in the form of an amphitheatre, on seven hills, not broad, but six miles in length. The city is walled round, and it has so increased by degrees, particularly toward the west, that the old walls now divide the two dioceses; the E part under the archbishop, and the W under the patriarch. The harbour will contain 1000 ships in the greatest safety, the entrance of which is defended by two forts; and before the entrance to the city is the fort of Belem Near this is a grand aqueduct, between two hills, which conveys water to a great reservoir at one of the extremities of Lisbon. In the middle of the city, on one of the hills, is a citadel, which commands the whole place. The cathedral, on another eminence, is ancient and gloomy; but the riches of the Portuguese have rendered it magnificent. The royal palace fronts the river; it is large and magnificent, and contains a library, collected at vast expense by John V. In 1706, pope Clement XI consecrated a chapel in this palace, as a patriarchal church, and granted it a chapter. It is singularly magnificent, and here the patriarch, who is generally a cardinal, officiates with more pomp than the pope himself. Lisbon was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755, but has been handsomely rebuilt. It contains many beautiful edifices, 40 parish-churches, 50 convents of both sexes, and about 200,000 inhabitants. There are public walks, two theatres, and a circus for the bull-feasts. The trade is very considerable, and many foreign merchants, both catholic and protestant, reside here; this city being the grand magazine of all goods brought from Brasil and other colonies belonging to Portugal. In 1807, this city was entered by the French, who evacuated it in 1808 after the battle of Vimiera, in which they were defeated by the British. It is 178 miles W by N of Seville, and 255 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 9 5 W, lat 38 42 N.

Lisburn, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with considerable manufactures of linen cloth, muslin, and cambric. It sends one member to parliament, and is seated on the Lagan, eight miles SW of Belfast.

Lisca, or *Lisca Bianca*, one of the Lipari islands, three miles SW of Stromboli. It is a small desert spot.

Lisieux, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and lately an episcopal see It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated on the Touque, 12 miles from the sea, and 40 SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Lismore, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Mull, on the coast of Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, nine miles long and two broad, and was anciently the residence of the bishop of Argyle. A great part of the cathedral remains, and the chancel is used as the parish church.

Lismore, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and a bishop's see united to Waterford. The cathedral is spacious and handsome, but the town is now a small place. It stands on the Blackwater, 30 miles NE of Cork, and 38 WSW of Waterford.

Lisonzo, a river which rises in the duchy of Carniola, passes by Gorz and Gradisca, crosses Friuli, between Monte Falcone and Aquiela, and enters the gulf of Venice.

Lissa, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Here is a fishery of pilchards and anchovies, and it produces excellent wine. It is 70 miles W of Ragusa. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 52 N.

Lissa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnan. In 1707, it was laid waste by the Russians; but it has been rebuilt, with great improvement, and carries on a great trade. It is 50 miles W of Kalisch. Lon. 16 50 E, lat 52 0 N.

Lissa, a village of Silesia, on the Weistriz, six miles NW of Breslau, where a great victory was gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1757.

Lithay, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 15 miles E of Laubach.

Lithuania, a country of Europe, formerly governed by its grand dukes, but, in 1569, united to Poland, under one elective king. It is 300 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the S by Volhinia; W by Little Poland, Polachia, Prussia, and Samogitia, N by Courland and Russia, and E by Russia. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Dwina, Nieman, Pripecz, and Bug. It is a flat country, fertile in corn; and produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool; also excellent little horses, which are never shod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In the forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country swarms with Jews, who though numerous in every part of Poland, seem to have fixed their head quarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe where Jews cultivate the ground. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage. The nobility are numerous, some exceedingly rich, but the greater part indigent and poor; and those who are in low circumstances serve the richer sorts as pages, valets, treasurers, &c. In 1772, empress Catharine compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania bordering upon Russia, and including at least one third of the country. This was erected into the two governments of Polotsk and Mobilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominion over almost the whole of Lithuania. The capital is Wilna.

Litiz, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, and a settlement of the Moravians, eight miles N of Lancaster, and 66 W by N of Philadelphia.

Litschau, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 23 miles NW of Horn.

Littau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, on the river March, nine miles NNW of Olmutz.

Livadia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Janna, E by the Archipelago, S by the Morea, and W by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece properly so called, and its capital is Athens.

Livadia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of its name, with a castle. It has a trade in wool, corn, and rice, and is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, 68 miles NW of Athens. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 38 42 N.

Livenza, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of Trevisano and Friuli, and enters the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorlo.

Liverdun, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated on a mountain, near the river Moselle, eight miles NE of Toul.

Liverpool, a borough and seaport of England, in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It had but one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton (a village three miles off) till the year 1699, when an act passed to make the town a distinct parish, and erect a new church; since which time it has been gradually advancing in population and trade. The number of the inhabitants in 1773 was 34,407, in 1790 it was 55,732, and in 1801 no less than 77,653. Its rise and increase was principally owing to the salt-works: and it is now become, with respect to commerce, the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, formed with great labour and expense; ships being admitted into noble wet docks, secured by flood-gates. Since the completion of the duke of Bridgewater's canals, a new dock has been formed by the duke above the town. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the African and West Indian trade. The American, Baltic, and Portugal commerce is also very great, as well as that of Ireland; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale-fishery; the coasting trade employs a great number of vessels; and many good ships are built here. By the late inland navigations, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Humber, Severn, and Thames. The principal manufactures are fine porcelain, earthen ware, watches, and stockings, some glass, iron, salt, and copperas works, many roperies, and upward of fifty breweries. Here are eight churches and a chapel for the established religion, three catholic chapels, several meeting-houses, and a synagogue; also a handsome exchange, a customhouse, and an extensive gaol on the Howardian plan. The places of amusement are numerous; and here is a most complete set of baths for sea-bathing. Among the many charitable foundations are an infirmary, almshouses for the widows of mariners

killed or loſt at ſea, or decayed ſeamen, and an aſylum for lunatics. Liverpool is 48 miles s of Lancaſter, and 202 NW of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Liverpool, a town of Nova Scotia, in Queens county, with a harbour at the mouth of a river of its name, 58 miles SW of Halifax. Lon. 64 15 W, lat. 44 10 N.

Livingston, a town of New York, in Columbia county, on the E ſide of the Hudſon, at the influx of a river of its name, 11 miles s of Hudſon.

Livonia, a province of Ruſſia, which, with that of Eſthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and poſſeſſed by Ruſſia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, has been a perpetual ſcene of the moſt bloody wars. It was finally wreſted from the Swedes by Peter the great, was confirmed to the Ruſſians by the peace of Nyſtadt, in 1721, and now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia. It is 250 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by the government of Eſthonia, E by that of Pſkof, s by that of Polotſk and that of Poland, and W by the gulf of Livonia. The land is ſo fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the North; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not ſo full of lakes and foreſts. In the foreſts are wolves, bears, elks, raindeer, ſtags, and hares. The domeſtic animals are numerous; but the ſheep bear very bad wool. The principal articles of export are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, ſkins, and potaſh The capital is Riga.

Livorno; ſee *Leghorn*.

Lizard, a peninſula on the s coaſt of Cornwall, and the moſt ſouthern point of land in England. On it are two lighthouſes, and the Lizard Point is in lon. 5 11 W, lat. 49 58 N.

Lizier, St a town of France, in the department of Arriege, lately an epiſcopal ſee. Here is a chapel, which has been famous for the reſort of pilgrims. It is ſeated on the Satat, 50 miles SE of Auch. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Llanarth, a town of Wales, in Cardiganſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 15 miles E by N of Cardigan, and 223 W by N of London.

Llanbeder, a corporate town of Wales, in Cardiganſhire, with a market on Saturday, and a conſiderable traffic in horſes, cattle, hogs, ſalted butter, and tanned and raw hides. It is ſeated on the Tyvy, over which is an ancient bridge into Carmarthenſhire, 23 miles E of Cardigan, and 211 W by N of London.

Llandaff, a city of Wales, in Glamorganſhire, though now a very ſmall place, and has no market. The cathedral is ſingular in not having a croſs aiſle, and ſerves for the pariſh church. Great quantities of vegetables are ſent hence to Merthyr Tudfyl and other places. It is ſeated on the river Taff, two miles WNW of Cardiff, and 163 W of London.

Llanddewi Breſi, a village of Wales, in Cardiganſhire, on the s bank of the river Breſi, ſeven miles NE of Llanbeder. It is famous for the ſynod held here, in 519, when St. David preached againſt the Pelagian hereſy; and it has a ſpacious church. A ſociety, of whom the biſhop of St. David is preſident, are building a clerical ſeminary here.

Llandilovawr, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenſhire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of flannel. Near it are the picturesque remains of Dinevawr caſtle. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, by the river Towy, 15 miles E of Carmarthen, and 205 W by N of London.

Llandovery, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenſhire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of a caſtle, on an inſulated rock of ſome elevation, without any thing of a rocky nature near it, or any riſing ground. It is ſeated near the Towy, 26 miles ENE of Carmarthen, and 191 W by N of London.

Llandyſel, a town of Wales, in Cardiganſhire, with a market on Thurſday; ſituate on the Tyvy, 15 miles ESE of Cardigan, and 225 NNW of London.

Llanerchymedd, a town of Wales, in Angleſey, with a market on Wedneſday, 15 miles WNW of Beaumaris, and 268 NW of London.

Llanelly, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, and a conſiderable trade in coal; ſeated on the Burry, on a creek of the Briſtol channel, 16 miles SSE of Carmarthen, and 222 W by N of London.

Llanfair, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Saturday; ſeated on the Vyrnwy, 12 miles NW of Montgomery and 180 of London.

Llanfyllin, a corporate town of Wales, in Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Thurſday; ſeated in a flat, among hills, near the river Cane, 15 miles N by W of Montgomery, and 186 NW of London.

Llangadoc, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenſhire, with a market on Thurſday, 18 miles E by N of Carmarthen, and 195 W by N of London.

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Llangollen, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Saturday. Near it, on a steep mountain, are the remains of Castle Dinas, once a strong place; and about two miles distant is Valle Crucis, an abbey, now one of the finest pieces of antiquity remaining in Wales. The town stands on the Dee, over which is a beautiful ancient bridge, 11 miles SSW of Wrexham, and 192 NW of London.

Llanidloes, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, 18 miles SW of Montgomery, and 188 WNW of London.

Llanrwst, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the center of the business of the vale of Conway, and stands on the Conway, over which is a bridge into Carnarvonshire, 15 miles WSW of Denbigh, and 226 NW of London.

Llanstephan, a village of Wales, 10 miles SSW of Carmarthen, near the mouth of the Towy; noted for the remains of its castle on the summit of a bold hill, whose base is washed by the sea.

Llantrissent, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle, which is nearly destroyed. It is 12 miles NW of Cardiff, and 171 W of London.

Llaugharn, a corporate town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It stands at the mouth of the Towy, where, on a low rock, are the ruins of an ancient castle; and on the other side the river are the remains of that of Llanstephan. Llaugharn is 12 miles SW of Carmarthen, and 245 W by N of London.

Llerena; see *Lerena*.

Lloret, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the SE coast, 20 miles NE of Mataro.

Lloughor, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with the ruins of a castle on a mount. It has a considerable trade in coal, but no regular market; and stands at the mouth of a river of its name, over which is a ferry into Carmarthenshire, seven miles WNW of Swansea, and 212 W of London.

Lo, St. a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a citadel, and manufactures of serges, shalloons, ribands, and gold and silver lace; seated on the Vire, 12 miles E of Coutances, and 125 W by N of Paris.

Loanda, a town of Congo, capital of Angola, and a bishop's see, with a fort. It stands on the Atlantic, and has a good harbour formed by the island of Loanda, 18 miles in length, lying a little off the coast. The town is large and handsome, considering the country, containing 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles. Beside these, there are a vast number of huts made of straw and earth. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is 260 miles SSW of St. Salvador. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 8 40 S.

Loango, a kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N by Gabon, E and S by Congo Proper, and W by the Atlantic. The land is so fruitful that it yields three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, whence palm-wine is drawn. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well-made, mild, and tractable.

Loango, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Quilla. The streets are wide, and lined with palm-trees, bananas, and bacavas. The houses are oblong, and have only a ground floor; separated from each other, and fenced round with a hedge of palm-twigs, canes, or bulrushes. In the center of the city is a large square, fronting the royal palace, which forms another square, a mile and a half in compass, surrounded by a palisado of stately palm-trees. The principal trade consists in elephants teeth, palm-cloth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. It is 230 miles WNW of St. Salvador. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 4 15 S.

Loano, or *Lovano*, a town of the territory of Genoa, near the sea, six miles SSW of Finale.

Lobau, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides, 58 miles E by N of Culm.

Lobau, a town of Lusatia, which has a trade in gray, striped, and white linens, 13 miles W of Gorlitz.

Lobenstein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a castle. Great quantities of cloth, stuffs, and yarn, are made here. It is seated on the Lemnitz, 22 miles NNE of Culmbach. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Loboa, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 miles E of Badajoz.

Lobstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 10 miles SSE of Leipsic.

Loburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 22 miles E of Magdeburg.

Locana, a town of Piedmont, seated

in a fine valley, on the river Orco, 25 miles S of Aosta.

Locarno, a town of Italy, capital of a bailiwic, lately belonging to the Swiss. It contains three convents, and a small Franciscan monastery, on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a view of the late Magiore. Locarno was once situate on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks; but now it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Magia. It is 56 miles N by W of Milan. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Locco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, situate on the Pescara, 10 miles N of Solmona.

Lochem, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, seated on the Borkel, 10 miles E of Zutphen.

Locher Moss, a morass of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 12 miles long and three broad, extending down by Dumfries to Solway Frith. Here oak, fir, birch, and hazel trees, also anchors, pieces of vessels, &c. have been dug up.

Loches, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a strong castle on a rock. In the collegiate church is the tomb of Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII, to whose patriotic exhortations that monarch owed almost all his glory. Loches is seated on the Indre, near a forest, 15 miles S of Amboise, and 20 SE of Tours.

Lochmaben, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a manufacture of coarse linen; seated on the W side of the Annan, 10 miles ENE of Dumfries.

Lochrida, or *Ocrida*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is well fortified, and seated on a hill, near a lake of its name, 62 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Lochta, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S of Tornea. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

Lochwinnoch, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on a small lake of the same name, from which issues the river Black Cart. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton, and is six miles SW of Paisley.

Lochy, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in the SW part of Invernesshire, 14 miles long, and from one to two broad. From the NW the waters of Loch Arkek descend into this lake. Out of it flows the river Lochy, which, about a mile below, receives the Spean, and their united stream enters Loch Eil, at Fort William.

Lokartsburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, situate on the point formed by the confluxe of the Tioga with the Susquehanna, 60 miles NNW of Wilkesbarre.

Lockenitz, a town and castle of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, on the river Rando, 20 miles NE of Prenzlo.

Lockerby, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a trade in linen and woollen cloth; seated near the Annan, 12 miles E by N of Dumfries.

Locle, a town of Switzerland, in an elevated valley of the same name, in the principality of Neuchatel, famous for watchmakers, laceweavers, goldsmiths, cutlers, and enamellers. It is nine miles NW of Neuchatel.

Loddon, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, eight miles SE of Norwich, and 112 NE of London.

Lodesan, a district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It is very fertile and populous, and its cheeses are in high esteem. Lodi is the capital.

Lodeve, a town of France, in the department of Herault, and lately a bishop's see. Here are manufactures of hats and of cloth for the army. It is seated on the Logue, 30 miles W by N of Montpelier. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Lodi, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lodesan, and a bishop's see, with a fortress. It has manufactures of porcelain, and the Parmesan cheese made here is esteemed the best of its kind. The French defeated the Austrians at this place, in 1796; in 1799, the former were totally defeated by the Russians; but the French regained possession in 1800. It is seated on the Adda, 18 miles SE of Milan. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Lodomeria; see *Galicia*.

Loffingen, a town of Suabia, in the lordship of Furstenburg, with a medicinal bath, six miles WSW of Furstenberg.

Lofsta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, with a hammer-mill, eight forges, and a smelting furnace. It is 32 miles N of Upsal.

Logierait, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for its distillation of whisky, seated on the Tummel, 22 miles NNW of Perth.

Logronno, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, in a country abounding with excellent fruits and good wines. It is 62 miles E of Burgos, and 155 NNE of Madrid. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 22 N.

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Loheia, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the coast of the Red sea. It has a great trade in coffee, brought from the neighbouring hills; and another hill affords a considerable quantity of mineral salt. It has no harbour, and the smallest vessels are obliged to anchor at a great distance from the town. It is 180 miles NNW of Mocha. Lon. 42 56 E, lat. 15 42 N.

Loja; see *Loxa*.

Loir and Cher, a department of France, including the late province of Blaisois. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher, which cross it; the first joins the Sarte, above Angers; and the last enters the Loire, 10 miles below Tours. Blois is the capital.

Loire, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Roanne, passes by Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, and enters the bay of Biscay, at Painboeuf.

Loire, a department of France, containing the late province of Forez. It has its name from the river Loire, which flows N through its whole length. Montbrison is the capital.

Loire, Lower, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which crosses it, and then enters the bay of Biscay. Nantes is the capital.

Loire, Upper, a department of France, late the province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which rises near its S boundary. Puy is the capital.

Loiret, a department of France, late the province of Orleanois. It has its name from a small river that three miles below Orleans runs into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

Loitz, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Peene, 12 miles SW of Gripswald.

Loldong, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, on the NE border of the province of Delhi, and on the river Patteréah, eight miles above its conflux with the Ganges, and 100 NNE of Delhi. Lon. 78 38 E, lat. 29 47 N.

Lombardy, a part of Italy, which comprehended almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. See *Italy*.

Lombez, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 23 miles SE of Auch, and 27 SW of Toulouse.

Lombock, an island of the E Indies, between Bali and Cumbava, 40 miles long and 20 broad. It is chiefly inhabited by Gentoos, and on the E side is a town called Bally. Lon. 116 10 E, lat. 8 36 S.

Lomond, Ben; see *Benlomond*.

Lomond, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 20 miles long and from one to seven wide. It contains 33 islands; several of which are inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews; and others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey. On the E side is the lofty mountain Benlomond; and the river Leven issues from its S extremity.

Lonato, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, 12 miles ESE of Brescia.

Loncarty, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, signalized by the great victory obtained by the Scots over the Danes in 970. It has extensive bleaching grounds, and is seated near the Tay, five miles N of Perth.

London, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of the City, properly so called, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, beside the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are in Middlesex, on the N side of the river Thames; and Southwark is on the opposite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above seven miles; but the greatest breadth does not exceed three. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen, the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councilmen, a recorder, a common-serjeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a city-remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. Westminster, once a mile from London, but now united to it, is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter, and he has an under steward who officiates for him. Next to him is the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter; whose power resembles that of a sheriff. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates; and those of Middlesex, beside the county-hall on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-street, long distinguished for public spirit and

activity, and several other public offices. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III granted it to the city. It was then called the village of Southwark; and afterward named the bailiwic. In the reign of Edward VI it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whatever ward he may belong; this ward being considered as a sinecure, and consequently the most proper for "the father of the city." The city has likewise a high bailiff and steward here. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul is the most conspicuous, and a noble fabric. It is now destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of such illustrious men, as may do honour to their country by their talents and their virtues: several are already erected; the first, for that great philanthropist John Howard. Westminster Abbey, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The chapel of Henry VII, adjoining, Leland calls The Wonder of the World. St. Stephen, in Walbrook, is a church of exquisite interior beauty, the masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren. Bow Church, in Cheapside; St. Bride, in Fleet-street; and St. Martin in the Fields; are among the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. The parish churches, in the bills of mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. Beside these churches, is one belonging to the Temple, a celebrated seat of law. It was founded by the Knights Templars, in the reign of Henry II, upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign protestant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for dissenters of all persuasions, and three synagogues for the Jews. The royal palace of St. James is an ancient building, on the N side of a small park; it is mean in external appearance, but the apartments are said to be the best calculated for regal parade of any in Europe. The royal town residence is a house at the W side of St. James' park, built by the duke of Buckingham, and purchased by the king in 1761, when it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is still frequently called Buckingham House. Carlton House, the residence of the prince of Wales, to the E of St. James' palace, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended. The Banqueting House, at Whitehall, begun in 1619, is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Beside the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice; and adjoining to which are the houses of lords and commons; the Guild-hall of the city; the Sessions House; the Tower, an ancient fortress, in which are some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset Place; the British Museum; the Royal Exchange; the Bank of England; the Customhouse; the Excise Office; the East India House; the South Sea House; the Mansion House, for the lord mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; the ancient bridge, called London bridge; and the two magnificent modern bridges, of Black-friars and Westminster. The inns of court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals and other charitable institutions; the public places of diversion; with its fine squares and streets, are all too numerous to be here particularly mentioned. Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Great Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. From the openness of the country round, especially on the London side, and a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgement for stagnant air or water. Its cleanliness, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in

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which this metropolis is exceeded by few. With regard to the circumstance of navigation, it is so placed on the Thames, and has such extensive wet docks, as to possess every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers; and at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with all sorts of necessaries, and, in return, receive from it such commodities as they require. London is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk-weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France; a variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of maps and prints; and the making of optical and mathematical instruments. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast E India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. By the enumeration in 1801, the residents in London, Westminster, and Southwark, and all the out parishes, were 885,579. London is a bishop's see, and sends four members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits; we shall only mention, therefore, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 68,596 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which the cathedral and many other churches, with 13,200 houses, were destroyed. London is 210 miles NNW of Paris, and 300 ESE of Dublin. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 51 31 N.

London, New, a seaport of Connecticut, capital of New London county, with the best harbour in the state, defended by two forts. A considerable part of the town was burnt by Benedict Arnold in 1781, but has been rebuilt. It has a considerable trade to the W Indies, and is seated on the Thames, near its entrance into Long Island sound, 14 miles E by N of Newhaven. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 41 25 N.

London, New, a town of Virginia, chief of Bedford county. It is 110 miles W by S of Richmond. Lon. 79 45 W lat. 37 20 N.

Londonderry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the W by Donegal, N by the ocean, S and SW by Tyrone, and E by Antrim. It contains about 129,000 inhabitants, is divided into 31 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country; and the greater part of it was given by James I to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of the county.

Londonderry, or *Derry*, a city and seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is a county of itself, and stands on the river Foyle, over which is a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length. It was built in the reign of James I, by some London adventurers, and surrounded by a strong wall. Five miles below the town is Culmore fort, and there are four castles by the side of the river. The cathedral, the episcopal palace, and the buildings in general are handsome. It sends one member to parliament. The inhabitants are estimated at 10,000; and the trade is considerable, principally to America and the W Indies. This city is celebrated for the long siege it sustained against James II in 1689. It is 136 miles NNW of Dublin. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 54 58 N.

Londonderry, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with a manufacture of linen cloth and thread; seated near the head of Beaver river, which runs into the Merrimac, 38 miles SSW of Portsmouth.

Long, Loch, an arm of the sea in Scotland, which, from the frith of Clyde, extends 20 miles N between the counties of Dumbarton and Argyle. It is from one to two miles in breadth; and near the middle, on the Argyle side, it sends off a small branch called Loch Goil.

Long Island, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut, by Long Island sound. It extends from the city of New York E 140 miles, but is not more than 10 broad on a medium; and is divided into three counties, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk, which in 1790 contained 41,782 inhabitants, of whom 4839 were slaves. Hence are exported to the W Indies, &c. whale-oil, pitch, pine-boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York.

Long Island Sound, a kind of strait in

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N America, from three to 25 miles broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

Long Lake; see *Rain Lake*.

Longara, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 20 miles WNW of St. Severio.

Longford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 miles long and 16 broad; bounded on the NW by Leitrim, NE by Cavan, E and S by W Meath, and W by the river Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon. It is divided into 24 parishes, contains 50,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It is a fertile and pleasant country, in general flat, but toward the N mountainous.

Longford, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. Much linen is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, and great quantities of flax sent to other parts. It is seated on the Camlin, 74 miles WNW of Dublin. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 53 48 N.

Longforgan, a town of Scotland, in the SE corner of Perthshire, on the frith of Tay, four miles W by S of Dundee.

Long-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. Its district contains several forts, formerly of great use to prevent the invasions of the Tartars. It stands on the river Monqua, 710 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 104 18 E, lat. 32 22 N.

Longnor, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated near the river Dove, 31 miles N by E of Stafford, and 161 NNW of London.

Longtown, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of muslin; seated on the Esk, 12 miles N of Carlisle, and 307 NNW of London.

Longueville, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 23 miles N of Rouen.

Longuion, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a considerable iron-forge and cannon foundery, 10 miles SW of Longwy, and 36 NW of Metz.

Longwood, a town of Ireland, in Meath, on the river Blackwater, 36 miles W by N of Dublin.

Longwy, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle. It is divided into the old and new town, the latter of which is fortified. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, but retaken two months after. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Chiers, 36 miles NNW of Metz, and 160 ENE of Paris. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Lons le Saunier, a town of France, capital of the department of Jura, with a late abbey of noble Bernardines. It derives its name from the salt springs in its vicinity, and is seated on the Solvan, 30 miles SSW of Dole. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 46 37 N.

Loo, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a fine palace, 18 miles N of Arnheim.

Looe, East and *West*, two decayed boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They are supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery, and send together as many members to parliament as London. The market, held at East Looe, is on Saturday. They are 16 miles W of Plymouth, and 231 W by S of London.

Lookout, Cape, a cape of N Carolina, S of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 34 22 N.

Looz, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 17 miles W by S of Maestricht.

Lopatka, Cape, the S extremity of Kamtschatka. Lon. 156 45 E, lat. 51 0 N. See *Kuriles*.

Lopesco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 19 miles SW of Aquila.

Lopo Gonsalve, Cape, a long and narrow peninsula on the coast of Guinea, low, flat, and covered with trees. It affords a good harbour, and near the cape is a village, where provisions are plentiful. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 0 45 S.

Lora, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquiver, 28 miles NE of Seville.

Lora, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein, 18 miles NNE of Mulhausen.

Lorbus, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn, 150 miles SW of Tunis. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 35 35 N.

Lorca, a city of Spain, in Murcia, and a bishop's see. A great quantity of barilla is produced in the vicinity, and there are potteries and saltpetre works. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Guadalantin, 50 miles W of Carthagena. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 37 37 N.

Lord Howe Group, an extensive group of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered, in 1791, by captain Hunter, who distinctly descried 32 of them, some of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among

which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. Nine of the natives came near the ship, in a canoe, which was about 40 feet long, badly made, and had an outrigger. They were a stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they appeared as if clean shaved. They had an ornament consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which was fastened close under the nose; and to this beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one. They had holes run through the sides of the nose, into which, as well as through the septum, were thrust pieces of reed or bone. The arms and thighs were tattowed, and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. from 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 30 S.

Lord Howe Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered, in 1788, by lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a sandy beach; and it abounds with a variety of birds, which were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that the seamen went near enough to knock them down with a stick. At its S end are two high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the sea; the southermost named Mount Gower. About 14 miles to the S is a remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a steeple at a distance. The island is three miles and a half long, and very narrow. Lon. 159 0 E, lat. 31 36 N.

Loredo, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 miles E of Rovigo.

Loreto, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, and a bishop's see. The cathedral contains the Casa Santa, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the virgin Mary lived at Nazareth. According to the legend, it was carried by angels from Galilee into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. This house or chapel is 31 feet long, 15 broad, and 18 high; the inner part very old, but cased with marble on the outside. The famous lady of Loreto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar, in a nich of silver: this statue is of cedar wood, three feet high; but her face can hardly be seen, on account of the numerous gold and silver lamps around her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels; and the little Jesus is covered with a shirt, holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. Great numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loreto, and every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present; that the treasury of this chapel is immensely rich. The inhabitants of the town subsist principally by agriculture and gardening, and many of them are shoemakers, tailors, and sellers of chaplets. Loreto was taken by the French in 1796, who retained possession of it till 1799. It is seated on a mountain, three miles from the gulf of Venice, 12 SE of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 43 27 N.

Loreto, the principal town of California, with a harbour and a fort. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the gulf of California, 90 miles SW of Guitivis in New Spain. See *Guitivis*. Lon. 111 44 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Lorgues, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 16 miles W of Frejus.

Lorrach, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, six miles NE of Basel, and 30 S of Friburg.

Lorrain, a late province of France, 100 miles long and 75 broad; bounded on the N by Luxemburg and Treves, E by Alsace and Deux Ponts, S by Franche Comté, and W by Champagne and Bar. It abounds in corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape-seed; has fine meadows, large forests, mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maese, Moselle, Seille, Meurte, and Sare. This province now forms the department of Meurte, Moselle, and Vosges.

Lorris, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 12 miles SW of Montargis, and 30 E of Orleans.

Lossiemouth, a town of Scotland, in Murrayshire, at the mouth of the Lossie, five miles NE of Elgin, of which it is the port. The harbour will receive vessels of 80 tons, and hence much corn is exported.

Lot, a river of France, which rises in the department of Lozere, passes by Mende, Cahors, and Agen, and enters the Garonne. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

Lot, a department of France, including the late province of Quercy. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

Lot and Garonne, a department of France, including part of the late pro-

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vince of Guienne. It is so called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

Lothian, a district of Scotland, now divided into East, Mid, and West Lothian, or *Haddingtonshire*, *Edinburgshire*, and *Linlithgowshire*.

Lotzin, a town of Prussia, with a castle, situate on a canal that joins the Angerburg and Leventin lakes, 78 miles SE of Konigsberg.

Loudeac, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with an iron forge and a manufacture of thread, 20 miles S of St. Brieuc.

Loudun, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on an eminence, 30 miles NW of Poitiers, and 155 SW of Paris.

Loughborough, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It has a large church with a handsome tower, and four meeting-houses. The chief manufactures are wool-combing and hosiery; and it has a trade in coal, &c. by means of a canal from the Trent. It is seated near the Soar, 18 miles N of Leicester, and 109 NNW of London.

Loughbrickland, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, near a small lake that abounds with speckled trout, 11 miles N of Newry.

Loughrea, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, on a fine lake of the same name, 20 miles ESE of Galway.

Louhans, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, situate in a kind of island between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solnan, 18 miles SE of Chalons.

Lovignano, a town of Naples, in Otranto, 12 miles SSW of Brindisi.

Louis, Fort, or *Fort Vauban*, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, built by Louis XIV, on an island formed by the Rhine. In 1793 it was taken by the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after. It is 12 miles E of Haguenau, and 18 NNE of Strasburg.

Louis, St. an island of Africa, at the mouth of the river Senegal, with a fort, built by the French. It was taken in 1758 by the English, and ceded to them in 1763. In the American war, it was taken by the French, and kept by them after the peace of 1783, till the year 1809, when it was again taken by the English. It is flat, sandy, and barren. Lon. 16 31 W, lat. 15 53 N.

Louis, St. a seaport and fortress of St. Domingo, on the SW coast, at the head of a bay of its name. The exports are coffee, cotton, and indigo. The fortress was demolished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but since rebuilt. It is 48 miles WSW of Leogane. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 18 19 N.

Louis, St. a town of Louisiana, of which it is deemed the capital, and is becoming a place of considerable trade. The environs are rich in garden grounds. It stands on the Mississippi, 14 miles below the influx of the Missouri, and 300 WNW of Frankfort in Kentucky. Lon. 90 10 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Louis de Marannan, St. or *St. Philip*, a seaport of Brasil, capital of the province of Marannan, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It stands on the E side of the Mearim, near the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 45 15 W, lat. 2 25 S.

Louisa, a town of Sweden, in Finland, with a fortress, on a bay of the gulf of Finland, 30 miles E by N of Helsingfors.

Louisburg, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, with a citadel, and an excellent harbour, near four leagues in circumference. It was taken by the English in 1745, restored to the French in 1748, taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763. Lon. 59 55 W, lat. 45 54 N.

Louisburg, a town of N Carolina, chief of Franklin county. It is situate on the river Tar, 30 miles N by E of Raleigh. Lon. 78 40 W, lat. 36 3 N.

Louisiana, a country of N America, estimated to extend 1200 miles in length and 640 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Mississippi, S by the gulf of Mexico, W by New Spain and New Mexico, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably situate between the extremes of heat and cold; the climate varying as it extends toward the N. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi furnishes the richest fruits in great variety; and here are the chief settlements of the white inhabitants, which at present are few. The soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is a staple commodity. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Missouri, Arkansaw, Moingona, and Natchitoches, which all flow into the Mississippi. The chief articles of trade are indigo, cotton, rice, beans, wax, and lumber. This country was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed by M. de la Salle, in 1682; and settled by Louis XIV, in the beginning of

the 18th century. In 1763, it was ceded to Spain; restored to France in 1801, and by France transferred to the United States, in 1803. The population in 1810 was 20,845. St. Louis and New Madrid are the chief towns.

Louisville, the capital of the state of Georgia, and in Burke county. It has a college, with ample and liberal endowments; and is seated on the N side of the Ogeechee, 52 miles SSW of Augusta, the former capital. Lon. 82 17 W, lat. 32 42 N.

Louisville, a town of Kentucky, capital of Jefferson county, seated on the Ohio, just above its rapids, at the head of which is a fort. A canal, three miles in length, has been cut on the side of the river, by which vessels now ascend and descend without danger. Louisville is a port of entry, 50 miles W of Frankfort. Lon. 85 52 W, lat. 38 14 N.

Loule, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, surrounded by antique walls, and seated on the river Loule, 10 miles NW of Faro, and 22 WSW of Travira.

Lou-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chan-si. It is situate near the source of the Tsotsang, 270 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 112 34 E, lat. 36 42 N.

Loude, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, with a castle on a rock, 10 miles NW of Bagneres.

Lourical, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 28 miles S by W of Coimbra.

Louth, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles long and 13 broad; bounded on the N by Armagh and Carlingford bay, E by the Irish sea, W by Monaghan and E Meath, and S by E Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is a fertile country, contains 50 parishes, and about 57,750 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. Drogheda is the capital.

Louth, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, 18 miles NNW of Drogheda.

Louth, a corporate town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and a manufacture of blankets and carpets. Here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and a free-school founded by Edward VI. It has a navigation, by means of the river Lud and a canal, to the German ocean, at Tetney creek. It is 28 miles NE of Lincoln, and 144 N of London.

Louvain, a city of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly seven miles in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The churches, convents, and public buildings are magnificent. Large quantities of cloth were formerly made here, but it is now chiefly noted for good beer. It was taken by the French in 1746, 1792, and 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 14 miles E by N of Brussels, and 40 NE of Mons. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Louviers, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eure, with a considerable manufacture of fine cloths; seated on the Eure, 10 miles N of Evreux, and 55 NW of Paris.

Louvo, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a royal palace, 50 miles N of Siam. Lon. 100 52 E, lat. 14 56 N.

Louvres, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 21 miles N of Paris.

Lowenburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, seated on the Bober, 21 miles WSW of Lignitz.

Lowenstein, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, nine miles ESE of Heilbron, and 21 NNE of Stutgard.

Lowenstein, a fort and ancient castle of S Holland, at the W end of the island of Bommelwert. In this castle, in 1618, Hugo Grotius was confined, and after three years imprisonment was conveyed away by a stratagem of his wife, in a returned box used for the purpose of carrying books. It is 16 miles E of Dort.

Lowestoff, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. The chief trade is in the mackerel and herring fisheries; and it is much frequented for sea-bathing. Here are forts and batteries for protecting ships in the roads. It stands on a cliff, the most easterly point of Great Britain, 10 miles S of Yarmouth, and 117 NE of London. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 52 29 N.

Lowes-water, a lake in Cumberland, one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. It is of no great depth, but abounds with pike and perch. In opposition to all the other lakes, it has its course from N to S, and, under the lofty Mellbreak, runs into the N end of Cromach-water.

Lowitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress, seated on the Bzura, 21 miles S of Plocksko, and 30 N of Rava.

Lowositz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz. In 1756, the greatest part of it was burnt in an obstinate engagement between the Saxons and Prussians. It is seated on the Egra, five miles WSW of Leutmeritz.

Loxa, or *Loja*, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a Moorish castle, a royal salt-work, and a copper forge; seated on the side of a mountain, by the river Xenil, 28 miles W of Granada.

Loxa, or *Loja*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, and the capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, famous for producing fine jesuits bark and cochineal. Carpets are manufactured here of remarkable fineness. It stands at the head of a NW branch of the Amazon, 150 miles ENE of Paita. Lon. 78 46 W, lat. 4 15 S.

Loyne, or *Lune*, a river of England, which rises in Westmorland, flows S by Kirby Lonsdale to Lancaster, and soon after enters the Irish sea.

Lozere, a department of France, including the late territory of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous barren country, and receives its name from the principal ridge of mountains. Mende is the capital.

Lu, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, eight miles S of Casal, and eight W of Alexandria.

Luarca, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the seacoast, 30 miles NW of Oviedo.

Luban, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated near the N end of a lake of the same name, 70 miles E by S of Riga. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 56 55 N.

Luban, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, 20 miles SE of Sluck.

Lubben, a town of Lusatia, capital of a district of the same name. It has several churches, a castle, a noble hospital, and a large structure where the diets assemble. It is seated on the Spree, in a swampy country, 40 miles SSE of Berlin. Lon. 13 55 E, lat 52 0 N.

Lubec, a city and seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, and lately the see of a bishop, who was a prince of the empire. It was the head of the famous hanseatic league, formed here in 1164, and the most commercial city of the north; but it now has lost great part of its trade. The houses are built in a very ancient style; the doors being so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coachhouse. The townhouse is a superb structure, and has several towers. There is also a fine council-house and an exchange. The inhabitants are Lutherans. There are four large churches, beside the cathedral, in which is a handsome statue of the virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There were formerly four convents; that of St. John has still some protestant girls, under the government of an abbess; that of St. Mary is turned into an hospital; that of St. Ann is made a house of correction; and that of St. Catharine is now a handsome college. Lubec is seated at the confluence of some rivers, the largest of which is the Trave, 14 miles SW of the Baltic, and 35 NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Lubec, an island in the Indian ocean, near the island of Madura. Lon. 112 32 E, lat. 5 50 S.

Lubecke, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Minden, with a trade in yarn and linen, 14 miles W of Minden.

Luben, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, seated on the Katzbach, 14 miles N of Lignitz.

Luben, a town of Lusatia, with a castle, on the river Spree, 20 miles NW of Cotbus.

Lubitz, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elda, 23 miles S of Gustrow.

Lublenitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, 32 miles E of Oppelen.

Lublin, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. Three annual fairs are held here, each lasting a month, which are frequented by great numbers of German, Russian, Turkish, and other traders and merchants. It is seated on the Weiprz, 95 miles SE of Warsaw. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Lublyo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 56 miles SE of Cracow.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of Var, 25 miles NE of Toulon.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the river Drome, 34 miles SE of Valence.

Lucanas, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Guamanga, which gives name to a jurisdiction, containing rich silver mines, and feeding great droves of cattle. It stands near one of the head branches of the Apurimac, 80 miles S of Guamanga.

Lucar, *Cape St.* the SE end of the peninsula of California. Lon. 109 54 W, lat. 22 53 N.

Lucar de Barameda, *St.* a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia. It has a fine harbour, well defended, at the mouth of the Guadalquiver, 42 miles SSW of Seville,

of which it is the port. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 36 58 N.

Lucar de Guadiana, St. a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadiana, 76 miles WNW of Seville. Lon. 7 18 W, lat. 37 28 N.

Lucar la Mayor, St. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiamar, 14 miles W of Seville.

Lucaya Islands; see *Bahama*.

Lucca, a republic of Italy, lying on the E coast of the gulf of Genoa. It is 20 miles long and 10 broad; and produces plenty of cattle, wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts: the oil, in particular, is in high esteem. The common people usually eat chestnuts instead of bread; and they are the most industrious of any in Italy, for no spot of ground is neglected. The government was aristocratic; but in the recent revolutions of Italy this state adopted a consular constitution, under the protection of France.

Lucca, a city of Italy, capital of the republic of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is nearly three miles in circumference, regularly fortified, and contains 40,000 inhabitants. The state palace is a large building, and includes the arsenal. Here are considerable manufactures of silk, and gold and silver stuffs. Lucca was entered by the French in 1796, evacuated in 1799, and re-entered in 1800. It is seated in a fruitful plain, near the river Serchio, 10 miles NE of Pisa, and 37 W of Florence. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Luce, a spacious bay on the S coast of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, lying E of the promontory called the Mull of Galloway. The river Luce enters its NE extremity, at the town of Glenluce.

Lucena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 36 miles SSE of Cordova, and 42 WNW of Granada.

Lucera, a city of Naples, capital of the province of Capitanata, and a bishop's see. The town is small but populous, and has a manufacture of cloth. It is 75 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Lucern, one of the cantons of Switzerland, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by the cantons of Underwalden, Schweitz and Zug, and on all the other sides by the canton of Bern. The air is mild, and the soil uncommonly fertile. Freedom and openness of manners characterize the inhabitants, who are Roman catholics, and computed at 100,000. The government was aristocratical, with a certain mixture of democracy.

Lucern, the capital of the canton of the same name, in Switzerland. It is divided into two parts by a branch of the Reuss, which here enters the lake of Lucern. It has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce; the merchants being principally engaged in the commission business, upon goods passing between Italy and Germany, over Mount St. Gothard and the Waldstædter See. In the cathedral is an organ of an extraordinary size; the centre pipe is 40 feet in length. The bridges which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place; being covered at the top, and open at the sides, they afford a constant view of the romantic country. Lucern is 30 miles SW of Zurich, and 35 E of Bern. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Lucern, Lake of; see *Waldstædter See*.

Lucerna, a town of Piedmont, in a valley of its name, 15 miles SW of Turin.

Luchow, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, situate on the Jetze, 11 miles S by E of Danneberg.

Luchowice, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, 40 miles SSE of Novogrodeck.

Lucia, St. one of the Windward Caribbee islands, 27 miles long and 12 broad. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber; and has several good bays, and commodious harbours. By the peace of 1763, this island was allotted to France. In 1779 it was taken by the English, restored in 1783, taken again in 1794, evacuated in 1795, and again taken in 1796. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. Its N end is 21 miles S of Martinico. Lon. 60 51 W, lat. 14 0 N.

Lucia, St. one of the Cape Verd islands, to the W of that of St. Nicholas. Lon. 24 32 W, lat. 16 45 N.

Lucia, St. a town of Paraquay, in the province of Plata, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Parana, 340 miles N by W of Buenos Ayres. Lon. 60 54 W, lat. 29 30 S.

Lucia, St. a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, on a river of the same name, 18 miles W by S of Messina.

Luciana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, eight miles WNW of Ecija.

Luciano, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 19 miles W of Ciudad Real.

Lucito, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 11 miles NE of Molise.

Luckau, the capital of Lower Lusa-

tia. The inhabitants, many of whom are Vandals, subsist by brewing and handicraft businesses. It is seated in a swampy country, on the rivulet Geila, 28 miles WNW of Cotbus. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Luckenwald, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, capital of a circle of its name; seated on the Nute, 23 miles S of Potsdam.

Lucknow, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Oude. It is without walls, and the palace of the nabob stands on a high bank near the Goomty. The houses are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; many are entirely of mats and bamboos, thatched with leaves or straw; and very few are built with brick. The streets are crooked, narrow, and worse than most in India. In the dry season, the dust and heat are intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep, as to be scarcely passable; and there is a number of elephants, belonging to the nabob and his court, continually passing the streets, to the great annoyance of passengers and shopkeepers. The houses of the merchants are of brick, lofty and strong; and there are some, but not many, magnificent edifices. Lucknow is 110 miles NNW of Allahabad. Lon. 81 20 E, lat. 26 50 N.

Lucko, a town of Poland, capital of Volhynia, and a bishop's see with a citadel. In 1752, the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire. It is seated on the Ster, 75 miles NE of Lemberg, and 175 SE of Warsaw. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Luco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the W bank of the lake Celano, nine miles SSW of Celano.

Luçon, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and lately an episcopal see; seated in a morass, 17 miles N of Rochelle, and 50 S of Nantes.

Luconia, or *Luzon*, the chief of the Philippine islands, in the Pacific ocean. It is 350 miles long and 140 broad, beside a peninsula of very irregular breadth that shoots out 180 miles at the SE angle. It is not so hot as might be expected, being well watered by lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanos in the mountains, and a variety of hot springs. The produce is wax, cotton, silk, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, copper, horses, buffalos, and game. Philip II of Spain formed a scheme of planting a colony in the Philippine islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manilla, in this island, was the station chosen for the capital of the new establishment. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable number of whom settled here, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony so amply with the valuable productions and manufactures of Asia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct course of navigation, more than one third of the circumference of the globe. This trade, at first, was carried on with Callao, on the coast of Peru; but it was afterward removed to Acapulco, on the coast of New Spain. From this port formerly sailed two large ships, or galleons, annually, one at a time, at stated periods; but latterly smaller vessels are used. The ships are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from Manilla spices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicos, chintzes, muslins, silks, &c. The island is divided into provinces, most of them subject to the Spaniards; the principal are Illocos, Camarinas, Paracale, Cagayan, and Balayan; and there are several others, Pangasinan, Bahi, Balacan, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, beside Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, called Mestes. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, called Pintados, who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. See *Manilla*.

Lucrino; see *Licola*.

Ludencheid, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with manufactures of iron and cloth, 44 miles E by S of Dusseldorf.

Ludgershall, a borough in Wiltshire, which has now no market, 15 miles N of Salisbury, and 71 N by W of London.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday. It is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates; and has a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales. This castle and town were held for empress Maud against king Stephen, and besieged by him. Edward V resided here, at the death of his father, and was carried hence to London. Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII, held a court, and died here. Ludlow has a stately church (formerly collegiate) and an elegant townhouse. It is seated on the Tend, 19 miles S of Shrewsbury, and

142 NW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Ludwigsburg, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with manufactures of cloth, damask linen, and marble paper. Here is a hunting seat belonging to the duke of Wirtemburg, called Favorita. It is six miles N of Stutgard.

Ludwigsburg, a town of Hither Pomerania, near the Baltic sea, 10 miles ENE of Gripswalde.

Luga, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on a river of the same name, 80 miles S of Petersburg. Lon. 29 39 E, lat. 51 49 N.

Lugan, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz. Here are ironworks and a cannon foundry belonging to the crown, and artillery is sent hence by water to the Black sea. It is seated on the Danaetz, at the influx of the Lugan, 240 miles S of Voronetz. Lon. 39 48 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Lugano, a town of Italy, capital of a bailiwic, lately belonging to the Swiss cantons. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills. It is the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise, that passes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardin. Most of the houses are built of tuftstone, and on an eminence above the town is the principal church. It is 17 miles NW of Como. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Lugano, a lake of Italy, 25 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth. Its form is irregular, and bending into continual sinuosities. It lies between the lakes Como and Magiore, but is above 180 feet higher than either of them.

Lugde, or *Lude*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Emmer, 24 miles NNE of Paderborn.

Lugo, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. It was once the metropolis of Spain, but is now chiefly celebrated for its hot medicinal springs. It is seated on the Minho, 50 miles ENE of Compostello. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 43 4 N.

Luis, St. a town of Tucuman, in the province of Cordova, 140 miles WSW of Cordova. Lon. 67 52 W, lat. 32 10 S.

Luis, St. a town of New Mexico, in New Navarre, on the river St. Maria, 90 miles S of Casagrande.

Luis de la Pas, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Mechoacan, 220 miles N by E of Mechoacan.

Luis Potosi, St. a city of New Spain, in Mechoanan, the see of an archbishop, and the capital of a district, containing rich mines, and all the comforts of life. The streets are neat and straight, and the churches magnificent. It is 85 miles N by E of Guanaxuato. Lon. 100 40 W, lat. 22 5 N.

Lui-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quangtong. It is seated in a fertile country, near the sea, 315 miles SW of Canton. Lon. 109 25 E, lat. 20 58 N.

Lula, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, with a good harbour. Near it is a mountain of iron ore. It stands on the river Lula, at the NW extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, 115 miles NNE of Uma. Lon. 22 12 E, lat. 65 32 N.

Lumberton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Robeson county. It is situate on Drowning creek, 32 miles S of Fayetteville, and 65 NW of Wilmington.

Lumello, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, which gives name to a district called the Lumelline, lately subject to the king of Sardinia. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Lombardy, but is now a small place, situate on the Gogna, 26 miles SSW of Milan.

Lunan, a town of Scotland, in Angusshire, situate on a bay of its name, at the influx of the river Lunan, five miles SSW of Montrose.

Lund, a town of Sweden, capital of Schonen, and a bishopric. It carries on but little trade, and is principally supported by its university, founded by Charles XI. Here likewise is a Royal Physiographical Society, incorporated in 1778. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 25 miles E of Copenhagen, and 45 SW of Christianstadt. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Lunden, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Eyder, 22 miles W of Rendsburg.

Lundy, an island at the entrance of the Bristol channel, about 12 miles from the Devonshire coast. It is three miles long and one broad, and supplies fowls and eggs to the inhabitants of Devonshire. In the N part is a high pyramidical rock called the Constable. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 51 18 N.

Lune; see *Loyne*.

Luneberg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lately subject to the elector of Hanover. Including Zell, it is bounded on the N by the duchies of Holstein and Lawenburg, E by the marquisate of Brandenburg, S by the duchy of Brunswick, and W by the duchies of Bremen and Verden. It is 100 miles in length and

70 in breadth; watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau. Part of it is full of heaths and forest, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

Luneburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of the same name. The chief public edifices are three parish churches, the ducal palace, the townhouse, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt; and it has also a trade in lime, wax, honey, wool, flax, and linen. Luneburg is seated on the Ilmenau, 30 miles SE of Hamburg, and 45 S by W of Lubec. Lon. 10 39 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Lunel, a town of France, in the department of Herault, near the river Ridourle. It produces excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 miles E of Montpellier.

Lunen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, situate at the conflux of the Zesick with the Lippe, 20 miles S by W of Munster.

Luneville, a town of France, in the department of Meurte. Its castle, where the dukes of Lorrain formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Staniflaus, is now converted into barracks. The church of the late regular canons is very handsome; and here Staniflaus founded a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. In 1801, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Germany. Luneville is seated in a plain between the rivers Vezouze and Meurte, 14 miles ESE of Nancy, and 62 W of Strasburg. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Lungro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, 35 miles NNW of Cosenza.

Lupow, a town of Further Pomerania, on a river of the same name, 15 miles E of Stolpe.

Lure, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, celebrated for a late abbey of Benedictines, converted, in 1764, into a chapter of noble canons. It is seated near the Ougnon, 30 miles NE of Besançon.

Lurgan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, with an extensive linen manufacture, 17 miles NE of Armagh.

Lusatia, a marquisate of Germany, 90 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg, E by Silesia, S by Bohemia, and W by Misnia and Saxony Proper. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills than the Lower, in which are many boggy and moorish tracts, yet it is the most fruitful. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and there is plenty of game; but the products of the country do not supply the necessities of the inhabitants. This want is compensated by its numerous manufactures, particularly those of cloths and linens. Bautzen and Luckau are the capitals.

Lusignan, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Vonne, 15 miles SSW of Poitiers.

Luso, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagno, and enters the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W of Rimini.

Lutange, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, eight miles SE of Thionville, and 11 NNE of Metz.

Lutkenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 11 miles N by E of Ploen.

Luton, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of straw hats, &c. On the edge of the downs, a little to the S, is Luton Hoe park, the seat of the marquis of Bute. Luton is situate on the river Lea, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 31 N by W of London.

Luttenberg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Stantz, 42 miles E by N of Marchburg.

Lutter, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 10 miles NW of Goslar.

Lutterberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 20 miles S of Goslar.

Lutterworth, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It has a large church, with a beautiful steeple, of which Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, and he died here in 1385. Lutterworth has an extensive cotton manufacture, and many hands are employed in the stocking trade. It is seated on the river Swift, 14 miles S of Leicester, and 88 NW of London.

Lutzelstein, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 30 miles NW of Strasburg.

Lutzen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle. Near this place, in 1632, Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden was killed in a battle, at the moment of victory. It is seated on the Elster, seven miles WSW of Leipsic.

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Luxemburg, a late duchy and province of the Netherlands; bounded on the E by Treves, S by Lorrain, W by Champagne and Liege, and N by Liege and Limburg. It lies in the forest of Ardennes, and in some places is covered with mountains and woods; but, in general, is fertile in corn and wine, and has a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, Sour, Ourte, and Semoy. It belonged to the house of Austria; but the whole country submitted to the French in 1795, and this duchy now forms the department of Forets.

Luxemburg, a strong city of the Netherlands, capital of the department of Forets, lately the duchy of Luxemburg. In 1713, it was given to the Dutch, as a barrier town; ceded to the house of Austria in 1715; and surrendered to the French in 1795. It is divided, by the Alfitz, into the upper and lower towns; the former almost surrounded by rocks, but the lower seated in a plain. It is 22 miles WSW of Treves. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Luxeuil, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone. Near it are some mineral waters and warm baths; also an abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 14 miles NE of Vesoul.

Luzara, a strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, near the conflux of the Crostolo with the Po. Here a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is 18 miles SSW of Mantua.

Luzarches, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 15 miles N of Paris.

Luzon; see *Luconia*.

Luzzi, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the river Crati, three miles S of Bisignano.

Lydd, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and seated in Romney Marsh, 25 miles SW of Dover, and 72 SE of London.

Lyge, a town of Norway, near a lake of the same name, 16 miles NW of Christiansand.

Lygum, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 14 miles W of Apenrade.

Lyme, or *Lyme Regis*, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the side of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, at the head of a little inlet; and its harbour is formed by two very thick walls, called the Cobbe. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Here the duke of Monmouth landed, in 1685, for the execution of his design against James II. Lyme is the birthplace of Thomas Coram, the benevolent patron and contriver of the Foundling-hospital. It is 28 miles E by S of Exeter, and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 50 41 N.

Lymford, a gulf of Denmark, in N Jutland, which has a narrow entrance from the Categat, and extends 80 miles across the country, widening gradually, and forming several branches. The W end is 20 miles long, and separated from the North sea by a narrow bank.

Lymington, a borough in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a river of its name, a mile from the sea, and the harbour will admit vessels of 300 tons burden. The chief trade is in salt; and it has two sets of baths, much frequented in the summer. Near it are the remains of a Roman camp; and in 1744, nearly 200 pounds weight of their coins were discovered here in two urns. It is 13 miles SSW of Southampton, and 94 SW of London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Lynchburg, a town of Virginia, in Bedford county, on the S side of James river, 100 miles W of Richmond.

Lyndhurst, a village in Hampshire, on the N side of the New Forest, eight miles WSW of Southampton. Here are the kings house and stables, the latter very large; and all the forest courts are held here.

Lynn, a town of Massachusets, in Essex county, with a considerable manufacture of women's silk and cloth shoes. It is nine miles SSW of Salem, and 10 NE of Boston.

Lynn, or *Lynn Regis*, a borough and seaport in Norfolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities: it also partakes in the Baltic trade and Greenland fishery. Lynn has two churches, and a large market-place, with an elegant cross. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 10,096. It is 42 miles WNW of Norwich, and 96 N by E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Lyon, a city of France, capital of the department of Rhone, and the see of

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an archbishop. Many antiquities evince its Roman origin; and before the recent calamities it was deemed the second city in France in beauty, size, and population, but superior to Paris in trade, commerce, and manufactures. It contained above 106,000 inhabitants, and upward of 30,000 of them were employed in various manufactures, particularly rich stuffs of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures; the cathedral was a majestic gothic edifice; and the town-house was one of the most beautiful in Europe. The other principal public buildings were the exchange, the custom-house, the palace of justice, the arsenal, a theatre, a public library, two colleges, and two hospitals. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Such was Lyon in June 1793, when it revolted against the national convention. Being obliged to surrender, in October, the convention decreed, that the walls and public buildings should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of Ville Affranchie. The chiefs of the insurgents had fled, but several of them were afterward taken; and of 3528 persons, who were tried before the revolutionary tribunal, 1682 were either shot or beheaded. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce. In 1795, the friends of those who were so wantonly put to death in 1793 avenged their fate by a general massacre of the judges of the revolutionary tribunal, and of all the jacobins who were then confined in the prisons of Lyon. This city is seated at the conflux of the Saone with the Rhone, 15 miles N of Vienne, and 220 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Lyonois, a late province of France, lying on the W side of the Saone and Rhone, 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. This province and Beaujolois now form the department of Rhone.

Lyse, a town of Norway, eight miles SSW of Bergen.

Lysobyki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, 20 miles NNW of Lublin.

Lyth, a village in N Yorkshire, on the seacoast, four miles WNW of Whitby, noted for its extensive alum works.

M.

Mabra, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, 10 miles W of Bona.

Macao, a town of China, in an island, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by three forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. The inhabitants pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113 46 E, lat. 22 13 N.

Macarsca, a seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. In the vicinity are many subterraneous grottos. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Spalatro. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 43 49 N.

Macas, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, and the capital of a jurisdiction, which produces much grain, fruit, tobacco, sugar-canes, cotton, cinnamon, and copal. It is seated on one of the sources of the Amazon, 170 miles S by E of Quito. Lon. 78 45 W, lat. 2 40 S.

Macassar, the principal town of Celebes, whence that island is sometimes called Macassar. It is a Dutch settlement, with a respectable fort and good harbour, but the latter is of difficult access. The houses are of wood, and the roofs covered with very large leaves; they are built on thick posts, to guard against inundations, and are ascended by ladders. The rajah of the Maloyos tribe resides here, and pays tribute to the Dutch. The tribe employs a great number of fishing proas; and their country abounds in sheep, cattle, horses, and goats, and produces much rice. Macassar is seated at the mouth of a river, on the SW coast, and at the S end of the strait of Macassar, which separates Celebes from Borneo. Lon. 119 49 E, lat. 5 9 S.

Macclesfield, a town in Cheshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It has manufactures of mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread, and mills for the winding of silk. Here are two churches, and a grammar school founded by Edward

VI. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8743. It is seated at the edge of a forest, near the river Bolin, 36 miles E of Chester, and 167 NW of London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Macduff, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with a good harbour, on the frith of Murray, two miles E of Banff.

Macedonia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria, E by Romania and the Archipelago, S by Livadia, and W by Albania. The soil is for the most part fertile, and the coasts in particular abound in corn, wine, oil, and every thing desirable for use and pleasure. Salonica is the capital.

Maceira; see *Maziera*.

Macerata, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a university. It is generally considered as the capital of the province, and has about 10,000 inhabitants. The principal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch. In 1797 it was taken by the French. It is seated on the Chiento, 22 miles S by W of Ancona. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Machala, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. The environs produce great quantities of excellent cacas; also great numbers of large mangrove-trees, the wood of which is very durable, and so heavy as to sink in water. It stands near the bay of Guayaquil, 80 miles S of Guayaquil.

Machecoul, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the Tenu, 20 miles SW of Nantes.

Macherry, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mewat, 70 miles SSW of Delhi.

Machia, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 12 miles SW of Molise.

Machian, one of the Molucca islands, 20 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It rises like a conic mountain from the sea, and produces the best cloves. The Dutch have here three inaccessible forts. Lon. 126 55 E, lat. 0 28 N.

Machias, a seaport of the district of Maine, capital of Washington county. In 1792 Washington academy was established here. The trade is considerable in fish, lumber, boards, shingles, and hewed timber. It stands on a bay of its name, 65 miles ENE of Castine. Lon. 67 45 W, lat. 44 40 N.

Machicaco, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. Lon. 2 43 W, lat. 43 28 N.

Machidas, an inland kingdom of Africa, situate to the S of Abyssinia, between Ajan and Gingiro. It is watered by the Magadoxa, but little known to the Europeans.

Machlin, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, seated on an eminence near the river Ayr, nine miles ENE of Ayr.

Machynleth, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the Dyfi, over which is a bridge into Merionethshire, 37 miles W of Montgomery, and 207 WNW of London.

Macon, or *Mascon*, a town of France, capital of the department of Saone and Loire, and lately a bishop's see. It is celebrated for good wine, and seated on the side of a hill, near the Saone, 35 miles N of Lyon, and 188 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Macreddin; see *Carysfort*.

Macri, or *Macari*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated on a gulf of its name, in the Mediterranean. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and an old fort, and numerous remains of Greek inscriptions. It is 150 miles SE of Smyrna. Lon. 27 24 E, lat. 36 56 N.

Macro, or *Macronisi*, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia, 20 miles E of Athens. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Macroom, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with an ancient castle, which was partly burnt in the wars of 1641, and is now altered into a neat mansion. It is situate on the Sullane, 18 miles W of Cork.

Mactan; see *Matan*.

Macula, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, 150 miles SW of Shibam. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 13 25 N.

Maczua, a small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abex.

Madagascar, a large island in the Indian ocean, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues E of the continent of Africa, from which it is separated by the strait of Mosambique. It extends 900 miles from N to S, and is from 200 to 300 broad. The inhabitants are divided into a number of tribes, and their number is upward of four millions. The natives, who are called Malegaches, are commonly tall, well made, of an olive complexion, and some of them pretty black. Their hair is black, but not woolly, and for the most part curls naturally; their nose is small, though not flat, and they have thin lips. They have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a small distance from each other. Their houses are pitiful huts, without windows or chimneys, and the roofs co-

vered with reeds or leaves. Those that are dreſt in the beſt manner have a piece of cotton cloth, or ſilk, wrapt round their middle; but the common ſort have ſcarce ſufficient to hide their nakedneſs. Both men and women are fond of bracelets, necklaces, and earrings. Their ordinary food conſiſts of rice, beans, peas, yams, oil, fruit, cabbages, beef, mutton, goats, poultry, fiſh, and porcupines. The fleſh of hogs is only eaten by hunters and their families; and ginger, green leaves, garlic, and white pepper compoſe their ſauces. They have little knowledge of commerce, and exchange among themſelves goods for goods; gold and ſilver coins brought by Europeans are immediately melted down for ornaments, and no currency of coin is eſtabliſhed. There are a great many petty kings, whoſe riches conſiſt in cattle and ſlaves, and they are always at war with each other. It is hard to ſay what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor prieſts. They have no rules relating to marriage; for the men and women cohabit together for ſome time, and then leave each other as freely again. Here are a great number of locuſts, crocodiles, cameleons, and other animals common to Africa, but no elephants, tigers, lions, nor horſes. Inſects are numerous, and many of them troubleſome. Beſide the products already mentioned, the country yields ſeveral ſorts of gums and honey; as alſo minerals and precious ſtones. There are only ſome parts on the coaſt yet known. The chief ſettlement on the SE coaſt is Port Dauphin, lon. 47 0 E, lat. 25 0 S; and the place moſt viſited by the Europeans is more to the N, called Fouleponte, lon. 49 50 E, lat. 17 40 S.

Madain, a town of Irac-Arabi, on the Tigris, 20 miles S of Bagdad.

Madalena, a river of Terra Firma, which riſes in the mountains to the E of Popayan, takes a northerly courſe of above 600 miles, and enters the Caribbean ſea, by ſeveral mouths, between Carthagena and St. Martha.

Madeira, an iſland in the Atlantic ocean, 37 miles long and 11 broad, and 250 N by E of Teneriff. The Portugueſe diſcovered this iſland in 1419, which they found uninhabited and covered with wood, and on that account called it Madeira. Prince Henry, the next year, ſettled a colony here; and not only furniſhed it with plants and domeſtic animals, but procured ſlips of the vine from Cyprus, and plants of the ſugar cane from Sicily. Theſe throve ſo proſperouſly, that the ſugar and wine of Madeira quickly became articles of ſome conſequence in the commerce of Portugal. The ſugar-works have ſince been removed, but the wine is now in the higheſt eſtimation. This iſland is alſo celebrated for ſweetmeats, all kinds of fruit being here candied in the moſt exquiſite perfection. The ſcorching heat of ſummer, and the icy chill of winter, are here unknown; for ſpring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and the dragon tree is a native of this iſland. Flowers nurſed in the Engliſh greenhouſes grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are moſtly formed of the myrtle, roſe, jaſmine, and honeyſuckle; and the larkſpur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. ſpring up ſpontaneouſly in the meadows. There are few reptiles to be ſeen in the iſland; the lizard is the moſt common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains. Hogs are the food moſt reliſhed; they are ſuffered to range among the mountains, and are hunted and caught by dogs. Salted cod is imported from America, and is the chief diet of the poor. Madeira is well watered and populous. The Britiſh factory ſettled in this iſland, conſiſts of upward of twenty commercial houſes, and have conſiderably more of its trade than the Portugueſe. In 1808, it ſurrendered, conditionally, to the Engliſh. Funchal is the capital.

Madeley Market, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Friday, held at the foot of Colebrook Dale bridge. Here are ſome iron-works; and a work for obtaining foſſil tar, from the ſmoke of coal. It is nine miles N of Bridgenorth, and 147 NW of London.

Madhugiri, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, with a ſtrong hill-fort. In the vicinity much iron is ſmelted, and a great number of cattle are bred. It is ſeated amid hills and fertile vallies, 22 miles E of Sera.

Madian, or *Median*, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E ſide of the eaſtern arm of the Red ſea. The Arabians call it Megar el Schuaid, the Grotto of Schuaid (or Jethro) and ſuppoſe it to be the place where Moſes tended the flocks of his father-in-law. It is 50 miles N of Moilah, and 80 S of Acaba.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, the principal ſettlement of the Engliſh E India Company on the E ſide of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel. The fortreſs is of great

strength, and a regular square, about 100 yards on each side. It stands in the middle of the White or English town, which has three straight streets to the N, and the same number to the S of the fort. The houses are covered with a stucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish: they consist of long colonades, with open porticos, and flat roofs; and few of them exceed one floor. The inner apartments of the houses are not decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms; it being impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of the white ants. Opposite the W side of the fort is a barrack, for the soldiers when off guard; and adjoining it is a convenient hospital. At the other end of the barrack is a mint, where the Company coin gold and silver. The whole is surrounded by a strong wall, and defended by batteries, bastions, &c. well supplied with cannon, stores, and other necessaries. The Black town, which is also walled and fortified, is inhabited by Gentoos, Mohamedans, Armenians, and Jews. The streets are wide, with trees planted in some of them, which afford shelter from the sun. Some of the houses are of brick; the rest are mean cottages in external appearance, but all within is neat and decent. The city stands in a flat country, on a fine sandy beach, and in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line, and being incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. The present fort, erected since the destruction of Fort St. David in 1758, is one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British. It is 290 miles E by S of Seringapatam. Lon. 80 29 E, lat. 13 5 N.

Madre de Dios, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Patagonia, 180 miles in circumference. Lon. 42 0 W, lat. 51 0 S.

Madre de Popa, a town of Terra Firma, with a celebrated convent. It is much resorted to by pilgrims; and they pretend that the image of the Virgin has done a great many miracles in favour of seafaring people. It is seated on the Madelena, 50 miles E of Carthagena.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo; but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither, and it is now the largest and finest town in the kingdom; but its form of government does not admit it to be termed a city. It contains 77 churches, 66 convents, 15 gates of granite, and about 148,000 inhabitants. The houses are mostly built of stone; the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned, at proper distances, with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the place. It stands in a plain, surrounded by mountains, and has a high wall, built of mud. The royal palace being burnt down in 1734, another was erected on a large scale: each front is 470 feet long and 100 high, so that this immense pile towers over all the country; and no palace in Europe is fitted up with more royal magnificence. The churches and monasteries contain many paintings, by the most celebrated masters. The finest square in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, 1536 feet in circuit, surrounded by houses, five stories high, all of an equal height; every story being adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts supported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here the *auto da fes* were formerly celebrated, with all their terrible apparatus; and it is still the theatre of bull fights, which are given at the royal feasts. Casa del Campo is a royal house of pleasure, about half a mile from Madrid, with fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. Buen Retiro is another royal palace near the city, and is a pleasant retreat in the heat of summer, there being a great number of fish-ponds, grottos, tents, groves, and hermitages. Madrid has royal manufactures of china, cards, saltpetre, &c. but it has little trade, and chiefly prospers by the presence of the court. It is seated on the river Manzanares, which, though small, is adorned with a magnificent bridge. In March 1808, Madrid was entered by the French, under Murat, and the royal family retired into France: on July 20th, Joseph Bonaparte entered it as king of Spain; but the usurper, and his adherents, deemed it prudent to retreat on the 31st, taking with them such treasure as they had the means of conveying: in December following, it surrendered, without resistance, to

the French, under Napoleon. In 1809, Joseph reentered the city. Madrid is 265 miles NE of Lisbon, and 625 SSW of Paris. Lon. 3 54 W, lat. 40 25 N.

Madrid, New, a town of Louisiana, capital of a settlement, which, from its situation, is likely to become a place of great trade. It is seated on the Mississippi, 50 miles below the influx of the Ohio, and 260 WSW of Frankfort, in Kentucky. Lon. 89 43 W, lat. 36 34 N.

Madrigal, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles NE of Medina del Campo.

Madrigal, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Popayan, 130 miles S by E of Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W, lat. 0 50 N.

Madrisio, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 30 miles N of Venice.

Madrogan, the capital of Mocaranga, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 18 0 S.

Madura, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name, in the Carnatic. It is fortified with square towers and parapets, and has one of the most superb pagodas in Hindoostan. It is 130 miles NNE of Cape Comorin, and 270 SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 9 55 N.

Madura, an island in the Indian ocean, 75 miles long and 12 broad, lying to the N of the E end of the island of Java. In 1811, it was taken by the British, out of the power of the French and Dutch, who were all made prisoners. It is governed by a sultan, and exceedingly fertile, especially in rice. The chief town is of the same name, situate on the S coast. Lon. 112 59 E, lat. 12 30 S.

Maeler, a lake of Sweden, 80 miles long and 20 broad, extending from Kongsoeur, in Westmania, to Stockholm. It contains several fine islands, is usually frozen during a few weeks in winter, and then opens an easy communication, by sledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

Maelstrom, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in 68 N lat. and near the island of Moskoe, whence it is also named Moskoestrom. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarcely equalled by the loudest cataracts. The whirlpool is of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and beat to pieces against the rocks below; and when the water relaxes, the fragments come up again The intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; they last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, vessels have been reached by it at the distance of five miles.

Maerna, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, 23 miles WSW of Trent.

Maeseyk, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on the river Meuse, 10 miles SSW of Ruremonde.

Maeslandsluys, a town of S Holland, near the mouth of the Meuse, 10 miles W of Rotterdam.

Maestricht, a city of the Netherlands, about four miles in circumference, seated on the Meuse, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 18,000. It has fine long streets, many churches and convents, a college formerly belonging to the jesuits, a council-house with its library, and manufactures of cloth and fire-arms. Near it is the lofty mountain of St. Peter, with a fortress; and a stone quarry, with such a number of subterranean passages as to be capable of containing 40,000 persons. The other fortifications and the situation of Maestricht are such, that it is deemed one of the strongest places in Europe. This city revolted from Spain in 1570, and was retaken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, the prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Lewis XIV took it in 1673; William prince of Orange invested it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748, it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of it on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. At the commencement of 1793 it was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it toward the end of the following year; and it is now the capital of the department of Lower Meuse. It is 14 miles NNE of Liege, and 58 E of Brussels. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Mafra, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a college founded in 1772. Near this place, in a sandy and barren spot, John V erected a building

of extraordinary magnificence. This was done in pursuance of a vow, made in a dangerous fit of illness, to found a convent for the use of the poorest friary in the kingdom; which was found at Mafra, where twelve Franciscans lived together in a hut. The town is seated near the sea, 18 miles NNW of Lisbon.

Magadi, or *Maghery*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated in a hilly country abounding in timber-trees, stone, and iron, 24 miles W of Bangalore.

Magadoxo, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Ajan, with a citadel, and good harbour. It stands at the mouth of a river of its name, which is supposed to have a long course, having regular inundations that fertilize the country to a great extent. The king and his court are Mohamedans: his subjects, of what race soever (some being white, others tawny and olive, and others quite black) all speak the Arabic tongue; they are stout and warlike, and among other weapons use poisoned arrows and lances. This city is a place of great commerce, receiving from Adel and other parts, cotton, silk, spices, and drugs, in exchange for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 2 10 N.

Magdalen Islands, a group of seven small isles, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near its entrance. They are inhabited by a few families, whose chief support is derived from fishing.

Magdalena, a river of Louisiana, which rises in the mountains that separate Louisiana from New Mexico, and runs into the Pacific ocean, to the SW of the bay of St. Lewis.

Madgeburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N and E by Brandenburg, S by Anhalt and Halberstadt, and W by Brunswick. It is divided into four circles, Holz, Saal, Jerich, and Ziesar. The country is in general level, and the parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood are very fertile. The salt springs are of such richness, that they are able to supply all Germany with salt. This duchy belonged to the king of Prussia, but by the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, he gave up that part which lies on the left side of the Elbe.

Magdeburg, a fortified city, capital of the duchy of the same name. It has a handsome palace, a citadel with a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the great. The inhabitants are computed at 26,000. Here are manufactures of cotton and linen goods, stockings, gloves, porcelain, and tobacco; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is well situate for trade, on the left bank of the Elbe, by which it has an easy communication with Hamburg. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the Austrians, who burnt the town, except the cathedral and a few houses adjacent, and massacred above 10,000 of the inhabitants; but it was soon handsomely rebuilt. In 1806 it surrendered to the French. It is 40 miles WSW of Brandenburg, and 130 SE of Hamburg. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Magellan, a strait of S America, discovered, in 1520, by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It has since been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage, upward of 300 miles, being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail round Cape Horn. The Spaniards call the country to the N of this strait Tierra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili.

Maggeroe, or *Mageron*, a large island, on the coast of Norway, and the most northern land in Europe. It is separated from the continent, on the S, by a narrow channel; and its N extremity is an enormous rock, called North Cape. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 16 N.

Maghera, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 28 miles ESE of Londonderry.

Magherafelt, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, with a considerable linen manufacture, 17 miles W of Antrim, and 36 ESE of Londonderry.

Magia, a river of Swisserland, in the canton of Tessin, which runs S, with rapidity, through a narrow valley of its name, and enters the lake Magiore, near Locarno.

Magia, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Tessin, seated on the river Magia, 10 miles NNW of Locarno.

Magiore, a lake lying principally in the duchy of Milan, in Italy, and the N part in the canton of Tessin, in Swisserland. It is 30 miles in length, and four where broadest. The river Tessino runs S through its whole length; and it contains the celebrated Boromean isles, which are covered with orange and lemon trees, and laid out in gardens and pleasure grounds.

Magliano, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Sabina, seated on a

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mountain, near the Tiber, 28 miles W of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Magnavacca, a town and fort of Italy, in the Ferrarese, at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the gulf of Venice, three miles SE of Comachio.

Magnisa; see *Manachia*.

Magny, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 32 miles NW of Paris.

Magra, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, on the S confines of Parma, and flows by Pontremoli and Sarsana into the gulf of Genoa.

Mahaleu, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chicken. Lon. 30 31 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Mahanada, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the NE part of Berar, crosses Orissa, and enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, below Cattack. These mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands; and at the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cajung or Codjung.

Mahdia; see *Medea*.

Mahe, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, taken from the French, in 1793, by the English, and now the chief place of the Company's commerce in the province. Black pepper and cardamons are the chief articles of export; but the greater part of these are brought from the country above the Gauts. Mahe is situate on high ground, at the mouth of a river, five miles SSE of Tellichery.

Mahlberg, a town and castle of Suabia, in the Brisgau, 17 miles N of Friburg.

Mahmoodabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 17 miles SSE of Amedabad.

Mahmudpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal 50 miles NE of Calcutta.

Mahomdy, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 70 miles NW of Lucknow, and 150 ESE of Delhi.

Mahon, a seaport of Minorca, at the SE end of the island. The harbour, called Port Mahon, is upward of four miles long, and deemed one of the finest in the world. The town contains about 7000 inhabitants, and stands on a number of rocks on the W side of the head of the harbour, 27 miles SE of Cittadella. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 39 51 N.

Mahrattas, two powerful states of Hindoostan, which derive their name from Mahrat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas, and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the S part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candeish, and Visiapour; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a small part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kistna southward; forming a tract of 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whose obedience to the paishwah, or head, is merely nominal at any time: and in some cases, an opposition of interests produces wars, not only between the members of the state, but also between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. Both these states, in 1792, were in alliance with the English in the war against Tippoo, from whose territories they gained some acquisitions, which were ceded to them in 1799. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

Mahrburg; see *Marchburg*.

Mahur, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of its name, in the country of Berar. It is seated on the Chin Gonga, which flows into the Godavery, 140 miles SW of Nagpour. Lon. 78 34 E, lat. 19 24 N.

Maida, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. On the plain near this place, in 1806, a victory was obtained by 5000 British troops over 8000 French. It is nine miles WNW of Squillace.

Maidenhead, a town in Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, and a good trade in malt, meal, and timber. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge, 12 miles E by N of Reading, and 26 W by N of London.

Maidenoi, an island in the Pacific ocean, 36 miles long and nine broad. In the NW part of it native copper is found. Lon. 167 10 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Maidstone, a borough and the county-town of Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It has a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around; here are likewise paper-mills and a manufacture of linen. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 8027. It is seated on the Medway, over which

is a bridge, 20 miles W of Canterbury, and 34 ESE of London. Lon. 0 38 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Mailcotay, a lofty fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, and one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo worship. The large temple is a square building of great dimensions, and the jewels belonging it are very valuable. Here, in 1772, Hyder was completely routed by the Mahrattas. It is 17 miles N of Seringapatam.

Maillezais, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, seated in an island formed by the Seure and Autize, seven miles S of Fontenay le Comte, and 22 NE of Rochelle.

Maina, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, which gives name to a district that lies between two bays of the Mediterranean sea. The inhabitants could never be subdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. The town is seated on the bay of Coron, 46 miles S by W of Misitra. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 36 34 N.

Mainburg, a town of Bavaria, situate on the Ambs, 18 miles ESE of Ingoldstadt, and 32 NNE of Munich.

Maine, a district belonging to the state of Massachusets, 300 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the NW by the high lands, which separate the rivers that flow into the St. Lawrence and those that flow into the Atlantic; on the E by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due N from its source to the said high lands, which divides this territory from New Brunswick; on the SE by the Atlantic; and on the W by New Hampshire. It is divided into five counties, York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington. The chief rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Soco, Androscoggin, St. John, and St. Croix; and it has several small lakes. Though an elevated tract, it cannot be called mountainous, and a great proportion of the lands are arable and exceedingly fertile. Hops are the spontaneous growth of this country. The trees are white pine, spruce, maple, beech, white and gray oak, and yellow birch; these, as ship timber, boards, and every species of split lumber, are the principal exports of the country. The heat in summer is intense, and the cold in winter extreme; all the lakes and rivers are usually passable on ice, from Christmas till the middle of March. Portland is the capital.

Maine, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Normandy, E by Orleanois, S by Touraine and Anjou, and W by Bretagne. It now forms the departments of Mayenne and Sarte.

Maine, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, flows by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Frankfort, and joins the Rhine a little above Mentz.

Maineville, a town of France, in the department of Eure, 24 miles ESE of Rouen.

Mainland, the largest of the Shetland isles, 60 miles long and in some places 16 broad; but it projects into the sea with many irregular promontories, and is indented by numerous bays and harbours. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black craggy mountains and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters; and to the winding bays resort swans, geese, scarfs, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with cod, turbot, and haddock; and, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings. Lobsters, oysters, muscles, &c. are also plentiful. The hills are covered with black-cattle and sheep of a small breed; the horses are also of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong, and called Shetland ponies. The rivulets and lakes abound with salmon, trout, &c. No mines have been wrought, but there are visible appearances of various metallic ores. The inhabitants are hardy, docile, and ingenious. They manufacture linen and woollen cloth for their own use; and worsted stockings, some of fine texture and great value, for exportation; but their principal occupation is fishing. Lerwick is the capital.

Mainland, the principal of the Orkney islands. See *Pomona*.

Maintenon, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, with a collegiate church, and a priory, seated between two mountains, on the river Eure, five miles N by E of Chartres.

Majombo, a country on the coast of Guinea, between Biafara and Gabon, of which little is known.

Majorca, the largest of the Balearic islands, 60 miles long and 45 broad, situate in the Mediterranean sea, between Ivica and Minorca. The whole coast is lined with strong towers. The NW part is mountainous; the rest produces good

corn, olive-trees, fine honey, fruit, and delicate wine; and it abounds in rabbits, hares, quails, partridges, snipes, and thrushes. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust and lively, and make good sailors. The capital is Palma.

Maire, Le, a strait of S America, between Staten, island and Terra del Fuego, in lat. 55 S.

Maisy, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, five miles N of Isigni, and 27 WNW of Caen.

Majumba; see *Mayamba*.

Maixent, St. a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres, with a Benedictine abbey, and a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; seated on the Sevre, 26 miles SW of Poitiers.

Makarew, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 24 miles ENE of Niznei Novogorod.

Makarief, or *Makareu*, a town of Russia, capital of the province of Unza, in the government of Kostroma. It is situate on the river Unza, 80 miles E of Kostroma. Lon. 44 14 E, lat. 58 50 N.

Maker, a village in Cornwall, seven miles SE of St. Germains, on an eminence, forming the W point of the entrance of Hamoaze, at Plymouth. On the heights is a very strong battery; and the steeple of the church, called Maker Tower, is a noted seamark. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 50 21 N.

Makoonda, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, 66 miles S of Allahabad, and 110 NNE of Gurrah. Lon. 84 37 E, lat. 24 33 N.

Makran; see *Mecran*.

Malabar, a province on the W coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between those of Canara and Cochin. Including the districts of Coorg and Wynaad, above the Gauts, it is 130 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It was divided among several petty princes, who were subdued by Hyder; and on the termination of the war with Tippoo, in 1792, it was ceded to the English. The land is well cultivated; and there are many forests. Oxen and buffalos are numerous, but of a diminutive size. No horses, asses, sheep, nor goats are bred; but common poultry are in abundance. It is well watered by rivers; but none have any peculiar appellation, each portion being called by the name of the remarkable place near which it flows. The capital is Calicut. The whole coast from the northern part of this province to the southern extremity of Hindoostan is called the coast of Malabar. The natives are all blacks, or at least of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In some places they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the same employment as their parents. These are the Gentoos, of whom see an account under the article *Hindoostan*.

Malacca, or *Malaya*, a peninsula of Asia, containing several petty kingdoms; bounded on the N by Siam, E by the ocean, and SW by the strait of Malacca, which separates it from Sumatra. It is 560 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The chief commodities for trade are tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, pepper and other spices, with some precious gums and woods. The pineapples are the best in the world; and the cocoa nuts have shells that will hold an English quart. There is but little corn, and sheep and oxen are scarce; but hogs and poultry are plentiful. The Malays are rather below the middle stature, their limbs well shaped, but particularly slender at the wrists and ancles. Their complexion is tawny, their eyes large, their noses rather flat, and their hair long, black, and shining. They are fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigration, adventures, and gallantry. They talk incessantly of their honour and bravery, and speak the softest language of Asia; yet they are deemed the most treacherous ferocious people on the face of the globe. Their religion is a mixture of Mohamedanism. The inland parts are possessed by a savage and barbarous people, who take delight in doing mischief to their neighbours.

Malacca, a seaport and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the peninsula of Malaya. The Dutch had a factory here, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640; and it was taken from them by the English in 1795. Malacca is seated on the strait of its name, 480 miles SE of Acheen. Lon. 102 5 E, lat. 2 12 N.

Malaga, a city of Spain, in Granada, and a bishop's see, with two castles, and a good harbour. The cathedral is a stupendous pile, begun by Philip II while married to Mary of England, and their united arms are over the gate. Its commerce is principally in figs, raisins, oil, and excellent wines; and it has manufactures of silks, velvets, shag, stockings, hats, soap, paper, &c. The

inhabitants are about 54,000. It is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by hills, and rich valleys, 70 miles WSW of Granada. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

Malomocco, a small island and town in the Lagunes of Venice, five miles S of Venice.

Malatia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia, and a bishop's see; seated on the W side of the Euphrates, 90 miles WNW of Diarbekar. Lon. 37 50 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Malawully, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort, separated into two parts by a transverse wall. Here is a fruitgarden, of great extent, planted by the late sultans. It is 27 miles E of Seringapatam.

Malchin, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Peene, where it forms the lake Camrow, 22 miles ESE of Gustrow.

Malcho, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, between the lakes Calpin and Plau, 23 miles SSE of Gustrow.

Malden, a borough in Essex, with a market on Saturday, seated on an eminence, by the river Blackwater. It has two parish churches; and a third, which it had formerly, has been long converted into a freeschool. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the town, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater bay. The custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage tenure, on the death of his father. This town carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, salt, coal, iron, deals, and wine. It is 10 miles E of Chelmsford, and 37 NE of London.

Maldives, a cluster of small islands, in the Indian ocean, lying SW of Cape Comorin. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N; and Maldiva, in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N. They are innumerable; but all low and sandy, and most of them uninhabited. They are divided into 13 attollons, or provinces, each having its separate governor, who rules with great oppression. The subjects are miserably poor, and appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Hindoos from Malabar. They supply ships with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, honey, dry fish, tortoise-shell, and especially couries. The king assumes the title of Sultan of the Maldives, king of thirteen provinces, and twelve thousand isles.

Malesherbes, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 11 miles NE of Pluviers.

Malestroit, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on the river Oust, 17 miles ENE of Vannes.

Malham, a village in W Yorkshire, six miles E of Settle. It has mountains and rising grounds on every side, abounding in natural curiosities; and among them, on a high moor, is a circular lake, about a mile in diameter, which is the source of the river Aire.

Malin, a village of Ireland, 23 miles N of Londonderry. Here is a mineral spring; and to the NE is Malin Head, the most northern cape of Ireland. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 55 16 N.

Malin, a village of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on a bay of the same name, 15 miles W of Killabegs. Here is a very ancient ecclesiastical building, said to have been a monastery.

Malines; see *Mechlin*.

Malio, Cape, or *St. Angelo*, a cape of the Morea, at the S entrance of the gulf of Napoli, 15 miles E of Malvasia.

Malivagonga, a river of Ceylon, which rises among the hills to the SE of Candy, nearly encompasses that city, and, after many windings among mountains, enters the sea at Trincomale. It is so deep as to be fordable only toward the source, but the rocks which every where break its course prevent it from being navigated.

Malkar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, 22 miles SE of Calberga, and 54 W of Hydrabad.

Mallevilee, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 15 miles NW of Nantes.

Mallicollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. It extends 20 leagues from NW to SE. The inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are the domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society islands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost naked, are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope fast round their belly. They use bows and arrows as their

principal weapons, and the arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned. They keep their bodies entirely free from punctures, which is one particular that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the Pacific ocean. At the SE end of the island is a port, named Sandwich Harbour. Lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S.

Malling, West, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, six miles W of Maidstone, and 20 E by S of London.

Mallow, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Here are considerable linen manufactures, and a fine spring of tepid water. It sends one member to parliament, and is seated on the Blackwater, 17 miles NNW of Cork.

Malmedy, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a Benedictine abbey, and some mineral springs equal to those of Spa. It is seated on the Recht, 13 miles S by E of Limburg.

Malmoe, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It has fine streets, and manufactures of woollen; and is seated on the Sound, 10 miles SW of Lund, and 18 E by S of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 55 36 N.

Malmsas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, 23 miles WNW of Nikoping.

Malmsbury, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, and a woollen manufacture. Here was formerly a large abbey; and at the end of the cemetery are two ancient churches. It is seated on a hill, almost surrounded by the Avon, over which it has six bridges, 26 miles E by N of Bristol, and 96 W of London.

Malo, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and lately an episcopal see. It has a large harbour, difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; and is a trading place, of great importance, defended by a strong castle. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. In 1758, they landed in Cancalle bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ships. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway, 44 miles NNW of Rennes. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 48 39 N.

Malpartida, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 24 miles W of Truxillo.

Malpas, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday, seated on a high hill, near the river Dee, 15 miles SE of Chester, and 165 NW of London.

Malplaquet, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seven miles S by E of Mons; famous for a victory gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and sometimes called the battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village.

Malsesena, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, 18 miles NNW of Verona.

Malta, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 60 miles S of the latter, and the most southern island in Europe. It is 20 miles long and 12 broad; contains two cities and 22 villages, and has several good harbours on the coast opposite Sicily. The port of St. Paul, toward the NE end, is so called from a tradition that the vessel in which St. Paul was sent prisoner to Rome was wrecked on the N point of its entrance. The island is divided into two very unequal parts; the one to the E, the other to the W, of the old city. The western part, which is the smallest, has no villages, and little land capable of cultivation, but it abounds with odoriferous plants, and has considerable salt-works. The other part, containing two-thirds of the island, is fertile; and here are cultivated large quantities of cotton, lemons, almonds, olives, and vines. The number of the inhabitants is said to be 60,000. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. Charles V, emperor of Germany, gave this island (with the smaller one of Gozo) to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, whence they are now called knights of Malta. The island is extremely well fortified; the ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles. See *Citta Vecchia*, and *Valetta*.

Malton, New, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are three churches, and some considerable remains of a monastery. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge to the village of Old Malton, 18 miles NE of York, and 213 N by W of London.

Maltoy, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, seated at the source of the Tapty, 68 miles NW of Nagpour. Lon. 78 57 E, lat. 21 44 N.

Malva, or *Mallooiha*, a river of Barbary, which has its rise in the desert, and flows N into the Mediterranean, separating the kingdoms of Algiers and Fez. Thirteen miles from its mouth are three uninhabited islands, between which coasting vessels may lie in safety.

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Malvasia, a small island of European Turkey, on the E coast of the Morea, celebrated for its rich wine, called Malmsey. See *Napoli di Malvasia*.

Malvern, Great and *Little*, two villages in Worcestershire. The former is eight miles W by S of Worcester, and had once an abbey, of which nothing remains but the gateway of the abbey, and the nave of the church, now parochial. The latter is seated in a cavity of the Malvern hills, three miles from Great Malvern. Henry VII, his queen, and his two sons, were so delighted with this place, that they adorned the church with painted glass windows, part of which remain, though in a mutilated state. Between Great and Little Malvern are two noted chalybeate springs, one of them called the Holy Well.

Malvern Hills, a range of hills in the SW of Worcestershire, extending from N to S about seven miles, and dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. The highest point is 1444 feet above the surface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limestone and quartz. On the summit of one of these hills, are the immense works of the Herefordshire Beacon, one of the strongest hill fortresses in this island; its construction is ascribed to the Britons, as a place of permanent security for a whole district, with all their possessions, in case of any sudden emergency.

Malung, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 55 miles W of Fahlun. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 60 30 N.

Malwa, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W by Guzerat, N by Agimere, E by Allahabad and Orissa, and S by Candeish. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and divided among the chiefs of the Poonah Mahrattas. Ougein and Indore are the principal towns.

Malzieu, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 20 miles NNW of Mende.

Mamars, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, seated on the Dive, 14 miles W of Bellesme.

Mamora, a town and fort of the kingdom of Fez, seated on an eminence on the S bank of the Seboo, near its entrance into the Atlantic. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing for shebbel, a species of salmon, of which they take an incredible quantity. It is 15 miles NNE of Sallee, and 90 WNW of Fez.

Man, an island in the Irish sea, 30 miles long and 12 broad. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey. The air is healthy, and the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, who are denominated Manks. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of the island are wool, hides, butter, tallow, black marble, slate, limestone, lead, and copper. Some manufactures of coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are carried on in different parts; but its principal trade arises from the herring fishery The duke of Athol was lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown. It is 37 miles S of Scotland, 37 N of Wales, 30 W of England, and 47 E of Ireland.

Manaar, a small island in the Indian ocean on the NW side of Ceylon. From this island a reef of rocks runs over to the continent of Hindoostan, called Adam's Bridge, which can only be passed by boats. The sea to the S of this, between the continent and the island of Ceylon, is called the Gulf of Manaar. The Portuguese got possession of the island of Manaar in 1560; the Dutch took it from them in 1658; and the English took it from the Dutch in 1795. Lon. 79 30 E, lat. 9 0 N.

Manachia, or *Magnisa*, the ancient Magnesia, a city of Natolia Proper, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman empire, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 miles N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 6 E, lat. 38 45 N.

Manado, a town of Celebes, and a Dutch settlement, on the NE part of the island, defended by a fort. It surrendered to the British in 1810. Lon. 124 30 E, lat. 1 8 N.

Manapar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Tinevelly, situate on a point of land projecting into the gulf of Manaar, 40 miles SE of Palamcotta.

Manbed, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 150 miles ESE of Ispahan.

Manbona, the capital of the kingdom of Sabia, situate on the seacoast, 60 miles S of Sofala. Lon. 35 39 E, lat. 21 15 S.

Mancester, a village in Warwickshire, near Atherstone and the river Anker. It was a Roman station on the Watling-street, and here several coins have been dug up.

Mancha, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana

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and Andalusia. It is nearly surrounded by mountains, producing antimony, vermilion, and mercury. The country is an immense plain, intersected by ridges of low hills and rocks; not an enclosure of any kind, except mud walls about the villages, nor scarcely a tree to be seen; but it is well cultivated in corn and vines. The inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of music and dancing; and it was here that Cervantes made his hero, Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits. The capital is Ciudad Real.

Manche, a department of France, including the W part of the late province of Normandy. It is almost surrounded by the English channel. Coutances is the capital.

Manchester, a large town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday, seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and a place of great antiquity, though neither a corporation nor a borough. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home and abroad, spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market-place. The churches and chapels of the establishment are 12 in number, with as many places of worship for different sects of dissenters. In respect to population it ranks next to London, and in 1801 contained 84,020 inhabitants. By the Irwell it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation. It is 36 miles E by N of Liverpool, and 182 NNW of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 27 N.

Manchester, a town of Vermont, in Bennington county, situate on Batten river, which flows into the Hudson, above Saratoga. It is 22 miles N of Bennington, and 35 S of Rutland.

Manchester, a town of Virginia, on James river, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a bridge.

Manciet, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 17 miles SW of Condom.

Mandal, a town of Norway, capital of a province in the government of Bergen; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 60 miles WSW of Christiansand. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 58 2 N.

Manderscheid, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 26 miles NNE of Treves.

Mandingo, a country in the W part of Negroland, at the sources of the rivers Niger and Senegal. Not only the inhabitants of this state, but the bulk of the people in many other districts in the western part of Africa, are called Mandingos, probably from having originally emigrated from this country. The Mandingos, in general, are of a mild, sociable, and obliging disposition: the men are above the middle size, well-shaped, strong, and capable of enduring great labour; the women are good-natured, sprightly, and agreeable. The dress of both sexes is composed of cotton cloth, of their own manufacture; that of the men is a loose frock, with drawers that reach half way down the legs, and a white cap on their heads; and they wear sandals on their feet. The women's dress consists of two pieces of cloth, about six feet long and three wide; one of these is put round the waist, and hangs down to the ancles; the other is thrown negligently over the bosom and shoulders. See *Kamalia*.

Mandshurs, or *Mancheus*, a branch of the Mongul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the thirteenth century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1368. They inhabit the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, and retain the customs they brought from China.

Manfredonia, a seaport of Naples, in Capitanata, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a good harbour. All sorts of vegetables are in abundance, and most of the corn exported from the province is shipped here. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 30 miles ENE of Lucera. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 35 N.

Mangalore, a town of Hindoostan, capital of Canara. It is seated between the two arms of a fine lake of salt water, each of which receives a river from the Gauts; but the bar at the entrance into this harbour will not admit vessels drawing more than ten feet. The town is

built along the sides of the peninsula, and in the elevated center are the remains of a fort, which the late sultan Tippoo ordered to be demolished. It is a place of great trade, and the principal exports are rice, betel-nut, black pepper, sandal wood (from the country above the Gauts) cinnamon, and turmeric. In this town a treaty of peace was signed between Tippoo and the English, in 1784. It is 190 miles NNW of Calicut, and 190 SSE of Goa. Lon. 75 4 E, lat. 12 50 N.

Mangeea, an island in the Pacific ocean, five leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, and captain Cook represents it as a fine island; but did not find a landing place. Some of the inhabitants came on board, and they seemed to resemble those of Otaheite, in the beauty of their persons and general disposition. Lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

Manheim, a strong city of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The streets are all straight, intersecting each other at right angles; and it has three noble gates, adorned with basso-relievos. The palace is a magnificent structure, with a cabinet of natural curiosities and a gallery of pictures. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Manheim has been frequently taken and retaken by the French and Austrians in the late wars. In 1802, it was ceded to the margrave of Baden. It is 17 miles N of Spire, and 42 S of Frankfort. Lon. 8 34 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Manica, an inland kingdom in the SE part of Africa, bounded on the N by Mocaranga, E by Sofala and Sabia, and S and W by unknown regions. It is said to abound with mines of gold, and has a river and capital of the same name; but it is little known to the Europeans.

Manickdurg, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, five miles SE of Chanda.

Manickpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 30 miles NW of Allahabad, and 68 SSE of Lucknow.

Manilla, the capital of the island of Luconia, as well as of the other Philippine islands, and the see of an archbishop, who is commonly the Spanish viceroy. It is well fortified, and defended by the castle of St. Philip. The number of Christian inhabitants is estimated at 12,000. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which in 1617, a mountain was levelled; and in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins. This city is seated near the lake Bahia, on the E side of a bay, on the SW coast. The bay is a circular basin, 10 leagues in diameter, and great part of it land-locked; but the port peculiar to the city, called Cavete, lies nine miles to the SW, and is the usual station of the ships employed in the Acapulco trade; for an account of which see *Luconia*. This city abounds with convents; and there is also an inquisition. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, it is deemed the most healthy of all the European settlements in the East. In 1762, the English took this city by storm, and humanely suffered the archbishop to ransom it for about a million sterling; but great part of the ransom never was paid. Lon. 120 52 E, lat. 14 36 N.

Manningtree, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. The principal imports are deals, corn, coal, and iron. It is seated on a branch of the Stour, called Manningtree-water, 11 miles W of Harwich, and 60 ENE of London.

Monosque, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a castle; seated on the Durance, 25 miles NE of Aix.

Manpurry, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the country of Dooab, 54 miles E of Agra.

Manresa, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle and several convents; seated at the conflux of the Cardonero with the Lobbregat, 15 miles SE of Cardona, and 20 NW of Barcelona.

Mans, a city of France, capital of the department of Sarte, and the see of a bishop. It was formerly very populous; but the inhabitants now scarcely amount to 12,000. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stuffs are famous. It is seated on a high hill, by the Sarte, near its conflux with the Huisne, 20 miles S of Alençon, and 75 W by N of Orleans. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Mansaroar, a lake of Tibet, from which the southernmost head of the Ganges is supposed to issue. It is 115 miles in circumference, and lies about 79 E lon. and 34 N lat.

Mansfeld, a town of Upper Saxony, in a county of its name, with a decayed castle on a high rock, eight miles NNW of Eisleben.

Mansfield, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday, a trade in corn and malt, and a manufacture of stockings; seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, 14 miles N of Nottingham, and 138 N by W of London.

Mansilla, a town of Spain, in the

province of Leon, 14 miles SSE of Leon.

Mansora, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated near the mouth of the Guir, 60 miles W of Mequinez.

Mansoura, a town of Egypt, which has a considerable trade in rice and salammoniac. Here are likewise vast chicken ovens. It is seated on the E side of the Nile, 24 miles SSW of Damietta, and 60 N of Cairo.

Manzura, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac-Arabi, situate on the Euphrates, at the influx of a branch of the Tigris, 110 miles WNW of Bassora.

Mantaca; see *Mataca*.

Mantes, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a bridge over the Seine, the great arch of which is 120 feet wide. The wines of its vicinity are famous. It is 31 miles NW of Paris.

Mantua, or *Mantuan*, a duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the W by the Cremonese, N by the Veronese, E by the Ferrarese, and S by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola. It is 50 miles long and 30 broad, and fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV, duke of Mantua, having taken part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having no heirs, the house of Austria kept possession of the Mantuan till 1800, when the French obtained it, after the battle of Marengo.

Mantua, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on an island in the middle of a lake, 20 miles in circumference and two broad, formed by the Mincio; and so very strong by situation as well as by art, that it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe. The only way into this city is by means of two moles or bridges, each of which is defended by a fort and other works. In the heat of summer, when the lake is low, the air becomes noxious, and the better sort of the inhabitants leave the city for some time. The citadel is partly free from this inconvenience, and in it is always kept a strong garrison. The streets are in general broad and straight, and the houses handsome. In the cathedral are paintings by the most celebrated masters; the church of St. Anthony is famous for relics; and the Franciscan church is one of the most elegant of that order in Italy. Here are many other churches, numerous convents, a synagogue for the Jews who live in a distinct quarter, a university, the ancient ducal palace, with its gallery of paintings, &c. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed, and the inhabitants reduced to about 12,000. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua surrendered to the French, in 1797, after a siege of eight months; and it was attacked by the Austrian and Russian army, in 1799, to which it surrendered after a short siege. It is 35 miles NE of Parma, and 90 ESE of Milan. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Manzanares, a town of Spain, in New Castile, near the source of a river of the same name, 27 miles NNW of Madrid.—Another, in the district of Mancha, famous for its wine, seated near the river Azuer, 28 miles E by N of Ciudad Real.

Maouna, one of the Navigators islands in the Pacific ocean. Here, in 1787, Perouse met with his first fatal accident; captain Langle, Lemanon the naturalist, and nine sailors, being massacred by the natives. Lon. 169 0 W, lat. 14 19 S.

Mapimis, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, with a fortress, 130 miles N of Durango.

Maracaybo, a lake of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, 120 miles long and 60 where broadest. It is navigable for large vessels, and communicates with the gulf of Venezuela by a strait, which is defended by strong forts. Several Spanish towns are seated on its borders. The E side is mostly sterile; and to the NE of its margin is a hollow containing an inexhaustible quantity of mineral pitch, which, mixed with tallow, gives a good bottom to vessels. The vapour that rises from this mine becomes inflamed in the air, and in the night produces the effect of phosphoric lights, which are called by sailors the Maracaybo Lanterns.

Maracaybo, a city of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in skins, chocolate, and fine tobacco; and ships are built here, which go to all parts of America, and even to Spain. It is seated on the W side of the outlet of the lake of its name, 60 miles WSW of Venezuela. Lon. 70 50 E, lat. 10 30 N.

Maragal, a town of Persia, in the province of Aderbeitzan, 52 miles S of Tauris. Lon. 47 52 E, lat. 37 36 N.

Marannan, a northern province of Brasil, which comprehends a fertile po-

pulous island, of the same name, 112 miles in circumference, at the mouth of three rivers. The French settled here in 1612; but they were soon expelled by the Portuguese. St. Louis de Marannan is the chief town.

Maranon; see *Amazon*.

Marano, a fortified seaport of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the gulf of Venice, 27 miles S by E of Udina. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 52 N.

Marans, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a considerable trade in salt, malt, corn, and meal. It is situate on the Sevre, in the midst of salt marshes, 12 miles NNE of Rochelle, and 21 W of Niort.

Marant, or *Amarant*, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, containing 2500 houses each with a garden, situate near a river, and watered by canals. Cochineal is found in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants say that Noah was buried here. It is 50 miles N of Tauris. Lon. 47 46 E, lat. 39 7 N.

Marasa, a town of Negroland, in Wangara, on the N side of the Niger, 260 miles NE of Ghanara. Lon, 17 10 E, lat. 15 50 N.

Marasch, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roam, capital of a sangiacate, and the see of a bishop. It is 180 miles E by S of Cogni. Lon. 37 25 E, lat. 37 24 N.

Marathon, a village of European Turkey, in Livadia, formerly a city, 10 miles NNE of Athens. It is famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000 men.

Maravi, a lake in the SE part of Africa, known to extend N 300 miles in length, and probably much more; the breadth about 30 miles. At its S extremity is a town of the same name. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 13 10 S.

Marawar, a country of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, to the S of Tanjore, about 60 miles long and 40 broad. The chief places are Ramánad and Tripatore.

Marawina, a river of Guiana, which separates Surinam from Cayenne. It is noted for a curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond; which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c. It enters the Atlantic in lon. 53 48 W, lat. 5 58 N.

Marazion, or *Market Jew*, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a creek of Mount bay, four miles E of Penzance, and 278 W by S of London.

Marbach, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, nine miles NNE of Stutgard.

Marbella, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated near the mouth of the Rio Verde, at the foot of high mountains, 28 miles WSW of Malaga.

Marblehead, a town of Massachusets, in Essex county, with a harbour protected by a sea wall, and defended by a battery and citadel. It stands on a neck of land, in Massachusets bay, 19 miles NE of Boston. Lon. 70 36 W, lat. 42 36 N.

Marburg, a strong town of Germany, capital of Upper Hesse. It has a fortified castle on the top of a mountain, a university, and an academy. The church of St. Elisabeth is a fine edifice, and near it is the house of the Teutonic order, in which the commander over the canton of Hesse resides. Marburg was taken by the French in 1757, but it surrendered to the allies in 1759; and in 1760, it was taken again by the French. It is seated on the Lahn, 47 miles SW of Cassel. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Marcellin, St. a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on the Isere, at the foot of a hill, in a country that produces excellent wine, 30 miles SSE of Vienne.

March, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Friday. In 1730 three urns full of burnt bones and some small Roman coins were dug up near this place. It is seated on the Nen, in the middle of the isle of Ely, 26 miles NNW of Cambridge, and 81 N of London.

Marchburg, or *Mahrburg*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle of its name, with two castles. In the vicinity are good vineyards. It is seated on the Drave, 36 miles SSE of Gratz. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Marchdorf, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Constance, 12 miles NE of Constance.

Marche, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Berry, E by Auvergne, W by Angoumois, and S by Limosin. It is 55 miles long and 25 broad, and fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse.

Marche, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, situate near the source of the Mouzon, 20 miles S of Neufchateau, and 40 S by W of Toul.

Marche en Famene, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on the Marsette, 23 miles SE of Namur.

Marcheck, a town of Austria, with an

old castle, seated on the March, on the frontiers of Hungary, 23 miles E by N of Vienna.

Marchena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in the middle of a plain, fertile in olives, 38 miles ENE of Seville.

Marchiennes, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Sambre, four miles W of Charleroy.

Marchiennes, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated in a morass on the river Scarpe, seven miles ENE of Douay.

Marcianisi, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 13 miles NNE of Naples.

Marcigny, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, near the river Loire, 32 miles W of Macon, and 43 S by W of Autun.

Marckolsheim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 25 miles S of Strasburg.

Marco, St. a seaport of E Florida, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into Apalache bay, 180 miles WNW of St. Augustin. Lon. 84 38 W, lat. 30 18 N.

Marco, St. a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated on the Senito, 22 miles N of Cosenza.

Marcou, St. two small islands in the English channel, near the coast of France, seven miles SE of Cape la Hogue.

Mardike, a village of France, in the department of Nord, seated on a canal, to which it gives name, four miles W by S of Dunkirk.

Mareb, a town of Arabia, capital of a district, in the province of Yemen. It is 100 miles SE of Sanaa. Lon. 47 30 E, lat. 15 44 N.

Maree, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Rossshire, 18 miles long, and, in some parts, four broad. It contains many small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

Marengo, a village, lately of Italy, in the Milanese, three miles SE of Alexandria. It is famous for a decisive victory gained over the Austrians, June 14, 1800, by which the French again became conquerors of Italy. It now belongs to France, and gives name to a new department, including part of the Milanese and Piedmont, of which Alexandria is the chief town.

Maretimo, an island in the Mediterranean, on the W coast of Sicily, 12 miles in circumference. It has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces much honey. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Margam, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which has extensive copper-works, a Saturday market holden adjacent to them, and the remains of a large abbey. It is situate at the foot of a mountain covered with oaks, 10 miles SSE of Neath, and 188 W of London.

Margarita, an island near Terra Firma, 40 miles long and 15 broad, discovered by Columbus in 1498. The continual verdure renders it pleasant, being rich in pasture, maize, and fruits; but it has no fresh water. It was taken in 1626 by the Dutch, who demolished the castle; since which time it has been in a manner abandoned by the Spaniards, and is now principally inhabited by the natives. Lon. 64 10 W, lat. 11 10 N.

Margate, a town in Kent, in the isle of Thanet, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the side of a hill, has a stone pier, and is a member of the port of Dover. It has a great resort of company for sea bathing, and the buildings for their accommodation are numerous and handsome. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and there are regular passage boats to and from London. It is 17 miles ENE of Canterbury, and 71 E by S of London. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Margenza, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, near a small lake of its name, 40 miles NW of Milan.

Maria, St. an island in the Indian ocean, near the E side of Madagascar. It is 45 miles long and seven broad, well watered, and surrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It produces rice, sugar-canes, legumes, pineapples, tobacco, &c. and on the coasts are found white coral and ambergrise. The inhabitants call it Ibrahim. Lon. 50 20 E, lat. 17 0 S.

Maria, St. the most southern island of the Azores, which produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 25 9 W, lat. 36 57 N.

Maria, St. a town of Terra Firma Proper, in the audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the gold mines that are near it, and soon after taken by the English. It is seated on the gulf of St. Michael, at the influx of a river of the same name. Lon. 78 12 W, lat. 76 43 N.

Maria, St. a town of Congo, capital of the kingdom of Matamba. It stands on a river that flows into the Coanzo, 310 miles E of Loanda. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 8 50 N.

Mariagalante, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, belonging to the

French. It extends 16 miles from N to S, and four from E to W. On the E shore are lofty perpendicular rocks; and about half its surface is barren mountains. It is indifferently watered, but produces tobacco, cotton, coffee, and sugar. It was taken by a British frigate in 1808. The S end is 30 miles W by E of Dominica. Lon. 61 12 W, lat. 15 52 N.

Mariager, a seaport of Denmark, in the diocese of Arhusen. The chief trade is in stone and lime. It stands on the S side of a gulf, which communicates with the Categat, 35 miles N by W of Arhusen. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 56 42 N.

Marian Islands; see *Ladrones*.

Maricello, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, six miles NW of Gravina.

Marie aux Mines, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, divided into two parts by the river Leber. It is famous for silver mines, and 25 miles NW of New Brisach.

Marienburg, a strong town of W Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the E branch of the Vistula, 24 miles SE of Dantzic. Lon. 19 8 E, lat. 54 9 N.

Marienburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which are mines of silver, iron, vitriol, and sulphur. It has manufactures of fine lace, and a medicinal bath, and is 15 miles SSE of Chemnitz.

Marienburg, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 miles N of Rocroy.

Marienstadt, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the lake Wenner, 35 miles SE of Carlstadt, and 162 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 58 28 N.

Marienwerder, the capital of W Prussia, with a spacious palace, built in the old Gothic taste. The cathedral is the largest church in Prussia, being 320 feet long; and by its strong breastworks seems to have formerly served as a fortress. In 1709, Peter the great, and Frederic I of Prussia, had an interview at this place. It is seated near the Vistula, 94 miles SW of Konigsberg. Lon. 18 54 E, lat. 53 50 N.

Mariestadt, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the lake Wenner, 79 miles SW of Orebro.

Marietta, a town of the state of Ohio, situate on the Muskingum, near its conflux with the Ohio. Here is a church, court-house, and public academy. The town is laid out in spacious streets and squares; but only a small portion is yet erected. The Campus Martius is an elevated square, founded by the Ohio Company in 1718; the fortification is all of hewn timber, of superior excellence. Marietta is a commercial place, and has a dockyard on the Muskingum. In its vicinity was discovered, in 1806, a beautiful tessellated pavement, a large human skeleton, and other curious antiques. It is 80 miles E of Chillicothe, and 240 W by N of Washington. Lon. 81 44 W, lat. 39 18 N.

Marignano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Lambro, 10 miles SE of Milan.

Marina, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 10 miles ESE of Rome.

Marino, St. a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, capital of a small republic, lately under the protection of the pope. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles NW of Urbino. Lon. 12 33 E, lat. 43 54 N.

Marissa, or *Maritz*, a river of European Turkey, which rises in the NW part of Romania, and flows by Philipopoli, Adrianople, and Eno, into the Archipelago.

Mark, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N by the principality of Munster, E by the duchy of Westphalia, and S and W by that of Berg. Ham is the capital.

Mark, St. a seaport on the W side of St. Domingo, on a bay to which it gives name. The houses are built of freestone, which is abundant in the neighbourhood. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, and is 58 miles NW of Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72 40 W, lat. 19 20 N.

Market Hill, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, eight miles E by S of Armagh.

Market Jew; see *Marazion*.

Marlborough, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. In 1267, a parliament was held in the castle, which enacted several laws, called the Statutes of Marlebridge. Of the walls and ditch of this castle there are still some remains; and it has been a Roman station. The town contains two churches, and is seated on the Kennet, 26 miles N of Salisbury, and 74 W of London.

Marlborough, a town of Massachusets, in Middlesex county, with a manufacture of Spanish brown, from a kind of loam found in the neighbourhood. It is 25 miles W by S of Boston.

Marlborough, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, 70 miles W by S of Portsmouth.

Marlborough, Fort, an English factory, on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, three miles E of Bencooken.

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Marlborough, Lower, a town of Maryland, in Calvert county, on the E side of the Patuxent, 24 miles SE of Washington.

Marlborough, Upper, a town of Maryland, chief of Prince George county, situate on the Hatavisit, a principal branch of the Patuxent, 15 miles E of Washington.

Marlow, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of black silk-lace. Here is a royal military college for cadets. It stands near the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire, 17 miles S of Aylesbury, and 31 W of London.

Marly, a village of France, four miles N of Versailles. Here is a palace, noted for its fine gardens and water-works, there being a machine on the Seine, which not only supplies them with water, but also those of Versailles.

Marmande, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, which has a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy. It is seated on the Garonne, 40 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Marmora, or *White Sea*, the ancient Propontis, an inland sea between Europe and Asia, 120 miles in length and 50 in breadth. It communicates with the Archipelago by the strait of Gallipoli, and with the Black sea by the strait of Constantinople.

Marmora, an island in the sea of Marmora, 30 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name. Lon. 27 34 E, lat. 40 28 N.

Marmora, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 16 miles W of St. Severino.

Marne, a department of France, including the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river, which rises near Langres, and flows NW to the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see, but Chalons is the capital.

Marne, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

Marne, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, 200 miles N of Herat.

Maro, a town of Italy, in the principality of Oneglia, seated in a valley, eight miles NW of Oneglia.

Marocco; see *Morocco*.

Marogna, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated near the Mediterranean, 70 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 41 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Marquartstein, a town of Bavaria, with an ancient castle, seated near the river Acha, 22 miles W of Salzburg.

Marquesas, five islands in the Pacific ocean, named St. Christina, Magdalena, St. Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood. The first four were discovered by Quiros in 1595, the last by Cook in 1774. St. Dominica is much the largest, about 48 miles in circuit. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at St. Christina, in lon. 139 9 W, and lat. 9 55 S. It is high and steep, but has many valleys, which widen toward the sea, and are covered with fine forests to the summits of the interior mountains. The products of these islands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet beans, paper-mulberries (of the bark of which their cloth is made) casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. The Marquesans are well made, strong, and active; of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, by being punctured over the whole body. Some of the women are nearly as fair as Europeans, and among them tatooing is not so common. Their drink is water only, cocoa-nuts being rather scarce. Their language, manners, customs, &c. very much resemble those of the Society islands.

Marsal, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, with considerable salt-works; seated on the Selle, in a marsh of difficult access, 17 miles ENE of Nancy.

Marsala, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, at the most western part of the island, 58 miles WSW of Palermo. Lon. 12 34 E, lat. 37 55 N.

Marsanne, a town of France, in the department of Drome, eight miles NNE of Montelimar.

Marsaquiver, a strong seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, belonging to the Spaniards, who took it in 1732. It is seated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean, three miles from Oran.

Marsch; see *Marsw*.

Marsden, a village in W Yorkshire, near the source of the Colne, and on the Huddersfield canal, seven miles SW of Huddersfield. Here are some extensive cotton mills.

Marseilles, a city of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, and lately an episcopal see. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf,

covered and defended by many small ſlands. It is divided into the old town, or the city, and the new town. The firſt, built on the ſide of a hill, appears like an amphitheatre to the veſſels which enter the port; but the houſes are mean, and the ſtreets dirty, narrow, and ſteep. In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The new town is a perfect contraſt to the city, with which it has a communication by one of the fineſt ſtreets imaginable; and its other ſtreets, the ſquares, and the public buildings are beautiful. With reſpect to commerce, Marſeilles has been called Europe in Miniature, on account of the variety of dreſſes and languages which are here ſeen and heard. The port is a ſpacious baſin of an oval form, and is defended by a citadel and fort. In 1720, the plague raged with great violence, and carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. In 1793, Marſeilles revolted againſt the French national convention, but was ſoon reduced. It is 13 miles NW of Toulon, and 362 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 43 18 N.

Marshfield, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the Coteſwold hills, 11 miles E of Briſtol, and 103 W of London.

Marsico Nuovo, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 21 miles NNE of Policaſtro.

Marsico Vecchio, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, near the river Acre, 23 miles NE of Policaſtro.

Marsilly, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 10 miles S of Suzanne.

Marstrand, a rocky iſland of Sweden, in the Categat, lying NW of the mouth of the Gotha. It is two miles in circumference; and, on account of its ſtrength, is called the Gibraltar of Sweden. The town ſtands on the E ſide, and the harbour is ſecure and commodious, but of difficult entrance. The caſtle ſtands on a rock, and is uſed as a ſtate priſon. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by the herring fiſhery, by the number of ſhips which in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 20 miles NW of Gotheborg. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 59 N.

Marta, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter; ſeated on a river of the ſame name, where it iſſues from the lake Bolſena, 10 miles E of Caſtro.

Martaban, a city of Pegu, capital of a province of the ſame name, fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It was a rich trading place before the king of Birmah conquered the country, who cauſed a number of veſſels to be ſunk at the mouth of the harbour, ſo that it is now only to be entered by ſmall veſſels. The chief trade is in earthen ware and fiſh. It is ſeated on the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Thaluan, 120 miles SE of Pegu. Lon. 97 56 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Martago, a town of Spain, in Leon, 10 miles SSE of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Martapura; ſee *Metapura*.

Martel, a town of France, in the department of Lot, ſeated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E of Sarlat.

Martha, St. a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean ſea, E by Venezuela, S by New Granada, and W by Carthagena. It is a mountainous country, and the land very high. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious ſtones, and ſaltworks. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Andes, which run S the whole length of S America.

Martha, St. the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Terra Firma, and a biſhop's ſee. The harbour is ſurrounded by high mountains. It was once flouriſhing and populous, but has much declined ſince the Spaniſh fleets no longer touch here. The houſes are built of canes, and covered moſtly with palmeto leaves. It has been frequently pillaged and ruined by the Engliſh, the Dutch, and the buccaneers. It is ſeated on one of the mouths of the Madalena, 100 miles W by S of Rio de la Hache. Lon. 74 4 W, lat. 11 27 N.

Martha Vineyard, an iſland near the S coaſt of Maſſachuſets, a little to the W of Nantucket. It is 21 miles long and ſix broad; and with Chabaquiddic, Nomans iſle, and Eliſabeth iſles, conſtitute Dukes county. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture and fiſhing, in which they have great ſucceſs. Edgarton is the chief town.

Marthalen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, ſeated near the Rhine, ſix miles S of Scaffhauſen.

Martigao, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles NE of Coimbra.

Martignana, a town of Piedmont, ſeated near the Po, five miles W of Saluzzo.

Martigues, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone; ſeated near a lake, 12 miles long and five broad, which produces excellent ſalt, 20 miles NW of Marſeilles.

Martin, Cape, a promontory of Va-

lencia, in Spain, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

Martin, St. a town of France, in the isle of Re, with a harbour and strong citadel, 12 miles WNW of Rochelle. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 46 13 N.

Martin, St one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, 44 miles in circumference. It has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits, and its tobacco, the chief commodity cultivated, is reckoned the best in the Caribbee islands. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but was taken by the British in 1810. The W end is five miles S of Anguilla. Lon. 63 16 W, lat. 18 4 N.

Martinach, a town of Swisserland, in the Valais, on the river Dranse, 12 miles SW of Sion.

Martinico, one of the Windward Caribbee islands, 60 miles long and 30 broad. The French possessed it from 1635 till 1762, when it was taken by the British; and it was again taken by them in 1794 and in 1809. There are high mountains covered with trees, several rivers, and many fertile valleys, yet they will neither bear wheat nor vines; but the former is not much wanted, for the natives prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; but sugar is the principal commodity, of which a considerable quantity is exported annually. The island is extremely populous; and it has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806. Fort-royal is the capital.

Martinsburg, a town of Virginia, capital of Berkeley county. It has two churches, and stands in a fertile country, 10 miles WNW of Shepherdstown, and 22 NE of Winchester.

Martinsville, a town of Virginia, chief of Henry county. It is 25 miles S by W of Rocky Mount, and 66 W of Halifax.

Martinville, a town of N Carolina, capital of Guildford county. Near this place, in 1781, lord Cornwallis defeated general Greene. It is seated on Buffalo creek, a branch of Haw river, 45 miles W by N of Hillsborough, and 50 NE of Salisbury.

Martock, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, seven miles S of Somerton, and 130 W by S of London.

Martorano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, eight miles from the sea, and 15 S of Cosenza.

Martorel, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the conflux of the Noya and Lobragal, 18 miles NW of Barcelona.

Martos, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress on a rock, 10 miles W by S of Jaen.

Marv, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, celebrated for its salt-works; situate on the Morga, 150 miles ENE of Meshed, and 190 NNE of Herat.

Marvao, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles NE of Portalegre.

Marvejols, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, seated on the Colange, 10 miles NW of Mende.

Marville, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Osnein, three miles N of Jametz.

Mary, St. a small seaport of the state of Georgia, in Camden county, at the mouth of St. Mary river, 70 miles S by W of Newport. Lon. 81 52 W, lat. 30 43 N.

Mary River, St. a river of the state of Georgia, navigable for vessels of considerable burden for 90 miles. Its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber suited to the W India markets. It rises in the Okefonoke swamp, and thence forms the southern boundary of the United States to the ocean, which it enters at the town of St. Mary, between the points of Amelia and Cumberland islands.

Mary Strait, St. a strait in N America, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is about 60 miles long, containing a variety of islands; and at the upper end is a rapid, which, by careful pilots, can be descended without danger. At the foot of the rapid, on the N side, is a factory belonging to a company at Montreal, consisting of storehouses, a saw-mill, and a bateau-yard.

Maryborough, a borough of Ireland, capital of Queens county, with the remains of a castle. It is not large, but considerable for its woollen manufactures, and seated on the Barrow, 47 miles WSW of Dublin. Lon. 7 12 W, lat. 53 0 N.

Maryland, one of the United States of America, 134 miles long and 110 broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, E by the state of Delaware, S by the Atlantic and Virginia, and W by Virginia. It is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on the western, and eight on the eastern shore of the Chesapeak: those on the W side are Hartford, Baltimore, Ann Arundel, Fre-

deric, Allegany, Washington, Montgomery, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary; those on the E, Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann, Caroline, Talbot, Somerset, Dorchester, and Worcester. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of this state, which, in most respects, resembles Virginia. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 380,546. Anapolis is the capital, but Baltimore is the mart of trade.

Maryport, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Friday, and a good harbour. In 1750 it was only a poor fishing town; but it has now upward of 3000 inhabitants, who employ many vessels, from 50 to 250 tons burden, in the coal or coasting trade. Here are two ship-yards and a cotton manufacture, and close by is the Roman station, Virosidum, where several altars and statues have been dug up. Maryport is situate at the mouth of the Ellen, in the Irish sea, 27 miles SW of Carlisle, and 297 NNW of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 54 35 N.

Marza Siroco, a gulf on the SE side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta. It is now defended by three forts, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one at the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

Marzilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, near the river Aragon, 30 miles S of Pamplona.

Mas d'Agenois, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 24 miles NW of Agen, and 50 SE of Bourdeaux.

Mas d'Asil, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the rivulet Rise, eight miles SW of Pamiers.

Masafuero, an island in the Pacific ocean, 80 miles W of Juan Fernandez. It is high and mountainous, but lowest to the N, and at a distance appears like one hill or rock. It is of a triangular form, about 25 miles in circumference, and uninhabited, except by numerous seals and goats. There is also plenty of wood, but difficult to be got off, as the heavy surf allows of no good landing place. Lon. 81 40 W, lat. 33 40 S.

Masbate, one of the Philippine islands, almost in the centre of them. It is 80 miles in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122 25 E, lat. 11 36 N.

Masbrough, a village in W Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. Here are considerable iron works, where all sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

Mascara, the western province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 miles long and 130 broad. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruit, and pastures. The S parts are inhabited by independent wandering tribes, particularly the Angad tribe.

Mascara, the capital of the province of the same name, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a strong castle in which the bey resides. In 1732 it was an inconsiderable place; but is now the only one in the kingdom, which, under the domination of the Turks, perceptibly increases in prosperity and extent. It is not so large as Tremesan, but surpasses it in beauty, having a great number of good houses and newly erected mosques. It stands in the centre of a fertile and populous district, 45 miles ESE of Oran, and 190 SW of Algiers. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 35 54 N.

Mascat, a seaport of Arabia Felix, and the chief town in the province of Oman, with an excellent harbour. It has a castle on a rock, and is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. It was taken, in 1508, by the Portuguese, who retained it for a century and a half. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. There is no vegetation to be seen on the seacoast near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though the inhabitants have all things in plenty. The air is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from ten till four. The bazars are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the house tops on one side to those of the other. The religion of the inhabitants is Mohamedanism; and yet, contrary to the custom of the Turks, they suffer any one to go into their mosques. The products of the country are horses, dates, brimstone, coffee, and ruinous, a root that dies red. Mascat is seated at the foot of a range of mountains on a small bay of the Arabian sea. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 23 30 N.

Masham, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Ure, nine miles NW of Ripon, and 218 NNW of London.

Mashangur, a town of Candahar, in the province of Cabul, situate on the

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Seward, 48 miles N of Attock, and 130 ESE of Cabul. Lon. 71 7 E, lat. 33 54 N.

Maskelyne Isle, a small beautiful island, in the Pacific ocean, lying off the SE point of Mallicollo, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 59 E, lat. 16 32 S.

Masmunster, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 25 miles SSW of Colmar.

Masovia, a province of Great Poland, containing the two palatinates of Czersk, or Masovia Proper, and Ploczko This province was seized by Prussia, in the general division; but at the peace of Tilsit it was given up to Saxony. Warsaw is the chief city.

Massa, a town of Italy, capital of a small principality of the same name, on the gulf of Genoa, which is famous for its quarries of fine marble. The town and its territory belonged to Tuscany, but was given in 1806 to Lucca. It is seated on the Frigida, three miles from the sea, and 24 NNW of Pisa. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Massa, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese. Borax and lapis lazuli are found in the neighbourhood. It is seated on a mountain near the sea, 35 miles SW of Sienna. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 43 5 N.

Massa, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, on the S side of the bay of Naples, 30 miles WSW of Salerno.

Massachusets, one of the United States of America, 150 miles long and from 60 to 90 broad; bounded on the N by New Hampshire and Vermont, W by New York, S by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Atlantic ocean, and E by that ocean and Massachusets bay. It is divided into 12 counties; namely, Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire, Worcester, Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket, Bristol, and Berkshire. There are five other counties in the district of Maine, which district belongs to Massachusets. This state is well watered by a number of small rivers; produces plenty of maize, wheat, flax, hemp, copper, and iron; and has manufactures of iron, paper, leather, linen and woollen cloth. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 700,745. Boston is the capital. See *Maine*.

Massachusets Bay, a bay of N America, which spreads eastward of Boston, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S. It is so named, as well as the whole state of Massachusets, from a tribe of Indians of that name, who formerly lived round this bay.

Massafra, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 16 miles NW of Taranto.

Massagano, a town of Congo, in Angola, capital of a province of its name. It is seated on the Coanzo, 140 miles ESE of Loanda. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 9 40 S.

Massapa, a town of Mocaranga, near which are rich mines of gold. The Portuguese are settled here. It is seated on a river, 300 miles NW of Sofala. Lon. 31 55 E, lat. 18 5 S.

Masserano, a town of Piedmont, lately the capital of a small principality of the same name. It is 40 miles NNE of Turin. Lon 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Masseube, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 14 miles S of Auch.

Masso, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, 10 miles N of New Stargard.

Masuah, a town of Abyssinia, situate on an island on the coast of the Red sea, with an excellent harbour, distributed into three divisions. The houses, in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns in Arabia; and a few are of stone, some of them two stories high Lon. 39 36 E, lat. 15 35 N.

Masvaux, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 10 miles N of Befort.

Masulipatam, a city and seaport of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. It is a place of considerable trade for chintzes and painted linens, and seated near one of the mouths of the Kistna, 73 miles SW of Rajamundry. Lon. 81 15 E, lat. 16 10 N.

Mata, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Near it is a lake of the same name, noted for the immense quantity of salt that it produces. The town stands on the seacoast, 28 miles SSW of Alicant.

Mataca, or *Mantaca*, a commodious bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, 35 miles E of Havanna. Lon. 81 16 W, lat. 23 12 N.

Matala, a town and cape on the S coast of the island of Candia, 30 miles S of Candia. Lon. 24 58 E, lat. 34 46 N.

Matamba, a kingdom of Africa, in Congo, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, E by parts unknown, S by Bemba and Benguela, and W by Angola. The chief town is St. Maria.

Matan, or *Mactan*, one of the Philippine islands, on the E side of Zebu. It is small, but noted for being the place where Magellan was killed, in 1521, after he had conquered Zebu.

Matapan, Cape, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the

gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 36 25 N.

Mataram, a town of the island of Java, capital of a kingdom. It is strong by situation, and seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

Mataro, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with manufactures of cotton, silk, lace, and glass, and the best red wine made in the province; seated on the Mediterranean, 17 miles NE of Barcelona.

Matcowitz, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, seated on a mountain, 185 miles NE of Presburg.

Matelica, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 15 miles S of Jesi.

Matera, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, the see of an archbishop. It is seated on the Canapro, 45 miles WNW of Taranto. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Materia; See *Heliopolis*.

Mathan, a town of the empire of Bornou, with a royal palace, forming a kind of citadel; situate on a small river, 100 miles SW of Bornou.

Matlock, a village in Derbyshire, situate on the Derwent, four miles N of Wirksworth. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain; and near the bridge are two chalybeate springs. A little to the S is Matlock-bath, famous for its warm baths, which are much frequented from April to October. There are good accommodations for the company who resort to the baths. Near the western bank of the river is a petrifying spring; and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifactions, spars, &c.

Matschevitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, memorable for a great victory obtained by the Russians over the Poles in 1794. It is 32 miles E of Warsaw.

Mattheo, St. a town of Spain, in Valencia, 10 miles from the Mediterranean, and 58 NNE of Valencia.

Matthew, St. an island in the Atlantic, 420 miles S by W of Cape Palmas on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 1 24 S

Matthew, St. a small island in the Indian ocean. Lon. 123 51 E, lat. 52 3 S.

Mattsee, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, 12 miles N of Salzburg.

Matumay, a seaport in the island of Jeso, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 138 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Matura, a seaport of Ceylon, with a small fort. The country round is exceeding wild, and abounds in elephants, which are here principally caught for exportation. It is situate on a river, nearly at the southmost point of the island, 25 miles ESE of Galle. Lon. 80 28 E, lat. 5 53 N.

Matura, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, 22 miles NE of Agra, and 70 SSE of Delhi.

Maubal, a town of the country of Candahar, 70 miles NNE of Candahar.

Maubeuge, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord. In 1793, the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were driven from their position. It is seated on the Sambre, 15 miles S of Mons, and 22 ESE of Valenciennes.

Mauldah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood, and is a place of trade, particularly in silk, 170 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 16 E, lat. 25 3 N.

Maule, a province of Chili, extending from the Andes to the ocean, 120 miles in breadth. It abounds in grain, wine, fruits, and gold; and here is made the best cheese in all Chili. The principal river is the Maule, and the capital is Talea.

Mauleon, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, with an ancient castle on a rock; seated near the river Oint, 52 miles NE of Rochelle, and 52 NW of Poitiers.

Mauleon, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 20 miles WSW of Pau.

Mauleon, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, 28 miles SE of Tarbes.

Maura, St. an island of the Mediterranean, about 50 miles in circuit, which forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. In 1810, it was taken by the British. It lies near the coast of Albania, 15 miles N of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. 20 46 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Maure, St. a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 17 miles S of Tours, and 148 SW of Paris.

Mauriac, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, famous for excellent horses; seated near the Dordogne, 29 miles E of Tulle, and 38 WNW of St. Flour.

Maurice, St. a town of Switzerland,

in the Vallais. It guards the entrance into the Lower Vallais, from Bern; and is situate on the Rhone, between two high mountains, 16 miles NW of Martigny.

Mauritius; see *France, Isle of*.

Maurua, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, 14 miles W of Bolabola. Lon. 152 32 W, lat. 16 25 S.

Mautern, a town of Austria, on the S side of the Danube, opposite Stein, with which it is connected by a long wooden bridge. It is 11 miles N by W of St. Polten.

Mawes, St. a borough in Cornwall, which has no church, chapel, nor market. Henry VIII built a castle here, opposite Pendennis castle, for the better security of Falmouth. It is seated on the E side of Falmouth haven, 12 miles SSW of Grampound, and 262 W by S of London.

Maxen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Austrians over the Prussians, in 1759, when 20,000 Prussians surrendered themselves prisoners of war. It is 10 miles S of Dresden.

Maximin, St. a town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 21 miles N of Toulon.

May, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, with a lighthouse, six miles SE of Austruther, which is the nearest part of the coast.

May, Cape, a cape of N America, on the N side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 4 W, lat. 39 0 N.

Mayamba, or *Majumba*, a town of the kingdom of Loango, capital of a district of the same name. The chief trade is in logwood. It stands at the mouth of the Banna, 110 miles NW of Loango. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 3 20 S.

Maybole, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of blankets; seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills, eight miles S of Ayr.

Mayen, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle and a collegiate church; seated on the Nette, 20 miles W by N of Coblentz.

Mayence; See *Mentz*.

Mayenne, a department of France, including part of the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river, which flows S, by the cities of Mayenne and Laval, to that of Angers, where it receives the Sarte, and soon after joins the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Mayenne, a city of France, in the department of the same name, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the river Mayenne, 45 miles WNW of Mans. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 48 18 N.

Mayenne and Loire, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers. Angers is the capital.

Maynooth, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. Here is a royal college for students intended for the Romish church; and a college for lay students of the same persuasion. It is 12 miles W of Dublin.

Mayo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles long and 52 broad; bounded on the E by Roscommon, S by Galway, W and N by the Atlantic, and NE by Sligo. It is divided into 68 parishes, contains about 140,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The W coast is mountainous, and thinly inhabited; but the interior produces excellent pasturage, and is watered by several lakes and rivers. The principal town is Castlebar.

Mayo, a village of Ireland, once the capital of the county of its name, and famous for its university, but now a poor place, 10 miles SE of Castlebar.

Mayo, one of the Cape Verd islands, 17 miles in circumference. The NE end is low, and the land rises gradually till it arrives at a volcanic mountain, to the SW of which is irregular ground, soon followed by a high disorderly peak much more lofty than the volcanic cone. The soil in general is barren, and water scarce; but there are plenty of beeves, goats, and asses; as also some corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and watermelons. The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are freighted in the summer time. Pinosa is the principal town. Lon. 23 5 W, lat. 15 10 N.

Mayorga, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 20 miles W by N of Leira, and 72 N of Lisbon.

Mayorga, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the Cea, 33 miles SSE of Leon.

Maysville; see *Limestone*.

Mayavor; see *Oudipour*.

Mayzaffran, a river of the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 30 miles W of Algiers. At its entrance into the sea it is a considerable river, little inferior to the Shellif.

Mazagan, a strong town of the kingdom of Morocco, seated at the S extremity of a bay of its name, 120 miles NW of Morocco. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 32 12 N.

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Mazalquiver, a seaport of Algiers, lately subject to Spain. See *Oran*.

Mazanderan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by the Caspian sea, W by Ghilan, S by Irac Agemi, and E by Astrabad. It is a fertile country, and the mountains on its S boundary are covered with timber trees. Ferabad is the capital.

Mazara, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and a bishop's see. It has a capacious harbour, and is built on the ruins of the ancient Sesinuntum, 58 miles SW of Palermo. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Mazarino, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 53 miles W by S of Catania.

Mazatlan, a seaport of New Spain, in Culiacan, on a river of its name, at the entrance of the gulf of California, 120 miles S of Culiacan. Lon. 106 58 W, lat. 23 15 N.

Maziera, or *Maceira*, an island in the Arabian sea, on the coast of Oman, 50 miles long and from four to eight broad. Lon. 59 30 E, lat. 20 30 N.

Meadia, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temesswar. It was taken by the Turks in 1738 and 1789, and is 13 miles N of Orsova.

Meao, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127 5 E, lat. 1 12 N.

Mearns; see *Kincardineshire*.

Meath, or *East Meath*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Cavan and Louth, E by the Irish sea and county of Dublin, S by that county and Kildare, and W by West Meath. It is divided into 147 parishes, contains about 112,400 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It formerly contained several small bishoprics, which were gradually united into one see, and received the name of Meath in the 12th century. There is no cathedral, and the episcopal palace is at Ardbraccan, a village near Navan. The soil of Meath is various, but generally rich, producing abundance of corn, and feeding numerous sheep and cattle. Trim is the capital.

Meath, West, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Cavan, NE and E by East Meath, S by Kings county, W by Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon, and NW by Longford. It is divided into 62 parishes, contains about 70,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It is very fertile in pasturage and corn, and has several small lakes and rivers. Mullingar is the county-town.

Meaux, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and a bishop's see. It is large and populous; and the market-place is a peninsula, contiguous to the town, which was formerly well fortified, and, in 1421, stood a siege of three months against the English. It is seated on the Marne, 25 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 2 53 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Mecca, a city of Arabia Deserta, famous for being the birthplace of Mohamed. It is seated in a barren valley, surrounded by many little hills, consisting of a blackish rock. The buildings are very mean, and its support is the great resort of pilgrims at a certain season of the year; for, at other times, the shops are scarcely open. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but it is near ten times as large. The area in the middle is covered with gravel, except in two or three places that lead to the Beat-Allah through certain doors; and these are paved with short stones. The Beat-Allah, in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, each side about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over with a thick sort of silk, embroidered with gold, and the door covered with silver plates. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims devotion; and about 12 paces from it is the sepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend; and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. On the top of one of the neighbouring hills is a cave, where they pretend Mohamed usually retired to perform his devotions; and hither, they affirm, the greatest part of the Koran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. Two miles from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Mecca is governed by a sheref, who is a temporal prince, and his revenue is increased by the donations of Mohamedan sovereigns. In 1803, a warlike fanatical sect called Wahabites, from their founder Abdul Wahab, entered this city, committed great devastation, and destroyed the tombs on the pretence that they encouraged idolatry. Mecca is 34 miles ENE of Jedda, its seaport, and 200 S by E of Medina. Lon. 40 55 E, lat. 21 40 N.

Mechadeb, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 72 miles S of Sana. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 14 7 N.

Mechlin, or *Malines*, a city of the

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Netherlands, in Brabant, and an archbishop's see. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a very high steeple. Here is a great foundery for ordnance of all kinds; and the best Brabant lace, fine linen, damasks, carpets, and leather are made here. Mechlin submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. In 1792, it surrendered to the French, who evacuated it the next year, and re-entered it in 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 10 miles NNE of Brussels, and 15 SSE of Antwerp. Lon. 4 29 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Mechoacan, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by New Biscay, E by Panuco and Mexico, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by Guadalajara. It is very rich, abounding in all the necessaries of life, mines of silver and copper, plenty of cocoa, much silk. Mechoacan root, and several odoriferous gums and balsams.

Mechoacan, or *Valladolid*, a city of New Spain, capital of the province of Mechoacan, and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 18,000, and it is supplied with potable water by a modern aqueduct. It is seated near the source of a river, 130 miles W by N of Mexico. Lon. 100 52 W, lat. 19 35 N.

Meckenheim, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; situate on the Erfft, eight miles SW of Bonn.

Mecklenburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, E by Pomerania, S by Brandenburg, and W by Holstein and Luneburg. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadest, and abounds in corn, pastures, and game. The country was, for many centuries, under the government of one prince: but on the death of the sovereign in 1692, it was divided between his two sons; the eldest retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is considerably the largest share, and the younger obtained the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Schwerin is the capital of the former, and New Strelitz of the latter.

Mecklenburg, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name. It stands near the head of Roanoke river, 70 miles SW of Petersburg. Lon. 78 50 W, lat. 36 42 N.

Meckley; see *Cassay*.

Mecon, a river, which rises in the NE part of Tibet, and flows SSE through the province of Yunan in China, and the kingdoms of Lao and Cambodia, into the China sea. At the city of Cambodia it divides into two branches, which run nearly parallel to each other for above 200 miles to the sea; the eastern of which is called Cambodia, and the western, Oubequeme.

Mecran, or *Makran*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segestan and Candahar, E by Hindoostan, S by the Indian ocean, and W by Kerman. The southern part is dry, and little more than a desert; the northern is less so, but animals are rare, and the soil far from fertile. Kidge is the capital.

Mecrinos, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 miles NNE of Torre de Moncove, and 24 SE of Mirandela.

Medea, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titeri, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruit, and sheep, 35 miles SW of Algiers.

Medea, or *Mahdia*, a town of Tunis, formerly a place of importance, seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Cabes, 100 miles S by E of Tunis.

Medebach, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, nine miles SW of Corbach.

Medellin, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, the birthplace of the celebrated Fernando Cortes; seated on the Guadiana, 24 miles ESE of Merida.

Medalpadia, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the gulf of Bothnia. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, very mountainous and woody, but interspersed with lakes, rivers, and fertile valleys. Sundswald is the capital.

Medenblick, a seaport of N Holland, with an old castle and good harbour. The chief commerce is in timber brought from Norway and Sweden; and the vicinity is remarkable for its rich pastures. Medenblick was taken by the English in 1799. It is seated at the entrance into the Zuyder Zee, 28 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Medford, a town of Massachusets, in Middlesex county, noted for its distilleries and brick works; seated on the Mystic, three miles from its mouth, and four N of Boston.

Median; see *Madian*.

Medina, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mohamed. It is a small, poor place, but walled round, and has a large mosque. In one corner of the mosque

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is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates; and in the middle was the tomb of Mohamed, enclosed with rich curtains, and lighted by a great number of lamps. But this tomb was destroyed by the Wahabites, in 1803, soon after their devastations at Mecca. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mohamedan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. Medina is seated on a sandy plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 miles N by W of Mecca. Lon. 39 33 E, lat. 24 20 N.

Medina, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, at the foot of a mountain, 25 miles WNW of Lerena, and 46 SSE of Badajoz.

Medina del Campo, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 23 miles SSW of Valladolid, and 48 E of Salamanca.

Medina Celi, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated near the Xalon, 40 miles NE of Siguenza, and 88 SW of Saragossa.

Medina de Rioseco, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated near the Sequillo, 21 miles NW of Valladolid, and 56 SSE of Leon.

Medina Sidonia, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 24 miles SE of Cadiz, and 60 S of Seville.

Medingen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, seated on the Ilmenau, 14 miles SSE of Luneburg.

Mediterranean, a sea that extends between Africa and Europe into Asia, communicating with the Atlantic ocean by the strait of Gibraltar, and with the Black sea by the strait of Galipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is of very great extent, but has no tide, and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic, through the strait of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering on Asia, is sometimes called the *Levant Sea*.

Medniki, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Warwitz, 40 miles E of Memel.

Medway, a river of England, which rises in Ashdown forest, in Sussex; entering Kent, it flows by Tunbridge to Maidstone, and is navigable thence to Rochester; below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy. Dividing into two branches, the western one enters the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Shepey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness. The eastern branch, called the East Swale, passes by Queenborough and Milton, and enters the German ocean, below Feversham.

Medwi, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, much frequented on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. It stands near the lake Wetter, three miles from Wadstena.

Medziboz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, on the river Bog, 20 miles S of Constantinow.

Melah, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, surrounded by gardens producing abundance of herbs and excellent fruit, particularly pomegranates. It is 14 miles NW of Constantina.

Megara, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable. It has some fine remains of antiquity, and is 20 miles W of Athens.

Megen, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Meuse, 15 miles WSW of Nimeguen.

Megna; see *Burrampooter*.

Mehun, a town of France, in the department of Cher. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Charles VII, as a place of retirement; and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterward Louis XI. It is seated on the Yevre, 10 miles NW of Bourges.

Mehun sur Loire, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 10 miles SW of Orleans.

Meinau, an island in the middle lake of Constance, one mile in length, which produces excellent wine. It is five miles NW of Constance.

Meinungen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the county of Henneberg, with a fine castle. It is situate amid mountains, on the river Werra, 16 miles NW of Hildburghausen, and 23 S of Gotha. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Meissen, or *Misnia*, a margravate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 100 miles long and 80 broad; bounded on the N by the duchy of Saxony, E by Lusatia, S by Bohemia, and W by Franconia and Thuringia. It is a fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all the conveniences of life.

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Meissen, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle, in which is a famous manufacture of porcelain. The cathedral has a lofty steeple, and it is the burial place of the Saxon princes to the year 1539. The bridge over the Elbe, burned down by the Prussians in 1757, has been replaced by another of a very handsome construction. Meissen is seated on the rivulet Meisse, at its junction with the Elbe, 12 miles NNW of Dresden. Lon. 13 31 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Meissenheim, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; situate on the Glan, 34 miles N by E of Deux Ponts, and 44 E of Treves.

Melassa, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situate on a fertile plain, near a mountain abounding in white marble. It was anciently a city, adorned with many public buildings, especially temples; and is still a large place, but the houses are mean. It is 96 miles SSE of Smyrna. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 37 15 N.

Melazzo; see *Milazzo*.

Melbourn, a village in Derbyshire, eight miles S by E of Derby. Here are the vestiges of an ancient castle; and it has a manufacture of worsted stockings.

Melck, a town of Austria, with a Benedictine abbey on a high rock, near the Danube. 10 miles W of St. Polten.

Melcomb Regis, a town in Dorsetshire, united to Weymouth as a port, as a corporation, and as a market-town, but is a distinct borough. It is seated on the N side of an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which has a drawbridge in the middle, to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour. Melcomb has good streets and yards for merchandise, and is 127 miles WSW of London. See *Weymouth*.

Meldela, a town of Italy, in Romagna, eight miles SW of Ravenna.

Meldert, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 miles SE of Louvain.

Meldorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, near the mouth of the Myla, 22 miles NNW of Gluckstadt.

Meldrum, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 17 miles NNW of Aberdeen.

Melfi, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a castle on a rock, 20 miles NNW of Acerenza.

Melgaza, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, with a strong castle; seated on the Minho, 27 miles N by E of Braga.

Melida, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa. It is 30 miles in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours.

Melilla, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was taken in 1496, by the Spaniards, who built a citadel, and have a garrison here. The vicinity abounds with wax and excellent honey. It is 115 miles NE of Fez. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 34 58 N.

Melinda, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. It produces gold, slaves, elephants teeth, ostriches feathers, wax, aloes, senna, and other drugs; also plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits.

Melinda, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Zanguebar. Here the Portuguese have 13 churches, nine convents, and warehouses well provided with European goods. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and has a good harbour defended by a fort; but the entrance is dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals, and rocks under water. The inhabitants are Christians and Negros, which last have their own king and religion; and the number of both is said to amount to above 200,000. It is 470 miles SW of Magadoxa. Lon. 41 48 E, lat. 2 15 S.

Melipilla, the capital of a province of the same name, in Chili, abounding in wine and grain. In its vicinity are several country houses belonging to some of the principal inhabitants of St. Jago. It is beautifully situate, not far from the Maypo, 50 miles SW of St. Jago. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 33 40 S.

Melita; see *Malta*.

Melitello, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, eight miles W of Leontini.

Melitopol, a town of Russia, in the province of Tauris, situate on a lake, 12 miles from the sea of Asoph, and 108 S of Catharinenslaf. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 46 22 N.

Melksham, a town in Wiltshire, with a market every other Thursday for cattle, and a manufacture of broad cloths, 11 miles E of Bath, and 96 W of London.

Melle, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 15 miles E by S of Osnaburg.

Melle, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres, 12 miles SW of Niort.

Meller; see *Moeler*.

Mellingen, a town of Switzerland, in

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the bailiwic of Baden, seated on the Reuss, five miles S by W of Baden.

Melnick, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, with a castle. The vicinity yields excellent red and white wine; and near it stands the Augustine convent of Schopka. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite the influx of the Mulldau, 18 miles N of Prague.

Melou, a town of Egypt, seated on the Nile, with a remarkable mosque, three miles S of Ashmunein.

Melrichstadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Strat, 22 miles N by E of Schweinfurt.

Melrose, a town of Scotland, in Roxburgshire, with manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. Near it, on the S side of the Tweed, are the magnificent remains of Melrose abbey, founded by David I; part of which is still used for divine service. Alexander II is said to be buried under the great altar. Melrose is 11 miles NW of Jedburg, and 31 SE of Edinburg.

Melsungen, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on the Fulda, 12 miles S of Cassel.

Melton Mowbray, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday. The fine cheese, called Stilton, is chiefly made in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the river Eye, 15 miles NE of Leicester, and 105 N by W of London.

Melun, a city of France, capital of the department of Seine and Marne. It has a trade with Paris in corn, meal, wine, and cheese; and is seated on the Seine, 25 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Membrio, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 21 miles WSW of Alcantara.

Memel, a strong town of E Prussia, with a castle, the finest harbour in the Baltic, and an extensive commerce. It is seated on a river of the same name, at the N extremity of the Curisch Haff; and on the NE side of the entrance into the harbour is a lighthouse. The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia had an interview here in 1802. It is 76 miles NNE of Konigsberg, and 140 NE of Dantzic. Lon. 21 26 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Memmingen, a town of Suabia, defended by art, and surrounded by a morass. It has a considerable trade in fine linen, fustian, cotton, paper, salt, and hops. Near this place, in 1795, the French republicans defeated the emigrants under the prince of Conde; and in 1800 the French defeated the Austrians, and took the town. It is seated in a fertile plain, near the river Iller, 28 miles S by E of Ulm. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Menan, a river of the kingdom of Siam, which passes by the city of Siam, and enters the gulf of Siam, below Bancok. There are several singular fishes in it, and crocodiles; and its fertile shores swarm with monkeys, fire-flies, and moskitos.

Mende, a town of France, capital of the department of Lozere, and a bishop's see. The fountains, and one of the steeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. It has manufactures of serges and other woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Lot, 35 miles SW of Puy, and 210 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 44 31 N.

Mendip Hills, a lofty tract in the NE of Somersetshire, abounding in coal, calamine, and lead; the latter said to be of a harder quality than that of other countries. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre, are also found in these hills. At the bottom of a deep ravine, near the village of Berrington, a cavern was discovered in 1798, in which was a great number of human bones, many of them incrusted with a calcareous cement, and a large portion incorporated with the solid rock.

Mendon, a town of Massachusets, in Worcester county, 18 miles SSE of Worcester, and 36 SW of Boston.

Mendoza, a town of Chili, capital of a jurisdiction, which includes the town of St. Juan de la Frontera. It stands on the E side of the Andes, in a plain adorned with gardens, well watered by canals, 100 miles ENE of St. Jago. Lon. 70 12 W, lat. 34 0 S.

Mendrah, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, much of which is a continued level of hard and barren soil; but the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts. It has a town of the same name, 60 miles S of Mourzouk.

Mendrisio, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic, lying between the lakes of Como and Lugano. It contains several convents, and is seven miles W by N of Como.

Menehould, St. a town of France, in the department of Marne, with a castle on a rock. In 1792, the French gave the first check to the progress of the Prussians at this place, which in the end compelled them to a retreat. It is seated in a morass, on the river Aisne, be-

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tween two rocks, 20 miles ENE of Chalons.

Mengen, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenberg, seated on the Danube, 20 miles ESE of Rothweil.

Mengeringhausen, a town and castle of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, eight miles NE of Corbach.

Menin, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It has been often taken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Lis, eight miles SE of Ypres, and 10 N of Lisle.

Menton, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, seated near the sea, five miles ENE of Monaco.

Mentz, a late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by Hesse and Wetteravia, E by Franconia, S by the palatinate of the Rhine, and W by the electorate of Treves. It produces much corn, fine garden fruits, and abundance of excellent wines. In 1798, this archbishopric and electorate, then the first state of the empire, was moved to Ratisbon, and all other bishoprics were secularized. In 1800, the small part of this territory lying on the left bank of the Rhine, including the city of Mentz, became subject to France; and the rest was given as indemnities to the neighbouring German princes.

Mentz, or *Mayente*, a city of France, capital of the department of Mont Tonnerre, and a bishop's see; lately a city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Mentz, and an archbishop's see. It is well fortified, and deemed to be a barrier fortress. The palace, called Martinsburg, is a considerable building, partly ancient and partly modern; and opposite the mouth of the Maine is a castle, called Favorita, with its fine gardens, and waterworks. The university, founded in 1477, has lately received considerable improvements. Of the hospitals, that of St. Roch is worthy of notice for its printing-office and manufactures of stuffs and stockings. The city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. In the cathedral, which is a gloomy fabric, is what they call a treasury, containing a number of clumsy jewels, some relics, and a rich wardrobe of sacerdotal vestments. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing; and the growth of the best rhenish wine is limited to a circle of about five miles round it. The French took this place by surprise in 1792; and the next year it stood a long blockade and siege before it surrendered to the allies. It was twice reattacked by the French in 1795, but they were defeated by the Austrians, who also relieved it from a blockade of two months, in 1796. They soon after resumed the siege, which continued till the signing of the treaty of Udina, in 1797, when it was taken possession of by the French. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, just below the influx of the Maine, and on the opposite side is the town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 22 miles WSW of Frankfort, and 70 E by N of Treves. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Menuf, a town of Egypt, in a well-cultivated country, near that branch of the Nile which flows to Rosetta, 40 miles NNW of Cairo.

Menzala, a town of Egypt, near a lake of the same name, which is 60 miles long, and separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow slip of land. It is 20 miles SSE of Damietta, and 73 NNE of Cairo. Lon. 32 2 E, lat. 31 3 N.

Meppen, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated at the conflux of the Hase with the Ems, 10 miles N of Lingen.

Mequinenza, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Segra with the Ebro, 58 miles ESE of Saragossa, and 180 ENE of Madrid.

Mequinez, a city of the kingdom of Fez, and a capital of the empire of Morocco. It is seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. The inhabitants are estimated at 110,000. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night, and guarded. Close by Mequinez, on the NW side, is a large Negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and hence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The imperial palace stands on the S side, and is larger than that of Fez. The houses of Mequinez are very good, and the streets exceedingly narrow; but the light comes in at the back of the houses, where there is a square court, with a fountain in the middle if the house belong to a person of any rank. They are flat at the top; and the women, who live in the upper apartments, often visit each other from the tops of the

houses. Their customs and manners are much the same as those of other Mohamedans; but they are much more affable than in the southern provinces. Mequinez is 40 miles W of Fez. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Mer, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, 11 miles NNW of Blois.

Meran, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, of which it was formerly the capital. It has six churches and convents, and stands on the Passer, near its conflux with the Adige, 12 miles NNW of Botzen. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 46 39 N.

Merdin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. The vicinity produces much cotton. It is 45 miles SE of Diarbekar. Lon. 39 59 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Mere, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday, 28 miles W of Salisbury, and 100 W by S of London.

Merecz, a town of Lithuania, seated at the conflux of the Berezino and Merecz, 30 miles N of Grodno.

Mereega, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, celebrated for its warm baths, 25 miles SE of Shershel, and 50 SW of Algiers.

Mergentheim, a town of Franconia, capital of a district subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order. On the Kitzberg, a mountain in its vicinity, is the castle of Newenhaus, the residence of the grand master. The order of Teutonic knights was instituted on occasion of the crusades in Palestine, in 1190; and the grand master has resided here ever since the 16th century. Mergentheim is seated on the Tauber, 28 miles SSW of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 52 E; lat. 49 30 N.

Merghen, or *Merguen*, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Teitcicar, seated on the Nonni, 140 miles N by E of Teitcicar. Lon. 124 55 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Mergui, a seaport on the W coast of Siam, with an excellent harbour. It was wrested from the Siamese by the Birmans, and is 208 miles SW of Siam. Lon. 98 9 E, lat. 12 12 N.

Merida, a strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated in an extensive fertile plain, on the river Guadiana, over which is a noble Roman bridge, 42 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 38 47 N.

Merida, a city of New Spain, capital of Jucatan, and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 10,000, and the trade by sea is at the port of Sisal. The city stands in an arid plain, 30 miles S of the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 89 0 W, lat. 20 56 N.

Merida, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, seated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruits, 160 miles S of Venezuela. Lon. 71 0 W, lat. 8 30 N.

Merionethshire, a county of Wales, 36 miles long and 34 broad; bounded on the N by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, E by the latter county and that of Montgomery, S by Cardiganshire, and W by the Irish sea. It contains 500,000 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 37 parishes; has four market-towns; and sends one member to parliament. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dyfi; and it has a great mountain, named Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. Harlech is the capital.

Meritch, a town and important fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Visiapour. It was taken by Hyder Ally in 1778; and is situate near the N bank of the Kistna, 62 miles SW of Visiapour.

Merk, a river of Dutch Brabant, which runs N by Breda, afterward turns W, and enters one of the mouths of the river Meuse, opposite the island of Overflackee, in Holland.

Mero, a district of Tennesse, comprehending the counties of Grainger, Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, and Montgomery. The chief town is Nashville.

Mero, a strong town of the kingdom of Pegu, 140 miles SW of Pegu. Lon. 98 36 E, lat. 16 0 N.

Merou, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, seated in a fertile country, which produces salt, 112 miles SW of Bokhara. Lon. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Merrimac, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee, in the centre of New Hampshire. Its course is S till it enters Massachusets; it then turns E, and passes into the ocean at Newbury. It is navigable for vessels of burden 20 miles from its mouth, where it is obstructed by the first rapids, called Mitchell's Eddy, a little above Haverhill.

Mers; see *Berwickshire*.

Mersburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, lately a bishopric. The

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most remarkable buildings are the castle, the cathedral, which stands below it, and the academy. The brewing and exportation of strong beer is the principal employment of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Saale, 10 miles NW of Leipsic. Lon 12 13 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Mersburg, a town of Suabia, in the late bishopric of Constance, with a castle, an academy for secular clergy, and a Dominican convent. It is seated on the N side of the lake of Constance, six miles NE of Constance.

Mersey, a river of England, which rises in the N extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, receives the Tame, at Stockport, and lower down, the Irwell; it then passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver, at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, that contracts on its approach to Liverpool, below which it enters the Irish sea. This river not only affords salmon, but it is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour.

Mersey, an island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater bay. It has two parishes, called East and West Mersey, seven miles S of Colchester.

Merthyr Tudfyl, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has a canal to Cardiff, mines of lead and coal, and considerable iron works. Three miles to the N are the remains of Morlas castle, formerly a strong place. It is seated on the Taff, 24 miles NNW of Cardiff, and 171 W of London.

Mertola, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 60 miles S of Evora, and 100 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 37 W, lat. 37 41 N.

Merton, a village in Surry, seated on the Wandle, seven miles SW of London. It had a celebrated abbey, where Henry III, in 1236 held a parliament, at which were enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta. Nothing remains of this abbey except the window of a chapel; but the walls that surround the premises include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are two calico manufactures, and a copper-mill.

Merve, the north branch of the river Meuse, in Holland, on which the city of Rotterdam is seated.

Merville, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Lis, 10 miles SE of Cassel, and 24 SW of Menin.

Mesched, a city of Persia, capital of Chorasan. It is fortified with several towers; and famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. Here is a manufacture of beautiful pottery, and another of skins. Caravans are continually passing through this city from Bokharia, Balk, Candahar, Hindoostan, and all parts of Persia. It is 180 miles E of Asterabad, and 490 NE of Ispahan. Lon. 58 30 E, lat. 35 56 N.

Mesched Ali, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arabi, near a large lake, called Rahema, which communicates with the Euphrates by a canal. It stands on the spot where Ali, the cousin, friend, and one of the successors of Mohamed was interred; and his tomb is annually visited by a great number of Persian pilgrims. It is 110 miles S of Bagdad. Lon. 44 50 E, lat. 32 5 N.

Meschede, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with a collegiate church, on the river Roer, seven miles SE of Arensberg.

Meserisch, a town of Moravia, in the cirle of Iglau, 17 miles E of Iglau.

Meserisch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 30 miles E by S of Olmutz.

Meskirch, a town of Suabia, in the county of Furstenburg, 17 miles N of Uberlingen.

Messa, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, not far from the Atlantic. Near it is a mosque, in which are the bones of a whale, which the inhabitants consider as the bones of the whale that swallowed Jonah. It is 165 miles SW of Morocco. Lon. 10 46 W, lat. 28 58 N.

Messina, a city and seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a citadel and several forts. It is five miles in circumference, and the see of an archbishop. The public buildings and monasteries are numerous and magnificent, and it has four large suburbs. The harbour is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and has a quay above a mile in length. It has a great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. In 1780, it suffered much by an earthquake; and in 1783, was half destroyed by the same calamity; since which it has been rebuilt, with elegant houses, only two stories high. The inhabitants are estimated at 36,000. It is seated on the strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria, 145 miles E of Palermo. Lon. 15 56 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Messing, a town of Franconia, in the

principality of Aichstat, 14 miles NNE of Aichstat.

Mestre, a town of Italy, in the Dogado, eight miles NW of Venice.

Mesurata, a seaport of Tripoli, and the residence of a governor. Caravans travel hence to Fezzan and other interior parts of Africa, by which they carry on a great trade. It is 100 miles ESE of Tripoli. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 32 10 N.

Metapura, a town of the isle of Borneo, in the kingdom of Banjermassin, 72 miles NE of Banjermassin, and 100 SE of Negara.

Metelen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 19 miles NW of Munster.

Metelin, or *Mytilene*, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Guestro. It is 40 miles long and 24 broad, somewhat mountainous, and has many hot springs. The soil is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, wine, and oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago. It is subject to the Turks; and the capital is Castro.

Methil, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a safe harbour on the frith of Forth, whence much coal is exported. It is six miles NE of Dysart.

Methven, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with an ancient castle, and manufactures of linen. In 1306, king Robert Bruce was defeated here by the English troops under the earl of Pembroke. It is six miles WNW of Perth.

Methwold, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 15 miles NW of Thetford, and 84 NNE of London.

Metling, or *Mottling*, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola, seated on the Kulp, on the frontiers of Croatia, 13 miles NW of Carlstadt, and 40 SE of Laubach.

Metro, a river of Italy, which rises on the frontiers of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and enters the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

Metropoli, a town of the island of Candia, on the site of the ancient Gortinia, of which many vestiges remain. It is 22 miles SSW of Candia.

Metz, a city of France, capital of the department of Moselle, and a bishop's see. The fortifications are excellent, and it has three citadels and noble barracks. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. The Jews, about 3000, live in a part of the town by themselves, and have a synagogue. The sweetmeats made here are in high esteem It is seated at the conflux of the Moselle and Seille, 25 miles N by W of Nancy, and 190 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Meudon, a village of France, with a magnificent palace, on the Seine, six miles SE of Paris.

Meulan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which are two bridges, 20 miles NW of Paris.

Meurs, or *Moers*, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany in the electorate of Cologne. It has a castle, and was formerly a place of strength, but its fortifications were destroyed in 1764. It is 17 miles SE of Gelders.

Meurte, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorrain. It is so called from a river, which rises in the department of Vosges, and flows by Luneville and Nancy into the Moselle. Nancy is the capital.

Meuse, a river which rises in France, near the village of Meuse, in the department of Upper Marne. It waters Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezieres, and Charleville; and entering the Netherlands at Givet, it flows to Charlemont, Dinant, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, Ravestein, Gorcum (where it receives the Waal) and Worcum. At Dort it divides into four principal branches, the most northern of which is called the Merve. These form the islands of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee, and enter the German ocean below Briel, Helvoetsluys, and Goree.

Meuse, a department of France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse. Bar le Duc is the capital.

Meuse, Lower, a new department of France, including the western part of Upper Gelderland, and the northern part of Liege and of Limburg. The capital is Maestricht.

Mewat, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan, lying on the SW of Delhi, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward 130 miles. From N to S it is 90 miles. Its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the most savage and brutal, and they are still noted as thieves

and robbers. The country contains some strong fortresses on steep or inaccessible hills.

Mexicano, or *Adayes*, a river of New Spain, on the confines of Louisiana, which runs into the gulf of Mexico.

Mexico, or *New Spain*, an extensive country of N America; bounded on the N by New Navarre, New Mexico, and countries unknown, E by Louisiana, the gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean sea, and Panama, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by the same and the gulf of California. It lies between 81 and 110 W lon. and extends from 7 to 32 N lat. being 2000 miles long, and in the N part above 800 broad, but it decreases thence considerably, and in some of the S parts is only from 40 to 120 broad. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific ocean, many of which are volcanos. The eastern shore is a flat country, full of impenetrable forests, with bogs and moraffes, overflowed in the rainy season, which is from April to September. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; and it is singularly fertile in plants, which yield balsams, gums, resins, and oils. The mines produce sulphur, alum, vitriol, cinnabar, ochre, quicksilver, iron, lead, tin, copper, silver, and gold. Diamonds are still found, though but few; and there are amethysts, cats-eyes, turquoises, cornelians, and some green stones not much inferior to emeralds. There are mountains of loadstone; and great abundance of the famous stone called itztli, which is semi-transparent, of a glossy substance, and generally black, of which the Indians make looking-glasses, &c. there are also quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. Cochineal is almost peculiar to this country; its indigo and cocoa are superior to any in America; and its logwood has been long an important article of commerce. Among the quadrupeds are the puma, jaquar, bears, elks, wolves, foxes, deer, &c. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here with great rapidity: numbers of these now range over the vast plains, in herds of from 30 to 40,000, and are killed merely for the sake of their hides, which are annually exported, in vast quantities, to Europe. Birds are immensely numerous; above 200 species are peculiar to the country, and many of them superlatively beautiful for their plumage. The inhabitants consist of native Spaniards; Creoles, who are descendants of Spaniards; Mulattos, the issue of an European and an African slave; Metifs, born of an European and an Indian; Mestizes, the offspring of the Metifs; their descendants Terceroens, and Quarteroens; after whom the fifth generation enjoys all the benefit of Creoles. New Spain is divided into three audiences, Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatimala; and subdivided into the following provinces; namely, Guadalajara, Culiacan, Cinaloa, Sonora, New Biscay, and Zacatecas; Mexico, Mechoacan, Cohahuila, Texas, New Leon, Panuco, Tlascala, Guaxaca, Tabasco, and Jucatan; Guatimala, Soconusco, Chiapa, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Veragua. The whole country is governed by a viceroy.

Mexico, one of the three audiences of New Spain, and a province, bounded on the N by Guasteca, E by Tlascala, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by Mechoacan. The greatest part of the province is mountainous; but there are immense plains and extensive vallies, the soil of which is so fruitful that all the necessaries of life are exceedingly reasonable, and its silver mines are richer than those of any other province. The richness of the country furnishes every article of commerce, and the roads, lakes, and rivers every requisite of domestic intercourse.

Mexico, the capital of the province and audience of Mexico, and of all New Spain. It was a flourishing city before the Spaniards entered the country, and was seated on several islands, in a salt-water lake, called Tezcuco, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, two miles in length each. The circumference of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, was eight miles; and it contained at least 50,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces. Mexico was taken by Cortez, in 1521, after a siege of near three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. The streets are very spacious, and so exactly disposed, that in point of regularity it is the finest city in the world; and the great causeways and large avenues of elms and poplars leading to it, with the want of walls, gates, and artillery,

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sender Mexico extremely remarkable. The great square in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, are magnificent. There are 34 public churches, and 36 monasteries and 29 nunneries, with each a church: of the riches of these an idea may be formed from the revenues of the grand cathedral amounting to 80,000l. a year, of which the archbishop has 10,000l. and the great convent of St. Francis, from alms alone, possesses an annual revenue of near 21,000l. There are also a tribunal of the inquisition, a treasury, a mint, and a university. This city contains about 140,000 inhabitants; and though it has no communication with the sea, by navigable rivers, it carries on a great trade to Europe by Vera Cruz, and to Asia by Acapulco. In 1629, it suffered by an inundation, in which 40,000 persons were drowned. This induced the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; by which, and other canals since done, the town is now seated on dry land, two miles from the SW extremity of the lake. On this lake, and the fresh water lakes of Xochimilco and Chalco, which lie six or seven miles S of the Tezcuco, are chinampas, or floating gardens; they are generally about 40 yards long and 15 broad, with less than a foot of elevation above the surface of the water, and are easily towed to a different station at the pleasure of the owner. Mexico is supplied with fresh water by two aqueducts; and at all seasons of the year is abundantly provided with all the gifts of nature, brought into it by means of canals. It is 180 miles NNE of Acapulco, and 200 W by N of Vera Cruz. Lon. 99 6 W, lat. 19 26 N.

Mexico, New, a country of N America, bounded on the E by Louisiana, S by New Spain, and on other parts by unknown countries; extending along the Rio del Norte, from 30 to 41 N lat. and from 90 to 150 miles in breadth. Great encomiums have been lavished on the fertility of its soil, and the variety of its valuable products; but it is generally deemed to be destitute of metallic wealth, except a few copper mines. The animals are deer, elk, buffalo, sheep, beeves, and horses. The mountainous district on its W border is deemed the highest land in this part of the continent; for hence issues the Rio del Norte, the Colorado, Arkansaw, and other rivers, which flow in various directions. The country is chiefly inhabited by the native Americans, hitherto unsubdued by the Spaniards. St. Fe is the capital.

Mexico, Gulf of, that part of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of N America, bounded on the S and W by the audience of Mexico, and on the N by W and E Florida; the entrance lying to the E, between the S point of E Florida and the NE point of Jucatan.

Meyahoun, a city of Pegu, with numerous gilded temples and spacious monasteries. The vicinity is uncommonly fruitful in rice; and here are capacious granaries belonging to the king of Birmah, always kept filled with grain ready to be transported to any part of the empire in which there happens to be a scarcity. It stretches two miles on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, and is 8 miles NW of Pegu. Lon. 95 8 E, lat. 18 18 N.

Meyenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, 21 miles NE of Perleberg, and 60 NNW of Berlin.

Meyenfeld, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons. It is a kind of staple for goods passing between Germany and Italy; and is seated on the Rhine, in a country fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles N by E of Coire. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 46 59 N.

Meyrueis, a town of France, in the department of Loziere, 23 miles S of Mende, and 27 W of Alais.

Mezana, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 17 miles SSW of Tursi.

Mezemna, a seaport of Fez, at the mouth of the Nocor, in the Mediterranean, 98 miles ESE of Tetuan. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 35 13 N.

Mezen, a town of Russia, capital of a province, in the government of Archangel. It is seated on a river of the same name, 160 miles ENE of Archangel. Lon. 44 58 E, lat. 65 25 N.

Mezieres, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, with a citadel; seated on an island in the river Meuse, 12 miles W by N of Sedan.

Mezin, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, nine miles NW of Condom.

Miaco, the second city of Japan, in the isle of Niphon, with a fortified palace. It is the spiritual capital of the empire, the seat of the imperial mint and principal manufactures, and the chief mart of trade. The dairi's court being literary, all books are printed here. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000. It is seated inland, on a fine plain, 160 miles WSW of Jedo. Lon. 136 10 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Miami, Little and *Great*, two rivers of the state of Ohio, which run S into the Ohio, the former just above Colum-

bia, and the latter 21 miles below Cincinnati. The Little Miami is 60 miles to its source, but generally so shallow as to afford no navigation. The Great Miami has a navigation, like the Muskingum, that approaches near the navigable waters of Lake Erie. The country between these two rivers is called the Miamis, and is reckoned among the richest belonging to the United States.

Miana, a town of Persia, in the province of Aderbeitzan. Here the celebrated traveller M. Thevenot died, on his return from Ispahan. It is 57 miles SE of Tauris.

Micha, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

Michael, St. the most extensive and populous island of the Azores. It is 54 miles long and from six to 15 broad; and contains nearly 80,000 inhabitants. In a valley on the eastern side are a number of boiling fountains; also many sulphureous springs, some of a hot, and others of a cold temperature. The principal towns are Punta del Guda and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the island. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Michael, St. a borough in Cornwall, which has neither market nor fair, eight miles SW of St. Columb, and 250 W by S of London.

Michael, St. a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a fine hospital, and the rich library of a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Meuse, surrounded by mountains, 20 miles NE of Bar le Duc.

Michael, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, on the river St. Michael, 110 miles NW of Leon. Lon. 87 45 W, lat. 12 25 N.

Michael, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Culiacan, near the mouth of the Siguatlan, 30 miles ESE of Culiacan. Lon. 107 40 W, lat. 24 10 N.

Michael, St. a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, celebrated for its cotton manufactures, 20 miles E of Guanaxuato.

Michael, St. a city of Tucuman, situate in a fruitful valley, at the foot of a range of rugged mountains, 150 miles NW of St. Jago del Estero. Lon. 66 45 W, lat. 27 0 S.

Michael de Ibarra, St. a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It has a large and elegant church, a college, and several convents; and is 70 miles NE of Quito. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 0 25 N.

Michael de Piura, St. a town of Peru, in the province of Quito. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru, and is seated near the mouth of the Piura, 325 miles SSW of Quito. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 5 10 S.

Michael, Gulf of St. that part of the Pacific ocean, to the E of Panama, which was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien.

Michigan, a territory of the United States of America. It includes the lake of the same name; and is bounded on the N by lake Superior, E by the lakes Huron, St. Clare, and Erie, S by the state of Ohio, and Indiana, and W by the territory of Illinois. This country, from its grand lakes, possesses immense advantages resulting from navigation and fisheries; but the soil is marshy and poor, and great part of it inundated for six months in the year. The number of inhabitants in 1810 was 5,485. The chief town is Detroit.

Michigan, a lake of N America, the largest which is wholly within the territories of the United States. It is 280 miles long and from 50 to 60 broad, and navigable for vessels of any burden. On the NW part the waters branch out into two bays, one to the N called Noquet's Bay, the other to the S, Green Bay. This lake, at its NE extremity, communicates with the NW end of lake Huron, by the strait of Michilimakinac.

Michilimakinac, a strait of N America, which unites the lakes Michigan and Huron. It is six miles wide; and on its SE side, in Lake Huron, is an island, with a fort and village, of the same name. Lon. 84 30 W, lat. 45 48 N.

Middleborough, a town of Massachusets, in Plymouth county. Great quantities of nails are made here, particularly in the winter. It is 40 miles S by E of Boston.

Middleburg, a strong city of Holland, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares, streets, and public buildings are magnificent; particularly the townhouse (formerly a celebrated abbey) which is decorated with the statues of the ancient counts and countesses of Holland. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000. The harbour is commodious, and has a communication with Flushing by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. In 1809, it surrendered to the British, but was soon after evacuated. It is 30

miles NNW of Ghent, and 72 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 3 37 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Middleburg, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, five miles SE of Sluys.

Middleburg, one of the Friendly islands. See *Eaoowe*.

Middlebury, a town of Vermont, chief of Addison county, on the E side of Otter creek, 37 miles S of Burlington, and 100 N of Bennington.

Middleham, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, and a woollen manufacture. Here was a stately castle, now in ruins, in which Richard III was born. It is seated on the Ure, 11 miles S by W of Richmond, and 255 NNW of London.

Middlesex, a county of England, 22 miles long and 17 broad; bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, E by Essex, S by Kent and Surry, and W by Buckinghamshire. It contains 179,200 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 98 parishes, beside those in London and Westminster; and has those two cities and six market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801, exclusive of the cities, was 818,129; and the whole county sends only eight members to parliament. The air is healthy; but the soil, in general, being gravelly, is not naturally fertile; though by means of the vicinity to the metropolis many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed almost with perpetual verdure. There are still, however, very extensive tracts of uncultivated heath. Beside the Thames, Lea, and Coln, which are its boundaries to the S, E, and W, Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from near Hertford, for the purpose of supplying London with water.

Middleton, a town of Connecticut, capital of Middlesex county, with two churches, and a naval office. It has a considerable trade, and stands on the W side of Connecticut river, 14 miles S of Hartford, and 26 N by E of Newhaven. Lon. 72 45 W, lat. 41 35 N.

Middleton, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, situate on Apoquinimy creek, 21 miles SSW of Wilmington.

Middleton, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. It has a trade in corn, and stands on Swatara creek, two miles from its mouth in the Susquehanna, and 62 W by N of Philadelphia.

Middleton, a town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county, on the SW side of the bay within Sandy Hook, 14 miles NW of Shrewsbury, and 52 ENE of Trenton.

Middleton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Friday. It has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, and considerable bleaching works. It stands on the Rochdale canal, six miles N by E of Manchester, and 188 NNW of London.

Middleton, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Here are some large buildings for manufactures, of which one for woollen is very extensive. It is situate at the NE angle of Cork harbour, 14 miles E of Cork.

Middlewich, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of salt and cotton; seated on the Croke, 24 miles E of Chester, and 167 NW of London.

Midhurst, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Arun, 11 miles N by E of Chichester, and 50 W by S of London.

Midnapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of a district belonging to the English E India Company. It is seated near a river that flows into the Hoogly, 70 miles W by S of Calcutta. Lon. 87 25 E, lat. 22 30 N.

Mies, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Misa, 18 miles W of Pilsen.

Migliano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 15 miles NNE of Conza.

Mikalidi, or *Mikalitza*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a river of the same name, which runs into the sea of Marmora. Two miles down the river is a fort; and at its mouth is a port, whence silk, wool, grain, and fruit are exported. It is 55 miles WNW of Bursa. Lon. 28 42 E, lat. 40 18 N.

Milan, or *Milanese*, a duchy of Italy, 150 miles long and 78 broad; bounded on the N by Swisserland, E by Bergamasco, Mantua, and Parma, S by Parma and Genoa, and W by Piedmont. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; and there are fine canals for the purpose of irrigation. Sheep are few and poor, but the cattle and cheese are excellent. Here are some mines of copper and lead. The rivers are the Secchia, Tesin, Adda, and Oglio; and it has several lakes, the principal of which are those of Magiore, Como, and Lugano. This country was subdued by the French in 1796, and formed the principal part of their Cisalpine republic. On the renewal of hostilities, in 1799, it was soon reconquer-

ed by the allies, and was again subject to the house of Austria. The French became masters of it again in 1800, after the battle of Marengo; and the w part, with Piedmont, was soon afterward annexed to France. See *Piedmont*.

Milan, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, and the see of an archbishop. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and is now deemed the capital of the kingdom of Italy, Napolean Bonaparte being here crowned king of Italy on May 26, 1805. The city is 10 miles in circumference; but the garden-grounds are so extensive, that it does not contain above 140,000 inhabitants. It stands in a plain, between the rivers Adda and Tesin, which communicate with the city, by means of two canals. The town itself has no other fortifications than a high wall and ramparts; but the citadel, called Castello di Porta Zobia, is a place of great strength. Here are 22 gates, a university, several colleges, many fine palaces, 230 churches, of which 96 are parochial, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, and a great number of hospitals. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and next to St. Peter's at Rome, the most considerable in Italy. This vast fabric is built of white marble, supported by 50 columns, and adorned, within and without, by a prodigious number of marble statues; and its treasury is reckoned the richest in Italy, next to that of Loreto. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, beside a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed books; and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has considerable commerce in grain (especially rice) cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribands, gold and silver lace and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, porcelain, and curious works in steel, crystal, agate hyacinths, and other gems. It has been many times taken in the wars that have desolated Italy. The French took it in 1796, and made it the seat of government of the Cisalpine republic. It was retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799, but regained by the French in 1800. It is 165 miles NW of Florence. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 45 28 N.

Milazzo, or *Melozzo*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It stands on a rock on the w side of a bay of the same name, 18 miles W by N of Messina. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 13 N.

Milborn-port, a borough in Somersetshire, which has no market. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and hosiery; and is seated on a branch of the Parret, two miles E by N of Sherborn, and 114 W by S of London.

Mildenhall, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse, 12 miles NW of Bury, and 70 NNE of London.

Mileto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. In 1783, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. It is eight miles E by N of Nicotera.

Miletus, the ancient Miletus, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 64 miles S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 14 E, lat. 38 22 N.

Milford, a seaport of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the N side of Milford haven, a deep inlet of the Irish sea, which branches off into so many creeks, secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain. At the entrance, on the W point, called St. Ann's, is an old lighthouse and a block-house. Here is a dock-yard for constructing king's ships; also two batteries, and an observatory. The earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, landed here on his enterprise against Richard III. A packet boat sails hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford, in Ireland. It is seven miles S by W of Haverfordwest, and 262 W by N of London. Lon. 5 3 W, lat. 51 44 N.

Milford, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, on the N side of Musquitoe creek, 12 miles W of its mouth in Delaware bay, and 19 S by E of Dover.

Milford, a town of Pensylvania, in Northampton county, on the W side of Delaware river, 120 miles above Philadelphia.

Milford, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, on a creek of Long Island sound, 10 miles SW of Newhaven.

Milford, New, a town of Connecticut, in Lichfield county, on the E side of the Housatonic, 20 miles SW of Lichfield.

Milhaud, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, seated on the Tarn, 28 miles SE of Rhodes, and 50 NW of Montpellier.

Militsch, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It stands on the river Bartsch, on the frontiers of Poland, 27 miles NNE of Breslau. Lon. 17 23 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Millerstown, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on a branch of Little Leigh river, 26 miles SW of Easton, and 44 NNW of Philadelphia.

Millstreet, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Blackwater, 28 miles WNW of Cork.

Milltown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, near the river Mang, seven miles S by W of Tralee.

Milo, the ancient Melos, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruit and wine; abounds in good cattle, especially goats; and has mines of iron and sulphur. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, the roofs of which are covered with genuine capillary or plume alum, and the crevices of the rocks filled with pure sulphur. Here are two bishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. On the E side of the island is a town of the same name, 60 miles N of Candia. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 36 41 N.

Miltenberg, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, with a castle on a hill; seated on the Maine, 26 miles SSE of Aschaffenburg.

Milthorp, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Betha, near the mouth of the Ken. As the navigation of the Ken is obstructed by a cataract near its mouth, Milthorp is the only port in the county, and hence the fine Westmorland slates and other commodities are exported. It is eight miles S of Kendal, and 255 NNW of London.

Milton, a town of Massachusets, in Norfolk county, seated near the Naponset, seven miles S of Boston.

Milton, a town of Virginia, in Albemarle county, situate on the Rivanna, 76 miles WNW of Richmond.

Milton, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is noted for excellent oysters; and much corn, &c. is shipped here for the London markets. It stands on the E branch of the Medway, 14 miles NE of Maidstone, and 40 E of London.

Milton, or *Abbey Milton*, a village in Dorsetshire, seven miles SW of Blandford. It formerly had an abbey, founded by king Athelstan; but the whole was swept away, except the church, in 1771, by the earl of Dorchester, who erected on its site a large Gothic mansion, to which the abbey church is now a private chapel. The village, with its church and an almshouse, were built by the same nobleman.

Mina, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman, surrounded by a wall, with towers, and seated on the Ibrahim, near its entrance into the gulf of Ormus, 190 miles S of Kerman. Lon. 56 50 E, lat. 26 40 N.

Minch, a sound, or channel, on the W coast of Scotland. It has the islands of Lewis and Harris, N and S Uist, and Bara on the W, and the isle of Skye and Rossshire on the E.

Mincio, a river of Italy, which flows from the lake Garda at Peschiera, forms the lake that surrounds the city of Mantua, and afterward runs into the Po.

Minckendorf, a town of Austria, situate on the Triessing, six miles ENE of Baden.

Mindanoa, the largest of the Philippine islands, next to Luconia. It is of an irregular figure, full of hills and valleys, and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The sides of the hills are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known in Europe; some of the mountains yield very good gold, and the valleys are well watered with rivulets. It produces the bread-fruit trees, and all sorts of fruit proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice. Here are horses, beeves, buffalos, poultry, hogs, goats, deer, monkeys, guanas, bats of a large size, lizards, and snakes. The winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other; while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. In the S there is a volcano of constant eruption, which serves as a seamark; and near the centre is a lake, called Lano, about 60 miles in circumference. The Spaniards have some settlements on the coasts, of which Sambuang in the W extremity is the chief. The island is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. The natives, called Karasoras, are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, with flat foreheads, black small eyes, short low noses, and large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The sultan has a queen, beside other women; and all the men have several wives; for their religion is Mohamedanism. Their houses are built on posts, and ascended by ladders; they

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have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmeto leaves. The capital is a large city, of the same name, seated on the E side of the island. Lon. 125 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

Mindelheim, a town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain. It is the capital of a lordship, between the rivers Iller and Lech, and 23 miles SW of Augsburg.

Minden, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of a principality of the same name. The cathedral is a large structure, and near it is a noble chapterhouse. Its convenient situation for trade and navigation, its breweries, sugar-houses, and wax-manufacture, are great advantages to the inhabitants. Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French in 1759. It is seated on the Weser, 43 miles E of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 52 19 N.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine islands, 50 miles in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Minehead, a borough and seaport in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a good harbour on the Bristol channel, for ships of large burden; and carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It is 31 miles N of Exeter, and 163 W by S of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Mingrelia, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W by the Black sea, E by Imeritia, S by a part of Georgia, and N by Circassia. It is governed by a prince, who was tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia, but in 1783 he put himself under the protection of Russia. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia.

Minho, a river of Spain, which rises in the NE part of Galicia, passes by Lugo, Orense, and Tuy, and dividing Galicia from Portugal, enters the Atlantic, at Caminha.

Minie, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 90 miles S of Fayoum.

Minervino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 24 miles WSW of Trani.

Minorca, an island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 miles to the NE of Majorca. It is 34 miles long and 12 broad; and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated; but much corn is imported from Sardinia. Vegetables are produced in abundance, and wild fowl are found in great number. The island contains several vestiges of the Romans and Moors. Minorca was taken from the Spaniards, in 1708, by the English, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1756; but it was restored in 1763. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. It was again taken by the English, without the loss of a man, in 1798, and given up by the peace of 1802. Citadella is the capital; but Mahon claims greater consequence, on account of its excellent harbour.

Minori, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, seated on the gulf of Salerno, four miles NE of Amalfi.

Minsk, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels. The country is pretty fertile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of its riches. Minsk is 80 miles ENE of Novogrodeck, and 100 SE of Wilna. Lon. 27 58 E, lat 53 46 N.

Mintaon, an island in the Indian ocean, 40 miles long and 14 broad, on the W coast of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 97 38 E. lat 0 25 S.

Miolans, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated on a craggy rock, six miles NE of Montmelian.

Mioss, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 96 miles in circumference. It is almost divided by a peninsula, and contains a fertile island 10 miles in circumference.

Miquelon, a small desert island, SW of Cape Mary in Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793, and it was restored in 1802. Lon. 56 10 W, lat. 46 42 N.

Mira, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 16 miles NW of Coimbra.

Miranda, a town of Portugal, capital of the province of Tra los Montes, and a bishop's see. It was once a fortress, but in 1762, when besieged by the Spaniards, the powder magazine blew up, and destroyed the fortifications. It is seated on a rock, by the river Douro, 32 miles ESE of Braganza, and 115 ENE of Oporto. Lon. 6 32 W, lat 41 46 N.

Miranda de Corvo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 15 miles SE of Coimbra.

Miranda de Ebro, a town of Spain,

in Old Castile, with a castle; seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a bridge, 37 miles NE of Burgos, and 46 S of Bilboa.

Mirande, a town of France, in the department of Gers. Wool, down, and the feathers of geese, are its principal articles of trade. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Baise, 15 miles SW of Auch.

Mirandela, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 28 miles NE of Lamego, and 30 SW of Braganza.

Mirandola, a city of Italy, in the Modenese, capital of a duchy of its name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel and a fort. Beside the cathedral, it contains many fine churches and convents. It is 20 miles NNE of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Miravel, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a strong castle; seated on the side of a hill, 16 miles S by W of Placentia, and 38 ENE of Alcantara.

Mirebeau, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, famous for the beauty and strength of its asses. It is 14 miles N by W of Poitiers.

Mirecourt, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, famous for its violins and fine lace; seated on the Modon, 15 miles WNW of Epinal.

Miremont, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne. Near it is a remarkable cavern, called Cluseau It is seated near the Vizere, 15 miles E of Bergerac.

Mirepoix, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and lately an episcopal see; seated on the Gers, 15 miles ENE of Foix, and 43 SSE of Toulouse.

Mirow, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, 11 miles W of Strelitz.

Misagne, a town of Naples, in Otranto, nine miles SSE of Ostuni.

Miselmeri, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, at the foot of a chain of hills, nine miles SSE of Palermo.

Misitra, a town of European Turkey, the largest in the Morea, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. The principal church is one of the finest in the world, and near it is a magnificent hospital. There is a great number of Christians, and so many Jews, that they have three synagogues. In its vicinity are the ruins of the ancient Sparta. Misitra was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. In 1770 it was taken by the Russians. It stands near the Iri, a branch of the Vasilipotamo, 40 miles S of Tripolizza. Lon. 22 36 E, lat. 37 16 N.

Misnia; see *Meissen*.

Mississippi, a large river of N America, which separates the United States and W Florida from Louisiana. Its source is from two small lakes, whose streams unite, 20 miles below the northern source, in lat. 47 30 N; and its length thence to the gulf of Mexico is about 3000 miles. The tributary streams are numerous, the largest of which are the Missouri and Arkansaw from the W, and the Illinois and Ohio from the E. The general course of the Mississippi is from N to S; below the influx of the Ohio it is exceedingly crooked, and in it are many small islands. The water of this river is clear till it receives the Missouri. It is navigable, without any material obstructions, to St. Anthony Falls, in lat. 44, where the stream, more than 600 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 17 feet; and the rapid below, in the space of 300 yards, renders the descent 58 feet more, and the width is here contracted to 210 yards. Above these falls the river is confined between high hills, and has a number of rapids and hard ripples, caused by rocks and islands. Higher up, the country is more open, with fine meadows, to the fall of Pakagama in lat. 47 18, which has a shoot 20 yards wide and 20 feet deep over a flat rock. On both sides the river are salt springs, which produce excellent salt; and the adjacent country is equal in goodness to any in N America. It enters the gulf of Mexico by four mouths; the principal one, which is the SE pass, at the island of Balaise.

Mississippi, a territory of the United States of America; bounded on the N by the state of Tennessee, E by Georgia, S by W Florida, and W by the river of its name, which separates it from Louisiana. In 1810 it contained 40,352 inhabitants.

Missouri, a large river of Louisiana, formed by the junction of three streams in lat. 45 23 N. It flows 3000 miles, in a very flexuous ESE direction, to the Mississippi, which it joins in lat. 38 55 N, but is there a broader and deeper river, and in fact the principal stream. In 1804-5, by direction of the government of the United States, it was ascended its whole length by captains Lewis and Clerk, who gave the names of Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin to the three rivers which form the head

of the Missouri; and they ascended Jefferson to its source 105 miles, 80 of which is navigable for canoes. The Missouri is deep and rapid, and receives numerous rivers in its course, many of them of considerable extent. It contains many islands and sandbanks, and some rapids; and about 2900 miles up are some falls, the first and largest 98 feet, and the whole 363 feet in the space of 17 miles. The banks, except a sterile district below the falls, are in general rich and beautiful: in some parts are extensive meadows, with hills beyond them covered with trees; in others, lower down, are long chains of high hills of a dark colour, great quantities of which are washed into the river by rains, and the force of the current, which causes a muddiness that never subsides. If this river be regarded as the chief river that constitutes what is called the Mississippi, the Missouri will be above 4200 miles in length.

Mistassin Lake, a lake of New Britain, lying E of the S part of James bay, and surrounded by mountains called the Great Mistassins. It is above 250 miles in circuit, of a very irregular shape, being much intersected by long and narrow projections of land, and contains several islands. It is formed of the Mistassin and other rivers from the mountains, and its outlet is the river Rupert.

Mistretto, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see; seated on the Sacanalle, 60 miles ESE of Palermo, and 72 WSW of Messina.

Mitcham, a village in Surry, seven miles SW of London. It is seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff-mills, and calico-printing manufactures.

Mitcheldean, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday, seated at the N extremity of the forest of Dean, 12 miles W of Gloucester, and 116 W by N of London.

Mitchelstown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Here is a college for the support of 12 decayed gentlemen and as many gentlewomen. It is 27 miles N by E of Cork, and 28 WSW of Clonmel.

Mittau, a city and the capital of Courland, with a large ducal palace. The walls and moats of the town are decayed; the houses, for the most part, have no particular elegance; and a great many gardens and open places are contained within its circuit. Here are two Lutheran churches, a beautiful Calvinist church, and a popish church. It is seated on the Bolderau, 45 miles E of Goldingen, and 270 NNE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Mittlewald, a town of Siberia, in the county of Glatz, seated on the Neisse, near its source, 18 miles S of Glatz.

Mittenwald, a town of Bavaria, in the county of Werdenfels, on the river Isser, 12 miles N of Insprue.

Mittenwald, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 16 miles SSE of Berlin.

Mitterburg, a town of Istria, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on a rock, 15 miles W of Fiume, and 30 SE of Trieste.

Mobile, a river formed by two main branches, the Alabama and Tombeckby, in the S part of the state of Georgia. After flowing four miles S it separates into two streams, which soon after enter into W Florida. The river to the W retains the name of Mobile, that to the E takes the name of Tensaw; both are equally navigable, and they run nearly parallel into Mobile bay, which extends 11 leagues S to the gulf of Mexico.

Mobile, a city of W Florida, formerly of considerable importance, but now a small place. It has a regular fortress; and stands at the mouth of a river and at the head of a bay of the same name, 90 miles WNW of Pensacola. Lon. 88 18 W, lat. 30 37 N.

Mocaranga, or *Mocaro*, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, mistakenly called *Monomotapa*, which is the title of the monarch. It is bounded on the N by Monoemugi, E by the Mosambique, S by Sofala and Manica, and W by unknown regions. It has several rivers, of which the Zambera is the chief; is fertile in rice, millet, and sugar-canes, which last grow without cultivation; and the pastures feed vast multitudes of cattle, especially of the larger sort, but not any horses. There are a great many ostriches, wild beasts, and elephants; and several mines of gold and silver. The natives are all black, with woolly hair, and go naked almost as low as the girdle, but thence downward are covered with a piece of cloth of various colours. That of the common people is of died cotton; but persons of quality wear Indian silks, or cotton, embroidered with gold, over which they commonly have the skin of some wild beast, with the tail hanging behind, and trailing on the ground. The men have as many wives as they

choose to take. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God who created the world. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaster; but there are very few towns. Madrogan is the capital.

Mocaumpour, a town of Napaul, with a hill fort, capital of a district of the same name. It is situate on the Kurra, 48 miles SSE of Catmandu, and 136 N of Patna. Lon 85 37 E, lat. 27 35 N.

Mocha, or *Moka*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, seated on a small bay of the Red sea, near the strait of Babelmandel. On each of the points of land, which enclose the road, is a fort; but they are wretched structures. The town is of a circular form, surrounded by a wall, in which are six gates. It carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the inhabitants are computed at 18,000, without including the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the daytime, but visit each other in the evening. When they meet any men in the way, they stand close up against the wall to let them pass: they have little buskins of morocco leather; and over their dress they wear a large veil of painted calico. The British, from Hindoostan, at present engross almost exclusively the trade of this place. It stands in a barren plain, 140 miles SSW of Sana, and 630 SSE of Mecca. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 13 10 N.

Modbury, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of plush; seated between two hills, 36 miles SSW of Exeter, and 208 WSW of London.

Modena, or *Modenese*, a duchy of Italy, 65 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the W by Parma, N by Mantua, E by the Ferrarese, Bolognese, and Tuscany, and S by the republic of Lucca. It includes the duchies of Mirandola and Reggio. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

Modena, a fortified city of Italy, capital of the Modenese, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a magnificent college. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries, are handsome structures. The ducal palace is richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The inhabitants, estimated at 30,000, are said to make the best masks in all Italy. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 34 miles S by E of Mantua, and 60 NNW of Florence. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Modica, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, capital of a county of its name. It has two handsome churches, several convents, and some palaces. The vicinity is rich in corn, hemp, wine, and oil, and abounds in cattle. It is seated on the Acellaro, 17 miles W of Noto.

Modon, a strong town of European Turkey, in the Morea, and a bishop's see, with a safe harbour. It is seated on a promontory projecting into the sea of Sapienza, 15 miles W of Coron. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 36 53 N.

Moers; see *Meurs*.

Moeskirch, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 18 miles N of Constance.

Moffat, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan, encompassed on all sides, except the S, by hills of different heights. Its delightful situation and mineral springs attract much company. It is 20 miles N by E of Dumfries.

Moffat Hills, the highest mountains of the S of Scotland, on the N border of Dumfriesshire. Hartfel, the most elevated, is 3300 feet above the level of the sea. They feed numerous flocks of sheep; and from them descend, in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but little distant from each other.

Mogador, a town of the kingdom of Morocco, with a harbour for vessels of a middling size. It is surrounded by walls, with batteries, and at high tides is almost encompassed by the sea. The streets are all in straight lines, and contain a great number of handsome houses. The port is forme. by a channel, between the mainland and an island of the same name above a mile in length, on which is a strong castle. It is 90 miles WSW of Morocco. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 30 28 N.

Moguer, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the mouth of the Tinto, 48 miles W of Seville.

Mohats, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Buraniwar. Here Louis the last king of Hungary, in 1526, was defeated by the Turks under Soliman II, with the loss of 22,000 men, and after the battle suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook. In 1687, another battle was fought here, between the Christians commanded by prince Charles of Lorrain, and the

Turks, who were defeated with the loss of 10,000 men, their cannon and baggage. It is seated at the conflux of the Corasse with the Danube, 23 miles N by E of Essek.

Mohawk River, a river of the state of New York, which rises to the N of Fort Stanwix, passes by that fort and Skenectady, and enters Hudson river, eight miles above Albany. About two miles above its junction with the Hudson it has a cataract, where the stream, 100 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 70 feet.

Mohila, one of the Comora islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are several villages, whose houses are made of reeds and straw. The people are black, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. Some of the inhabitants are Mohamedans, who have a few wretched mosques, built of wood and straw without, and matted neatly within. This island produces plenty of rice, peas, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pineapples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. It has a good road for ships. Lon. 43 50 E, lat. 12 25 S.

Mohilef, or *Mogilev*, a government of the Russian empire, comprising a part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland in 1772.

Mohilef, a town of Lithuania, capital of a Russian government of the same name. By the division of Poland in 1773, it was ceded to Russia, with its territory, and erected into an archbishopric of the Roman church, with an assistant bishop. It has a considerable trade, and is situate on the Dnieper, 340 miles ENE of Warsaw, and 364 S of Petersburg. Lon. 30 14 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Mohill, a town of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, nine miles E of Carrick.

Moira, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a linen manufacture, and a beautiful seat belonging to Earl Moira, 15 miles SW of Belfast.

Mohrin, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, 18 miles NNW of Custrin.

Mohrungen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situate on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it. Here is an old castle, formerly a convent, belonging to the knights of the Teutonic order, in consequence of whose wars the town has frequently suffered. It is 56 miles SSW of Konigsberg, and 56 SE of Dantzic.

Moilah, a town and fort of Arabia Petrea, on the coast of the Red sea, 130 miles S of Acaba, and 180 NW of Medina. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Moirans, a town of France, in the department of Isere, on the river Isere, 25 miles SE of Vienne.

Moissac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, with a trade in corn and flour; seated on the Tarn, near its conflux with the Garonne, 13 miles NW of Montauban.

Mola di Bari, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E of Bari.

Mola di Gaeta, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near the sea, three miles NE of Gaeta.

Mold, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Saturday. The assizes are held here. It stands at the foot of a lofty mount, on which was formerly a castle, five miles SSE of Flint, and 188 NW of London.

Moldavia, a province of Turkey in Europe, 270 miles long and from 30 to 120 broad; bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is also divided on the NE by the Dniester, E by New Russia and Bessarbia, SE by Bulgaria, from which last it is parted by the Danube, SW by Wallachia, and W by Transylvania. The other principal rivers are the Pruth and Sereth. The W part is mountainous, and there are some uncultivated deserts; but it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls. The sovereign, who is styled hospodar, is tributary to the grand seignior. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church. Jassy is the principal town.

Mole, a river in Surry, which rises on the borders of Sussex, flows N to Dorking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is said to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead. Hence it is supposed to derive its name, but the fact is, that a tract of soft ground, two miles in length, called the Swallows, in very dry seasons absorbs the waste water in caverns on the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant stream from flowing in an open channel above ground. The Mole, proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames, opposite Hampton Court.

Mole, a port of St. Domingo. See *Nicholas, St.*

Molfetta, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W by N of Bari.

Moliere, a town of France, in the

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department of Lot, 11 miles N of Montauban, and 16 S of Cahors.

Molina, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 50 miles ENE of Siguenza. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 41 10 N.

Molise, a county of Naples, in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles long, lying between Terra di Lavora, Abruzzo Citra, Capitanata, and Principato Ultra. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk. It suffered much damage by an earthquake in 1805, and upward of 20,000 of the inhabitants perished.

Molise, a town of Naples, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is 50 miles NNE of Naples. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Mollen, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lauenburg, seated on the Steckenitz, 14 miles S of Lubec.

Molsheim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Brusch, 10 miles W by S of Strasburg.

Moluccas, or *Spice Islands*, a number of islands in the Indian ocean, lying E of Celebes. They include those from Mortay in the N to Banda in the S, and from Mysol in the E to Bouro in the W. The other principal ones are Gilolo, Ceram, Amboyna, Ouby, Ternate, Tidore, Motir, Machian, and Bachian: the last five, lying W of Gilolo, are the original Moluccas strictly so called; but the appellation is now extended. Except Gilolo, they produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, but have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves and nutmegs. They have large snakes, and very dangerous land crocodiles. On the shores there are large rocks of coral, of great variety and beauty. The natives are idolaters; but there are many Mohamedans. They were discovered in 1511, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements; but the Dutch drove them away, about the year 1607. By a treaty in 1619, the English had one third of the produce, and the Dutch two thirds; but in three years after, the latter forged a plot of the English against their lives and liberties, and put them to death by the most exquisite tortures. The chief settlement of the Dutch was in Amboyna.

Molwitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, famous for a battle gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1741. It is four miles W of Brieg.

Mombaza, a city on the coast of Zanguebar. It was seated on a peninsula, which has been since turned into an island, by cutting a canal through the isthmus. It is defended by a strong citadel, has a commodious harbour for large vessels, and carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent. Hence the Portuguese export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brasil. The king of Melinda, being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle by assault, turned Mohamedan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but, in 1729, the Portuguese became masters of this territory again. Mombaza is 75 miles SSW of Melinda. Lon. 39 30 E, lat. 3 15 S.

Momsiot, a town of Egypt, with manufactures of linens, on the left bank of the Nile, 20 miles NNW of Siout.

Mompo, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Carthagena, on the left bank of the Madalena, 120 miles SSE of Carthagena.

Mona, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, to the SW of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Stege is the chief town.

Monaco, a fortified seaport of Italy, capital of a small principality of the same name, between the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa. The harbour is good, but not deep enough for large vessels; and the principal export is olive oil. Beside the citadel and other fortifications, it is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea. It is 12 miles ENE of Nice. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 43 44 N.

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 22 broad; bounded on the N by Tyrone, E by Armagh, SE by Louth, SW by Cavan, and W by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it taken up by Lough Erne. It contains 24 parishes, and about 117,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament.

Monaghan, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It was fortified with a castle and a fort, against the Irish, in the reign of queen Elisabeth. It is 21 miles S by W of Dungannon, and 76 NNW of Dublin. Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 54 16 N.

Monaster, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated near the sea, 70 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Monastereven, a town of Ireland, in

the county of Kildare, on the river Barrow, seven miles W of Kildare.

Monblanc, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Francoli, 16 miles NNW of Tarragona.

Moncalier, a town of Piedmont, seated on an eminence near the Po, five miles SE of Turin.

Moncalvo, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain, 12 miles SW of Casal.

Monçaon, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, with a strong castle. The Spaniards have often attempted to take it, but in vain. It is seated near the Minho, 24 miles N of Braga.

Monchabou, a city of the kingdom of Birmah, which was only a small town in 1752, under the government of Alompra, who soon afterward became the deliverer of his country, and the conqueror of Peru. It is 40 miles N of Ummerapoora.

Monçon, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Sola with the Cinca, 10 miles SSE of Balbastro, and 50 E of Saragossa.

Moncontour, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, 12 miles SSE of St Brieuc.

Moncontour, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 27 miles NW of Poitiers.

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, crosses Beira, by Coimbra, and enters the Atlantic, near a cape of the same name.

Mondonnedo, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see; seated in a fertile country, on a small river, 60 miles NE of Compostella. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 43 30 N.

Mondoubleau, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, 15 miles WNW of Vendôme.

Mondovi, a fortified town of Piedmont, and a bishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it has five churches, a university, and 12 convents. The vicinity yields excellent wine, good chestnuts, and fine marble. In 1796, the French gained a victory here over the Austrians, which made them masters of the state of the king of Sardinia It is seated on a mountain, near the river Elero, 14 miles E of Coni. Lon. 8 3 E, lat 44 25 N.

Mondragon, a town of Spain, in Biscay, near which are some medicinal springs, and a famous mine of excellent iron. It is 24 miles ESW of St. Sebastian.

Mondragon, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 10 miles WNW of Castres.

Mondragone, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its medicinal waters; seated near the sea, 13 miles NW of Capua.

Moneygall, a town of Ireland, in Kings county, 28 miles WSW of Maryborough, and 38 SW of Philipstown.

Moneymore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 18 miles N by E of Dungannon, and 35 SE of Londonderry.

Monsia, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, to the NE of Quiloa, tributary to Portugal. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 7 50 S.

Monflanquin, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, 27 miles NNE of Agen.

Monforte, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a castle, 29 miles NNE of Orense.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 17 miles SE of Castel Branco.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 21 miles S of Portalegra.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 20 miles W by N of Braganza.

Monghir, a town of Hindoostan, in Behar, with a fort, seated on the right bank of the Ganges, 80 miles E by S of Patna, and 230 NNW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 36 E, lat. 25 24 N.

Monguls, Country of the, or *Western Chinese Tartary*, a region in the interior of Asia, bounded on the N by Siberia, E by Eastern Tartary, S by the great wall of China and Leao-tong, and W by Independent Tartary. The Mongul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses; they are wandering hordes, and live under tents, which they remove from one place to another, according as the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks, require: they pass the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain, which shelters them from the cutting N wind. They are naturally clownish, and dirty in their dress, as well as in their tents, where they live amid the dung of their flocks, which, when dried, they use for fuel. Enemies to labour, they choose rather to be satisfied with the food which their flocks supply them, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. During the summer, they live only on milk, using without distinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in

which a little coarse tea has been infused; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumstances. They have also a method of making a kind of spirituous liquor of four milk, especially of that of the mare. The Monguls are free, open and sincere. They pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They burn the bodies of their dead, and carry the ashes to eminences, where they inter them, and cover the grave with a heap of stones, over which they plant a great number of small standards. They are unacquainted with the use of money, and trade only by barter. Although the Monguls might appropriate to themselves the spoils of a great number of animals, the skins which they use for clothing are generally those of their sheep, and they wear the wool inmost. The religion of the Mongul Tartars is confined to the worship of Fo. They have the most superstitious veneration for their lamas, who are clownish, ignorant, and licentious priests, to whom they attribute the power of calling down hail or rain: to these lamas they give the most valuable of their effects in return for prayers, which they go about reciting from tent to tent. These people are very devout, and continually wear, hanging at their necks, a kind of chaplet, over which they say their prayers. All the Monguls are governed by khans, or particular princes, independent of each other; but all subject to the emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand khan of the Tartars. All the Mongul nations under the Chinese government may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Monguls, properly so called, the Kalkas, the Ortous, and the Tartars of Kokonor.

Monheim, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, eight miles N of Donawert.

Monikendam, a seaport of N Holland, which has manufactures of soap and silk. It is seated on a gut or frith of the Zuider Zee, eight miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Monistrol, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 14 miles SW of St. Etienne.

Monmouth, a town of New Jersey. See *Freehold*.

Monmouth, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the E side of the Androscoggin, 15 miles W by S of Harrington, and 48 N of Portland.

Monmouth, a borough of England, capital of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Monnow, which here joins the Wye. Over the former is a very ancient bridge and gateway, once a barrier against the Welsh. It was formerly defended by a wall and a ditch, and in the centre is a castle in ruins. Here was born the warlike Henry V, called Henry of Monmouth. It contains two parish churches, one of them engrafted on part of the ruins of a priory, and both are curious structures. The town has no manufactures; but there are iron and tin works in the neighbourhood, and some trade is carried on with Hereford and Bristol by the Wye. It is 18 miles S of Hereford, and 129 W by N of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Monmouthshire, a county of England, 24 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Herefordshire, E by Gloucestershire, SE by the mouth of the Severn, and W and SW by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It contains 340,000 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 127 parishes; has seven market-towns; and sends three members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 45,582. Beside the Wye, which parts it from Gloucestershire, the Monnow, which separates it from Herefordshire, and the Rhyney, or Rumney, which divides it from Glamorganshire, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions. The eastern part, and the largest, is a tract fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limestone, coal, and iron. The western portion is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavorable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and from the names of its towns and villages, its mountainous rugged surface, and its situation beyond the Wye, which seems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales in this part, it certainly partakes mostly of the character of the latter country, though now comprehended in the civil division of the former. The higher ranks generally speak English, but the common people use the Welsh language. The chief manufacture of this county is flannels.

Monoemugi, or *Nimeama*, a region in

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the interior of Africa, said to be of vast extent, bounded on the N by Abyssinia, E by Zanguebar, S by Mocaranga, and W by Congo. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

Monomotapa; see *Mocaranga*.

Monongahela, a river of the United States, which rises in Virginia, at the foot of Laurel mountain, flows N by Morgantown, where it becomes navigable, then enters Pennsylvania, and passes by Redstone to Pittsburg, where it meets the Allegany, and their united stream assumes the name of Ohio.

Monopoli, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the coast of the gulf of Venice, 28 miles ESE of Bari.

Monpazier, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 18 miles SW of Sarlat.

Monquegna, or *Monqueqa*, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Arequipa, and capital of a territory of its name, adorned with large vineyards. Its whole commerce is in wine and brandy, which are greatly valued. It is 100 miles SE of Arequipa. Lon. 71 40 E, lat. 17 34 S.

Monreale, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, seated on a lofty hill, three miles WSW of Palermo.

Mons, a strong city of the Netherlands, lately the capital of Austrian Hainault, and now the capital of the department of Jemappe. The most remarkable buildings are the castle, the arsenal, the townhouse, and the great church. It is a place of good trade, has considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, and contains 25,000 inhabitants. Mons has been several times taken by the French, Dutch, and Austrians; the last time by the French in 1792, after the battle of Jemappe. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, on the river Trouille, 30 miles SSW of Brussels. Lon. 3 57 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Monsaraz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Guadiana, 25 miles SW of Elvas.

Monsol, a town of Guinea, in the country of Anziko, and the residence of the micoco, or king. It is 380 miles NE of St. Salvador. Lon. 17 16 E, lat. 0 40 S.

Monstiers; see *Moustiers*.

Mont Blanc, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, in Savoy, so called from its white appearance. It is 15,662 feet above the level of the sea, and supposed to be the highest in Europe. The French have given the name of this mountain to the conquered duchy of Savoy, as a new department of France.

Mont de Marsan, a town of France, capital of the department of Landes. It is seated on the Midouse, 30 miles NE of Dax. Lon. 0 30 W. lat. 43 55 N.

Mont St. Michel, a strong town of France, in the department of Manche, built on a rock in the sea, which is accessible at low water. Its late Benedictine abbey served at once for a castle of defence, and a state prison; and the prior of it was governor of the town. This place gave name to the military order of St. Michel, founded by Louis XI. It is 10 miles SW of Avanches. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 37 N.

Mont Terrible, a new department of France, including the late bishopric of Basel and principality of Montbeliard. It has its name from a mountain, and the capital is Porentrui.

Mont Tonnerre, a new department of France, including part of the electorate of Mentz, the palatinate of the Rhine, and the duchy of Deux Ponts. It has its name from a ridge of mountains, near the Rhine, and the capital is Mentz.

Montabaur, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Treves, with a fine palace, seven miles N of Nassau.

Montagu Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, near Sandwich island. Lon. 168 31 E, lat. 17 26 S.

Montagu Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, 50 miles long and 12 broad, near the W coast of N America, at the entrance of Prince William sound. Lon. 147 30 W, lat. 60 0 N.

Montaigu, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, 18 miles SSE of Nantes, and 40 NNW of Fontenay le Compte.

Montaigu, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 33 miles NNW of Clermont.

Montaigue, or *Scherpenheul*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a miraculous image of the Virgin, visited by a great number of people. It is 14 miles NE of Louvain.

Montalegre, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 25 miles NE of Braga, and 42 W of Braganza.

Montalvan, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a strong citadel, seated on the Rio Martin, 44 miles S of Saragossa, and 92 N by W of Valencia.

Montalvao, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the borders of Spain, 18 miles NNE of Portalegre.

Montanches, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, at the foot of a chain of mountains, 18 miles N by E of Merida.

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Montargil, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 28 miles SE of Santarem, and 33 NNW of Evora.

Montargis, a town of France, in the department of Loiret. Its mustard and cutlery are excellent; and from the river Loing is a navigable canal hence to the Seine. It is seated near a fine forest, 15 miles S of Nemours, and 62 S by E of Paris.

Montauban, a town of France, in the department of Lot, lately an episcopal see. Here are manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shalloons, &c. This town was taken from the Huguenots in 1629, and the fortifications were demolished. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Tarn, 20 miles N of Toulouse, and 30 S of Cahors.

Montbazon, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, eight miles S of Tours.

Montbeliard, a late principality of Germany, insulated in France, between the departments of Doubs, Upper Saonne, and Upper Rhine. It is 30 miles in length, and 24 in its greatest breadth; and belonged to the duke of Wirtemburg. It is now subject to France, and with the bishopric of Basel forms the department of Mont Terrible.

Montbeliard, a town of France, in the department of Mont Terrible, lately the capital of a principality of the same name, with a large castle on a rock. It has a good trade in linen, leather, and cutlery; and near it is a considerable iron-mine. It stands on the Savoureuse, at its conflux with the Luzine (which soon after joins the Doubs) 16 miles W of Porentrui, and 47 ENE of Besançon. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Montbrison, a town of France, capital of the department of Loire. It is celebrated for its medicinal waters, and seated on the Vezize, 40 miles WSW of Lyon, and 76 SSE of Moulins. Lon. 4 7 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Montdauphin, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Durance, 12 miles NE of Embrun.

Montdidier, a town of France, in the department of Somme, where the kings of France formerly had a palace. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles SSE of Amiens, and 58 N by E of Paris.

Monte Alcino, a town of Tuscany, in the Sienese, famous for producing the best wine in Italy, 24 miles SSE of Sienna.

Monte Alto, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 14 miles SSW of Fermo.

Monte Cassino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, 18 miles SSE of Sora.

Monte Christo, a town, bay, and cape on the N side of St. Domingo. The cape is a high hill, in the form of a tent, called by the French Cape la Grange. Lon. 71 50 W, lat. 19 54 N.

Monte Falco, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, near the river Clitunno, 12 miles W of Spoletto.

Monte Falcone, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle, near the river Ponzano, 18 miles WNW of Trieste.

Monte Fiascone, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near the lake Bolsena, 12 miles NNW of Viterbo.

Monte Fossoli, a town of Tuscany, in the Pisano, 18 miles E by N of Leghorn.

Monte Leone, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 12 miles NNE of Nicotera.

Monte Leone, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, nine miles N of Benevento.

Monte Marano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, near the river Calore, 18 miles S of Benevento.

Monte Peloso, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento, 14 miles E of Acerenza.

Monte Pulciano, a town of Tuscany, in the Sienese, seated near the Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 28 miles SE of Sienna.

Monte St. Angelo, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seven miles N of Manfredonia.

Monte Santo, formerly Mount Athos, a lofty mountain of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Contessa, inhabited by Greek monks, who have seven convents built like forts. It is 17 miles S of Salonichi.

Monte Velino, a mountain of Italy, supposed to be the most lofty part of the Apennines, and 8400 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. It is 46 miles NE of Rome.

Monte Verde, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 16 miles NE of Conza.

Monte Video, a seaport of Paraguay, with a fort. The town is surrounded by a strong wall, and the principal trade consists in hides. It was taken by the English in 1807; but soon after evacuated. It is seated at the foot of a lofty conical mountain, on the N side of the river Plata, 60 miles from its mouth,

and 140 E of Buenos Ayres. Lon. 53 25 W, lat. 34 35 S.

Montechio, a town of Italy, in the Modenese. The French defeated the Austrians near this place in 1796. It is eight miles NW of Reggio.

Montego, a seaport, on a bay of the same name, on the N coast of Jamaica. In 1795, a fire consumed an immense quantity of stores, and great part of the town. Lon. 78 5 W, lat. 18 40 N.

Montelimart, a town of France, in the department of Drome, with an ancient citadel, and manufactures of wool, silk, and leather. It is seated in a fertile plain, near the Rhone, 25 miles S of Valence, and 30 N of Orange.

Montelovez, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Cohahuila. It has seven churches and two public squares, and is the principal military depot for this province and Texas. It is situate on a rivulet, 310 miles N of Zacatecas. Lon. 101 30 W, lat. 26 33 N.

Montemor o Novo, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Canna, 15 miles WNW of Evora, and 50 E by S of Lisbon.

Montemor o Velho, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, seated on the Mondego, 10 miles SW of Coimbra, and 83 N by E of Lisbon.

Montereau, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a trade in corn, cheese, and cloth; seated on the Seine, at the influx of the Yonne, 15 miles SE of Melun.

Monterey, a seaport of New Albion, capital of the whole country and of a jurisdiction of its name. It comprehends an area of 300 yards long by 250 wide, is walled round, and has a fort, with a small kind of block-house a little above the top of the wall, at each corner of the square. It stands on the SE part of a spacious open bay of the same name. Lon. 121 52 W, lat. 36 36 N.

Monterey, a town of New Spain, capital of New Leon, and a bishop's see. It stands near the source of the Tigre, which flows into the gulf of Mexico, 230 miles NNE of Zacatecas. Lon. 100 0 W, lat 26 10 N.

Monterosso, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, seated on the brow of a mountain, 28 miles W of Syracuse.

Montesa, a town and fortress of Spain, in Valencia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name, and nine miles SSW of Xativa.

Montesquieu, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 15 miles SSE of Toulouse.

Montesquiou, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 11 miles WSW of Auch.

Monferrand, a town of France, now a suburb to *Clermont*.

Montferrat, a late duchy of Piedmont, to the W of the Milanese, and N of the territory of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Apennines. It is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk. It belonged to the duke of Savoy, and the capital was Casal. See *Piedmont*.

Montfort, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 16 miles W of Versailles.

Montfort, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 12 miles W of Rennes.

Montfort, a fortified town of Holland, in Utrecht, seated on the Yssel, seven miles SW of Utrecht.

Montfort, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, six miles N of Feldkirch.

Montgatz, or *Munkats*, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Pereczas, with a fortress composed of three castles, seated on a craggy rock. It is encompassed by a great morass; and nature and art have rendered it almost impregnable. It was defended three years by the princess Ragotsky, wife of count Tekeli, when besieged by the Austrians, to whom it surrendered in 1688. It is 52 miles ESE of Cassovia. Lon. 21 55 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Montgomery, a borough of Wales, capital of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Thursday. It had a tower and a castle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It stands on the side of a hill, near the river Severn, 24 miles SW of Shrewsbury, and 168 NW of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Montgomeryshire, a county of Wales, 36 miles long and 34 broad; bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, NE and E by Shropshire, S by Radnorshire, SW by Cardiganshire, and W by Merionethshire. It contains 500,000 acres; is divided into nine hundreds, and 47 parishes; and has five market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 47,978; and it sends two members to parliament. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain than several of the Welsh counties. Its riches proceed from sheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almost entirely sheep-walks; and the flocks are driven from distant parts to feed on them during the summer. This county also affords mineral trea-

ſures, particlarly lead, and it abounds with ſlate and lime; but there is no coal. The principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnwy, and Tannat. The aſſizes are held at Welſhpool.

Montguyon, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 43 miles SSE of Saintes.

Montiel, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 22 miles W of Alcaraz, and 70 ESE of Calatrava.

Montignac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 21 miles ESE of Perigueux.

Montilla, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, 18 miles SSE of Cordova.

Montjoy, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. It has a fortified caſtle on a hill, and is ſituate among rugged rocks, 19 miles S of Juliers.

Montivilliers, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, ſix miles N of Havre.

Montilieu, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 40 miles SSE of Saintes.

Montlouis, a town of France, in the department of Eaſtern Pyrenees, with a regular fortreſs, on a rock at the foot of the Pyrenees, for the protection of the frontiers. It is 40 miles W by S of Perpignan, and 430 S of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Montlouçon, a town of France, in the department of Allier, ſeated on the Cher, 35 miles WSW of Moulins.

Montluel, a town of France, in the department of Ain, ſeated on the Seraine, nine miles SE of Trevoux.

Montmarault, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 28 miles SW of Moulins.

Montmedy, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe, ſeated on the Cher, which divides it into the upper and lower town, 21 miles N of Verdun.

Montmelian, a town of Savoy, with a caſtle; taken by the French, in 1705, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is eight miles SE of Chamberry, and 27 NE of Grenoble.

Montmirel, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 40 miles W by S of Chalons, and 55 E of Paris.

Montmorency, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe, ſeated near the Seine, 10 miles N of Paris.

Montmorillon, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, ſeated on the Gartempe, over which is a bridge, 25 miles SE of Poitiers.

Montpellier, a city of France, capital of the department of Herault, and a biſhop's ſee, with a citadel, and a univerſity, in which is a ſchool of medicine. The cathedral was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The trade conſiſts in ſilks, blankets, carpets, cotton goods, printed calicos, gauzes, hides, cordials, perfumed waters, and verdigriſe. The air is extremely healthy, and many invalids reſort hither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is ſeated on a hill, five miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a ſmall navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanſon, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by ſubterraneous canals. It is 27 miles SW of Niſmes, and 47 NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 52 E, lat. 43 36 N.

Montpensier, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 20 miles NE of Clermont.

Montreal, a fertile iſland of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, at the influx of the Utawas, which is the boundary between Lower and Upper Canada. It is 28 miles long and 10 broad; and was ſurrendered by the French to the Engliſh, in 1760. It has a city of the ſame name, built on the E ſide; and from the river there is a gradual aſcent to what is called the upper town, in which is the cathedral, the Engliſh church, and the government houſe. The inhabitants were eſtimated at 12,000 in 1806; but the fortifications and walls of the city being now demoliſhed, it is improving in extenſion. The chief trade is in furs, which are ſent to England. It is 110 miles N of Crown Point, and 170 SW of Quebec. Lon. 73 11 W, lat. 45 50 N.

Montreal, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Xiloca 25 miles NNW of Terruel, and 40 S by E of Calatayud.

Montreal, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and an archbiſhop's ſee. Its magnificent church, which contained many curious tombs of ancient kings, was burnt to the ground in 1811. It is ſeated on a rivulet, five miles W of Palermo, and 50 NE of Mazara.

Montreal, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moſelle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; ſeated on the Elz, 20 miles W by N of Coblentz.

Montreuil, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, ſeated on a hill, near the mouth of the Canche, 36 miles S of Calais, and 42 WNW of Arras.

Montreuil Bellay, a town of France,

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in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Touet, 10 miles SSW of Saumur.

Montrichard, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, seated near the Cher, 12 miles SE of Amboise.

Montrose, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Angusshire, at the mouth of the S Esk, over which is a bridge. See *Inchbrayock*. A little above the town the river expands into a wide lake, called the Basin, into which the tide flows, that at high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea. The harbour is very commodious, and has a dry and wet dock. A great quantity of malt is made here; and there are considerable manufactures of canvas, ropes, sheeting, linen, and thread. The salmon fisheries on the N and S Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 7974 At this place the Pretender landed in December 1715, and embarked in February following. Montrose is 28 miles NE of Dundee. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 56 41 N.

Montsaujeon, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 15 miles S of Langres.

Montserrat, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, above twelve miles in circumference, and 3300 feet above the level of the sea, towering over a hilly country, like a pile of Gothic spires. On it is a large monastery, with a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is inhabited by noble Benedictine monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days, gratis. Here are also thirteen hermitages, in romantic situations; the most beautiful is that of Santa Ana, the residence of the father of all the hermits, or mountain vicar. In 1808, the French made two attacks on this mountain, but were defeated by the monks and peasantry; and in a third attack, early in 1809, they succeeded in entering the monastery, but were forced to retreat the next morning. In 1811, they again obtained possession, but soon afterward evacuated it, having first burned the church, and every thing that might be useful to a re-establishment of this important point. It is 24 miles NW of Barcelona.

Montserrat, one of the Leeward Carribbee islands, discovered by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about nine miles in length and breadth; and the hills are covered with cedar and other trees. It belongs to the English, and is 30 miles SW of Antigua. Lon. 62 17 W, lat. 16 48 N.

Montzingen, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated on the Nahe, 13 miles W by S of Creutznach.

Monza, a town of Italy, in the Milanese. It is famous for the treasury of St John the baptist; where, among other things, is the iron crown with which the ancient Italian kings were crowned, and afterward the emperors of Germany whenever they were disposed to assert their rights, as kings of Lombardy. Charlemagne was crowned here in 774, after taking Desiderius king of Lombardy prisoner. It is seated on the Lambro, eight miles NE of Milan.

Monzon; see *Monçon*.

Moon, Mountains of the, mountains of Africa, extending from Negroland, through Abyssinia, to the Indian sea. They are higher than those of Atlas.

Moorfields, a town of Virginia, chief of Hardy county. It is situate on the S branch of the Potomac, 45 miles W by S of Winchester. Lon. 79 20 W, lat. 39 8 N.

Moorshedabad, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated near the western arm of the Ganges, 112 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 27 E, lat 24 15 N.

Moose Fort, a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, on the S side of James bay. Lon 80 2 W, lat. 50 34 N.

Mootapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor circar, at the mouth of the Gondegama. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 15 35 N.

Mora, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, near which is a stone, famous for being the spot whence Gustavus Vasa harangued the Dalecarlians, and assembled the troops with which he drove Christian II, of Denmark, from Stockholm. It is seated near the W end of lake Siljan, 60 miles NW of Fahlun.

Mora, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Odivor, 29 miles NW of Evora.

Mora, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro, 18 miles N of Tortosa.

Mora, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles SE of Toledo.

Morant, Point, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. Lon. 75 56 W, lat. 17 56 N.

Morat, or *Murten*, a town of Swisser-

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land, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, with a castle. It stands on the SE side of a lake of its name, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchatel, into which it flows by the Broye. This town sustained a siege against the duke of Burgundy, in 1476, in which his army of 30,000 men were all slain; and their bones are kept here in a charnel-house. It is 10 miles W by S of Bern, and 10 SE of Friburg.

Moratalaz, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles E of Ciudad Real.

Moratalla, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 miles SSW of Chinchilla.

Morava, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Bulgaria, flows through Servia, by Nissa, and joins the Danube, at Semendria.

Moravia, a marquisate of Germany, bounded on the W by Bohemia, N by Silesia, E by Hungary, and S by Austria. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. More corn is grown than the inhabitants consume; and it produces much hemp and flax. The principal manufactures are cloth, iron, glass, paper, and gunpowder. From this country a sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here; but the inhabitants in general are Roman catholics. This marquisate belongs to the kingdom of Bohemia, but has its own form of government; and is divided into seven circles Olmutz, Brunn, Iglau, Znaym, Hradisch, Prerau, and Teschen, so called from their chief towns. Olmutz is the capital.

Moraw, or *Marsch*, a river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains between Bohemia and Silesia, crosses Moravia by Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teya, on the confines of Austria and Hungary, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it enters, 15 miles above Presburg. It has commonly the latter appellation till it receives the Teya.

Morbegno, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district in the Valteline. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in the Valteline, and seated on the Adda, 12 miles SE of Chiavenna, and 30 N of Bergamo. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Morbeys, or *Ommirabih*, a river of Barbary, which rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and enters the Atlantic at Azamor.

Morbihan, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a bay between that town and the island of Bellisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it extends within, and contains about 30 little islands.

Morcone, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 19 miles SSE of Molise.

Morea, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula forming the SE part of Turkey in Europe, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles long and 130 broad, and divided into three provinces. The soil is fertile, except in the middle, where there are many mountains. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, Vasili Potamo, and Stromio are the chief. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, and retaken in 1715. The largest town is Misitra; but the capital is Tripolizza.

Morella, a town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almost destroyed, in 1705, by the army of Philip V. It is seated among high mountains, 32 miles SW of Tortosa, and 57 NNE of Segorbe.

Moresby, a village in Cumberland, with a harbour, two miles N of Whitehaven. In and near it many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as altars and stones, with inscriptions on them; and several caverns have been found called Picts' Holes.

Moret, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, on the canal of Orleans, near the Seine, 12 miles SSE of Melun.

Moreton Hampstead, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn. It has the vestiges of two castles or forts; and in the vicinity are a Druidical temple and a cromlech. It is 12 miles WSW of Exeter, and 185 W by S of London.

Moretta, a town of Piedmont, on a small river which runs into the Po, 16 miles S of Turin.

Morgan, a western district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Burke, Wilkes, Rutherford, Lincoln, and Buncomb.

Morgantown, a town of N Carolina, in Burke county, capital of Morgan district. It stands near Catabaw river, 68 miles W of Salisbury. Lon. 81 53 W, lat. 35 42 N.

Morgantown, a town of Virginia, chief of Monongahela county. It stands on the E side of the Monongahela, 30

miles s by w of Brownsville. Lon. 80 10 w, lat. 39 34 N.

Morganza, a town of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, at the union of the E and W branches of Chartier river, which runs N by E into the Ohio, five miles below Pittsburg. Boats, carrying from 2 to 300 barrels of flour, have been built and laden here, and sent down to New Orleans; to which place the exports hence are considerable also in bacon, butter, cheese, cider, and apple spirits. It is 13 miles S of Pittsburg.

Morges, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwic, with a castle. By its canal, goods are sent to other parts from the lake of Geneva, on which the town is seated, five miles WSW of Lausanne.

Morhange, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 21 miles SSE of Mentz.

Moringen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 14 miles NNE of Schaffhausen.

Moringen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Mohr, 12 miles NNW of Gottingen.

Moritz, St. a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Grisons, with a famous mineral spring, 25 miles NNE of Chiavenna.

Morlachia, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlachi. They inhabit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the rivers Kerha, Cettina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are said, by some, to be of Wallachian extraction; but others think their origin involved in the darkness of the barbarous ages. The inhabitants of the seacoast of Dalmatia tell many stories of their avarice and cruelty; but if any such events have happened, they ought to be ascribed to the corruption of a few individuals, for the most pleasing trait of character among the Morlachi is friendship. They have even made it a kind of religious article; for the Sclavonian ritual contains a particular benediction, for the solemn union of two male, or two female friends, in the presence of the congregation. The Morlachi are extremely sensible of mild treatment, and when they meet with it are ready to perform every possible service; but are implacable if injured or insulted. Their hospitality is equally conspicuous among the poor, as among the opulent; nor is their generosity confined to strangers, but extends itself to all who are in want. They have very singular ideas about religion, and the ignorance of their teachers daily augments this monstrous evil: they are as firmly persuaded of the reality of witches, fairies, enchantments, nocturnal apparitions, and sortileges, as if they had seen a thousand examples of them. Segna is the capital.

Morlaix, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle and a tide harbour. The church of Notre Dame is a singular structure, and the hospital very handsome. It has a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco, and is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles ENE of Brest. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 48 33 N.

Morlunda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, 41 miles N of Calmar.

Morocco, or *Marocco*, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36 N lat. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by the Mediterranean, E by Algiers and Tafilet, and S by Darah. Its greatest length is above 600 miles, and from 200 to 380 in breadth. The three grand divisions of the empire are the kingdoms of Sus, Morocco Proper, and Fez. The soil, through sandy and dry in some places, is fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the pastures, are excellent, but the country is not properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mohamedans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance: they are jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents; and the Bereberies, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live in cities and towns. There are a great number of christian slaves, and some merchants upon the coast, beside a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land with the Negros, to whom they send large caravans, which travel over vast deserts almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, silk, salt, &c. and in return, have slaves, gold-dust, and elephants teeth. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Beside woollen goods, their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostriches feathers; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicos, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts are lions, ti-

gers, leopards, hyenas, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There is also flax and hemp, but little timber. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. His naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

Morocco, a city of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful plain, formed by a chain of mountains on the N, and those of Atlas on the S and E. Though one of the capitals of the empire (for there are two others, Mequinez and Fez) it has nothing to recommend it but its great extent and the royal palace, in which the emperor spends the fast-days during the months of October and November. It is enclosed by strong walls, the circumference of which is eight miles; they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques, caravansaras, public baths, squares, and palaces of the xeriffes are numerous, but in a state of dilapidation. The best houses are enclosed in gardens; but the generality of them, with the ruins of many, serve only to impress the traveller with the idea of a miserable and deserted city. The inhabitants are estimated at 270,000, little more than a third of the number it contained before the court was removed to Fez and Mequinez. The Jews, who are numerous, have a separate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcaid, appointed by the emperor. It has two gates, which are regularly shut every evening at nine; after which no person can enter or depart, till they are opened the next morning. They have a market of their own; and when they enter a Moorish town, market, or palace, they are compelled to be barefooted. Morocco is 90 miles E of Magador, and 400 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 31 57 N.

Moron, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles SE of Seville.

Morotoi, one of the Sandwich isles, seven miles WNW of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has little wood. The coast, on the S and W sides, forms several bays. Lon. 117 14 W, lat. 21 10 N.

Morpeth, a borough in Northumberland, with a market on Wednesday. It stands on the N bank of the Wansbeck; and on the opposite side is the church, and a castle in ruins. Near the bridge is the county gaol; and here is a free-school founded by Edward VI. It is 15 miles N of Newcastle, and 289 N by W of London.

Morristown, a town of New Jersey, capital of Morris county, with two churches, and an academy. It is 19 miles NW of Newark, and 70 NE of Trenton.

Morsona, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 14 miles NE of Molise.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of Orne, famous for its serges and tanneries, 19 miles ESE of Seez, and 70 WSW of Paris.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of Nord, at the conflux of the Scarpe and Scheldt, eight miles SE of Tournay.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Gironde, 24 miles SSW of Saintes.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, where a battle was fought in 1793, between the royalists and republicans, in which the former are said to have lost 20,000 men. It is 36 miles N of Fontenay le Compte.

Mortain, a town of France, in the department of Manche, on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 miles E of Avranches.

Mortara, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the district of Lumello, 22 miles SW of Milan.

Mortay, an island, the most northern of the Moluccas, subject to the sultan of Ternate. It is 80 miles in circumference, and thinly inhabited, but full of sago trees, which are cut by the people of Gilolo. Lon. 128 0 E, lat. 3 0 N.

Mortlich, a village of Scotland, in Banffshire, six miles SW of Keith. Here Malcolm II, in memory of a victory gained over the Danes, founded a bishopric, which was translated to Aberdeen by David I.

Morviedro, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum, with a strong castle, called Sagunta, which was taken by the French in 1811. Here are ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, &c. It has a trade in brandy, and stands on a river of the same name, four miles from the sea, and 16 N by E of Valencia.

Mosa, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 25 miles N by E of Mocha.

Mosambique, a strait or channel of the Indian ocean, between the E coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar. It is narrowest in the middle, where it

is 240 miles over; and in this part, on the continent, is a kingdom, island, and city of the same name.

Mosambique, a kingdom of Africa, on the E coast, opposite the island of Madagascar. The capital is of the same name, situate on an island, chief of three islands that form a part of the kingdom. The largest, called Mosambique, is not more than three miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about two miles from the continent. The other two, called St. George and St. James, lie on each side of it, facing the continent. The islands are in general sandy, but in some parts produce citrons, oranges, and other fruits. The soil on the continent is luxuriant and fertile in rice, millet, fruits, pulse, roots, and other esculents; and it feeds vast quantities of cattle, large and small, particularly sheep with large tails. Here are wild beasts of various kinds, as stags, boars, and elephants, which last are so fierce and destructive, that the inhabitants are obliged to kindle large fires round their sown fields, to prevent their being devoured by them. The country is also rich in gold, which is washed down by the rivers in great quantities, and makes a chief part of its commerce. Ivory, ebony, slaves, and cattle, are likewise changed for European goods. The natives stand in awe of the Portuguese, who are the only Europeans admitted into some of their ports, whence they export the commodities already mentioned, also silver, copper, and wax. The city of Mosambique is said to be very handsome, and the buildings well constructed, especially the churches and convents; and the fort or castle is about a musket shot from the city. The fort elongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, a well stored magazine, and a large hospital for sick sailors. Their ships always call here in going to the E Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may anchor and provide themselves with all necessaries. Lon. 41 8 E, lat. 15 5 S.

Mosbach, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It has manufactures of cloth and salt, and is seated on the Neckar, 18 miles E of Heidelberg.

Mosburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, six miles NW of Clagenfurt.

Mosburg, a town of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Amber with the Iser, nine miles W of Landshut.

Moscovy; see *Russia*.

Moscow, or *Moskov*, formerly a duchy, but now a government of Russia; bounded on the N by the government of Tver, E by that of Great Volodimir, S by the governments of Kalugo and Resan, and W by those of Tver and Smolensko. It is a fruitful country, and produces abundance of excellent asparagus.

Moscow, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It is the largest city in Europe; the circumference, within the rampart that encloses the suburbs, being 26 miles: but the population does not correspond with the extent. It contains within the ramparts 250,000 souls, and is still the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court is at Petersburg. Moscow is distributed into five divisions; the Kremlin, Khitaigorod, Bielgorod, Semlainogorod, and Sloboda. The Kremlin is in the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, two miles in circumference. This division is not deformed by wooden houses. It contains the ancient palace of the czars, now only remarkable for being the birthplace of Peter the great; also the cathedral with seven towers, several churches with beautiful spires, two convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal. The Khitaigorod is much larger than the Kremlin: it contains the university, the printing-house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses are mostly stuccoed or white-washed; and it has the only street in Moscow in which the houses stand close to each other. The Bielgorod, or White Town, runs round the two preceding divisions: it takes its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded. The Semlainogorod environs all the other three divisions, and is so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The last two divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. The Sloboda, or suburbs, form a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, beside buildings of all kinds, orchards, gardens, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neghua. The Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yousa in the Semlaino-

gorod, and the Neghua at the weſtern extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both theſe rivulets are nearly dry in ſummer. Moſcow exhibits an aſtoniſhing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contraſt; ſome parts have the appearance of a ſequeſtered deſert; others, of a populous town; ſome, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. The ſtreets, in general, are very long and broad: ſome of them are paved; others, particularly in the ſuburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. The places of divine worſhip, including chapels, amount to above 1500: of theſe, 484 are public churches, ſome built of brick, ſtuccoed or white-waſhed, but the greater part are of wood, painted red; ſome have domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green, and many are roofed with wood. They are richly ornamented within; and the pictures of the ſaints are decorated with gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones. Some of their bells are of a ſtupendous ſize: they hang in belfries detached from the church, are fixed immoveably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been eſteemed a meritorious act of religion to preſent a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been meaſured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Gudenuſ, who gave a bell of 336,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moſcow, was the moſt pious ſovereign of Ruſſia, till he was ſurpaſſed by empreſs Ann, who founded a bell that weighed 443,000 pounds, and is the largeſt in the known world. This bell remains in the pit where it was caſt, and a triangular piece is broken off from its periphery: on feſtival days this bell is viſited by the natives, who regard it with ſuperſtitious veneration. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the ſovereigns of Ruſſia were formerly interred: their bodies are depoſited in raiſed ſepulchres, moſtly of brick, in the ſhape of a coffin, above the pavement. Each tomb has, at its lower extremity, a ſmall ſilver plate, upon which is engraved the name of the deceaſed prince, and the time of his death. Upon great feſtivals, all theſe ſepulchres are covered with rich palls of gold or ſilver brocade, ſtudded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary is the moſt magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Ruſſian ſovereigns. The foundling-hoſpital, founded by Catherine II, is an immenſe pile of building, of a quadrangular ſhape, and will contain 8000 foundlings. Two miles N of the city is the palace of Petrovsky, the reſidence of Ruſſian ſovereigns during their viſits to Moſcow: it is a large edifice of brick-work, and has an appearance of great magnificence, but the ſtyle of architecture is cumbrous and heavy. Moſcow is the centre of the inland commerce of Ruſſia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed by the Moſkva, which flows into the Occa, near Kolomna, and that river communicates with the Volga; and alſo by a canal to the Don, which river communicates with the ſea of Aſoph. Moſcow is 425 miles SE of Peterſburg. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Moselle, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorrain. It takes its name from a river, which riſes in the Voſges, waters Epinal and Toul, receives the Meurte below Nancy, and paſſing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, enters the Rhine at Coblentz. Metz is the capital.

Mosenia, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan, 22 miles SW of Suſter.

Moskoe; ſee *Maelstroom*.

Mosquito Shore, a country of New Spain, on the Atlantic ocean, containing the eaſtern part of the provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua. In magnitude it exceeds Portugal; is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fiſh, game, and proviſions of all ſorts; furniſhes every neceſſary for raiſing cattle and ſtock; and clothed with woods producing timber for every purpoſe at land or ſea. The ſoil is ſuperior to that of the W India iſlands; the climate is more ſalubrious; and the deſtructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Moſquito Indians are ſo ſituate between moraſſes and inacceſſible mountains, and a coaſt full of rocks and ſhoals, that no attempts againſt them by the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever ſucceed. When the duke of Albemarle was governor of Jamaica, they ſpontaneouſly put themſelves under the protection of Great Britain, and their king received a commiſſion from his grace, after which time, they were ſteady in their alliance with the Engliſh, and uſeful to them on many occaſions. But this connexion no longer ſubſiſts; for by a convention with Spain, in 1786, the Engliſh, in conſideration of certain ceſſions on the coaſt of Jucatan, agreed to evacuate this country.

Moss, a ſeaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, at the mouth

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of a river of its name, on the E side of Christiania bay. Here are many saw-mills, and a large iron-foundery. It is 28 miles S of Christiania. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 58 38 N.

Mosskirch, a town of Suabia, with a fine castle, 21 miles N of Constance.

Mossula, a town of the kingdom of Congo, at the mouth of the Onzo, 220 miles SW of St. Salvador. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 7 50 S.

Mostagan, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle, and a good harbour, 50 miles ENE of Oran. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Mostar, a seaport of Turkish Dalmatia, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated on the Narenza, 20 miles NE of Narenza. Lon. 18 37 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Mosul, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, surrounded by high walls, and defended by a castle and citadel. The houses are in several places gone to ruin; but it has a great trade, particularly in cloth, and all sorts of cottons and silks. At some distance is a mosque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies; and they believe this town stands on the site of the ancient Nineveh. The inhabitants are Mohamedans; but there are a great number of Christians. In 1743, it sustained a siege by the Persians. In 1758, the city and adjacent country were visited by a dreadful famine, in consequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locusts by which the fruits of the earth were destroyed. It is seated on the Tigris, 130 miles SE of Diarbekar, and 190 NW of Bagdad. Lon. 43 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Motir, one of the Molucca islands, 20 miles in circumference, and valuable for its spices. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 0 10 N.

Motola, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 15 miles NW of Taranto.

Motrico, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the bay of Biscay, 18 miles W of St Sebastian.

Motril, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour; seated near the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 36 32 N.

Motta, a town of Italy, in the Trevisano, at the confluxx of the Mottigano and Livenza, 18 miles NE of Treviso.

Motta, a town of Naples, in Capinata, three miles ESE of Volturara.

Mottling; see *Metling*.

Mouab, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, the residence of a prince; seated in a fertile country, 90 miles SE of Sana. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Moudon, a town of Swifferland, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, with a castle on the summit of a mountain, 12 miles NNE of Lausanne.

Moug-den; see *Chen-yang*.

Moulins, a town of France, capital of the department of Allier, and lately a bishop's see. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem; and the houses of the late Chartreux, and of the Visitation, are magnificent. It is seated on the Allier, over which is a fine bridge, 30 miles S of Nevers, and 55 N of Clermont. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Moulins en Gilbert, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, at the foot of the mountains of Morvan, five miles SW of Chateau Chinon.

Moulins la Marche, a town of France, in the department of Orne, 24 miles NE of Alençon.

Moultan, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Lahore, E by Delhi and Agimere, S by Sindy, and W by Persia and Candahar. The products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, sulphur, &c. It was subject to the Seiks; but the capital, Moultan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar ever since 1779.

Moultan, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. It is of a small extent, but strongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. Here is a particular sect of Hindoos, called Catry; supposed to be the Catheri or Cathei, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 miles SW of Lahore, and 310 SE of Candahar. Lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 52 N.

Moulton, South, a town in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was anciently, with North Moulton (two miles distant) a royal demesne, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Much lime is made in the neighbourhood, and it has manufactures of serges, shaloons, and felts. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Moule, 12 miles SE of Barnstaple, and 178 W by S of London.

Mount Bay, a bay in the English channel, on the S coast of Cornwall, between the Lands-end and the Lizard Point. Within it rises a lofty peninsulated rock, called Mount St. Michael, near the town of Marazion, to which there is a dry passage at low water.

Mount Charles, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, four miles WSW of Donegal.

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Mount Desert, a fertile island on the coast of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, 15 miles long and 12 broad. It is intersected in the middle, by the waters flowing into the S side from the sea; and the N part is separated from Trenton, on the mainland, by a strait nine miles wide.

Mount Holly, a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the N side of Anocous creek, seven miles SE of Burlington.

Mountmellick, a town of Ireland, in Queens county. The wool-combing, malting, and tanning businesses, the cotton manufacture, and bleaching, are carried on here. It is seated on the Barrow, five miles N of Maryborough.

Mountrath, a town of Ireland, in Queens county. In its neighbourhood are some iron works; but the woollen manufacture forms the principal trade. It is six miles WSW of Maryborough, and 23 N of Kilkenny.

Mountsorrel, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Soar, at the foot of a high mount or rock, of a sorrel-coloured stone, with which the town is chiefly built and paved. It is 20 miles SSE of Derby, and 105 NNW of London.

Moura, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle; seated near the conflux of the Ardila with the Guadiana, 34 miles SSE of Evora.

Mouraon, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle; seated on the borders of Spain, and near the Guadiana, 28 miles E by S of Evora.

Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, with a fortress, in which is the sultan's palace. It is situate on a rivulet, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. The medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, with three gates, at which is collected a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. The commerce is considerable, but consists merely of foreign merchandise brought by the caravans from Cairo, Bornou, Mesurata, and other small troops of traders. Mourzouk is 290 miles S of Mesurata, and 700 NW of Bornou. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 27 54 N.

Moussy, a river of Hindoostan, which crosses the country of Golconda, and runs into the Kistnah, on the borders of the circar of Palnaud.

Moustiers, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a manufacture of porcelain; seated between two craggy mountains, nine miles E of Riez.

Moustiers, or *Monstiers*, a town of Savoy, lately an archbishop's see. In the neighbourhood good salt is made. It is situate amid craggy mountains, at the conflux of the Doiron with the Isere, 27 miles E by S of Chambery. Lon. 6 32 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Mouzon, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, with a manufacture of serges; seated on the Meuse, nine miles SE of Sedan.

Mowee, one of the Sandwich islands, 162 miles in circumference. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the eastern is double the size of the western. The mountains in both rise to a great height, but the country presents an appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the W point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach shaded with cocoa-nut trees. Lon. 175 56 W, lat. 20 53 N.

Moyenvic, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, noted for its salt spring, two miles ESE of Vic, and 16 E of Nancy.

Mozyr, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, on the river Prynee, 130 miles SSE of Minsk. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Mscislaw, a town of Lithuania, lately the capital of a palatinate of the same name, but now subject to Russia, and in the government of Mohilef. It is seated on the Sosz, 30 miles S of Smolensko, and 64 E by N of Mohilef. Lon. 32 32 E, lat. 54 28 N.

Mucheln, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, eight miles WSW of Merseburg.

Mucidan, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, on the river Ille, 18 miles SW of Perigueux.

Muck, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, four miles SW of that of Egg. It is three miles long, and a mile broad; the soil in general good, and beeves thrive well. Kelp is burnt on its shores, and much oil extracted from the livers of the sunfish.

Muckenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 22 miles NE of Meissen.

Mudania, or *Mundania*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a gulf of the sea of Marmora. The commerce is

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very considerable in grain, fruits, wine, saltpetre, silk, and the manufactures of Bursa, which are brought here for exportation. It is 17 miles N of Bursa. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 40 27 N.

Muer, or *Muehr*, a river which rises in the duchy of Salzburg, crosses Stiria, by Mueran, Judenburg, Muer, Gratz, and Luttenburg, and joins the Drave, near Canischa, in Hungary.

Muer, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Muer, 25 miles NW of Gratz.

Mueran, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a citadel on an eminence, by the river Muer, 22 miles W of Judenburg.

Mugeln, New, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle called Rugethal. Not far hence is the village of Old Mugeln. It is 18 miles W by N of Meissen.

Mugia, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the W coast, 40 miles WNW of Compostella.

Muglia, a town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle, and a harbour for barges, five miles SE of Trieste.

Muglitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 22 miles NNW of Olmutz.

Muhlberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle, situate on the Elbe, 30 miles NW of Dresden.

Muhldorf, a town of Bavaria, on the N bank of the Inn, 23 miles SSE of Landshut.

Mujacar, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle on a mountain; seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 40 miles NE of Almeria. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 37 7 N.

Muirkirk, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with manufactures of iron and coal tar, on the river Ayr, 26 miles E of Ayr.

Muldau, or *Moldau*, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Bavaria, and flows by Budweis and Prague into the Elbe, opposite Melnick.

Mulhausen, a city of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a territory of its name. The inhabitants, about 9000, are Lutherans. Here are some flourishing schools, and a convent of Augustine nuns. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Unstrut, 17 miles NNW of Gotha. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Mulhausen, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with manufactures of printed linens and cottons; seated on the Ill, 24 miles S of Colmar.

Mulheim, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated near the Rhine, three miles NE of Cologne.

Mulivaddy, a river of Ceylon, which rises at the foot of a high mountain, called Adams Peak, about 60 miles NE of Columbo, flows westward, and enters the sea by several branches The largest of these, called the Mutwal, runs into the sea three miles from the fort of Columbo, and is navigable for boats upward of 35 miles

Mull, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, 28 miles in length, and in some places of equal breadth, separated from the mainland of Argyleshire by a channel called the Sound of Mull. Here are many good natural harbours, and the ruins of several ancient castles. The soil is, for the most part, rocky and barren; but the hills abound with springs, and are covered with sheep and cattle; these, with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the articles of commerce. The principal place is Tobermory.

Mullingar, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of West Meath. It holds a great wool mart, and is a place of good trade, 45 miles W by N of Dublin. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Mulluvia, a river which rises in Mount Atlas, divides the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, and enters the Mediterranean sea.

Mulrose, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on a canal between the Spree and Oder, 10 miles SW of Frankfort.

Munchberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 16 miles E of Culmbach.

Munchenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with silk and woollen manufactures, 34 miles E of Berlin.

Munda, a town of Spain, in Granada, 30 miles WNW of Malaga.

Munden, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Werra, at the influx of the Fulda, where their united stream forms the Weser. Good millstones are found in the neighbourhood. In the war of 1756 it was several times in the hands of the French, who did not evacuate it till 1762. It is 10 miles NE of Cassel, and 13 SW of Gottingen.

Munder, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, on the river Hamel, eight miles NNE of Hamelin.

Munderkingen, a town of Suabia, which lately belonged to Austria, seated on the Danube, nine miles N of Buchau.

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Mundu, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was then 22 miles in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence, but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, 46 miles S of Ougein, and 110 NNW of Burhanpour. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N.

Munglore, a town of Candahar, in the country of Cabul, 125 miles W of Caſhmere, and 135 E of Cabul. Lon. 71 15 E, lat. 34 15 N.

Mungulhaut, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal, with a manufacture of coarſe cotton cloths, ſituate on the Durlah, 20 miles NNE of Rungpour.

Munich, a fortified city, capital of Bavaria, and the fineſt town in Germany. It contains near 40,000 inhabitants. The houſes are high, and the ſtreets ſpacious, with canals in many of them. The palace is a ſtupendous ſtructure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curioſities, the muſeum, the library, and the arſenal, merit attention. The cathedral contains the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with ſtatues of bronze. Among the numerous convents, the college formerly belonging to the jeſuits, and the convent of the Theatines, are moſt worthy of notice. The large market-place, in which is the townhouſe, is very beautiful. Here are manufactures of ſilk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapeſtry. Near the city are two other palaces, Nymphenburg and Schleſheim. Munich has often been taken in the wars of Germany; and in 1796 and 1800, it was taken by the French. It is ſeated on the Iſer, 33 miles ESE of Augſburg, and 62 S by W of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Munkats; ſee *Montgatz*.

Munnerstadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, ſituate on the Lauer, 13 miles N of Schweinfurt.

Munnypour, the capital of the country of Caſſay. It was taken and pillaged by the Birmans in 1774. It is 210 miles NNW of Ummerapoora, and 410 E by N of Calcutta. Lon. 94 40 E, lat. 24 30 N.

Munsingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a caſtle, 20 miles W of Ulm.

Munster, a province of Ireland, 135 miles long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Connaught, E by Leinſter, and S and W by the Atlantic. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. The principal place is Cork.

Munster, a principality (late biſhopric) of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia; bounded on the N by E Frieſland and Oldenburg, E by Oſnaburg and the counties of Diepholtz, Lingen, Tecklenburg, Ravenſburg, and Lippe, S by the duchy of Weſtphalia, county of Mark, and duchy of Cleve, and W by Holland and the county of Benthein. It contains 1360 ſquare miles, and is divided into the upper and lower principality. The chief rivers are the Ems, Lippe, Vecht, and Berkel. The country is level, with ſome agreeable heights, but no mountains; and it has fruitful plains, fine woods, extenſive heaths that feed many cattle, and good quarries of ſtone. In 1802, the biſhopric was ſeculariſed, and given as an indemnity to the king of Pruſſia, by whom, at the peace of Tilſit, it was ceded to Weſtphalia

Munster, a conſiderable city, capital of the principality of the ſame name, and of all Weſtphalia. It is environed with double ditches and ramparts, and had alſo a ſtrong citadel, which was demoliſhed in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent palace. The cathedral, the library of the chapter, and many antiquities are worthy of notice. In 1535, a tailor, called John of Leyden, king of the anabaptiſts, made himſelf maſter of the city; but it was retaken in 1536, after 14 months ſiege, and this fanatic was tortured to death with redhot pincers. The famous treaty, called the treaty of Weſtphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. In the war of 1756 this city ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges, and was taken in 1759 It is ſeated on the Aa, 50 miles ENE of Weſel, and 52 WNW of Paderborn. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Munster, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne, 12 miles NNW of Lucerne.

Munster, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Griſons, 15 miles N of Bormio.

Munster, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, nine miles WSW of Colmar.

Munster Eyffel, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 miles SSW of Cologne.

Munster Meinfeld, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moſelle, lately of Germany, in the elec-

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torate of Treves, 12 miles SW of Coblentz.

Munsterberg, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, rich in grain, flax, hemp, and hops. It is seated on the Ohlau, 13 miles NW of Neisse. Lon. 17 3 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Munzenberg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with an ancient castle, eight miles S of Giessen.

Mur de Barrez, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 32 miles N by E of Rhodez.

Murano, a town of Italy, on an island of the same name, one of the largest of the Lagunes of Venice. Here the famous Venetian looking-glasses are made. It is three miles N by E of Venice.

Murat, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated on the Alaignon, near its source, 12 miles NW of St. Flour.

Murcia, a province, formerly a kingdom, of Spain, bounded on the N by New Castile, E by Valencia, W by Andalusia and Granada, and S by the Mediterranean. It is 62 miles long and 58 broad; and the principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine; but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. The vale of Murcia is celebrated for the variety and richness of its culture; and the mountains are covered with shrubs and odoriferous plants.

Murcia, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, and a bishop's see. It has a lofty cathedral, and the altar is of massive silver. The inhabitants are computed at 50,000. Here are manufactures of silk; and fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the Segura, over which is a bridge, 27 miles N of Carthagena, and 212 SE of Madrid. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 37 58 N.

Muret, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 10 miles S of Toulouse.

Murfreesborough, a town of N Carolina, chief of Gates county. It stands on the Meherrin, 30 miles E by N of Halifax, and 40 NNW of Edenton.

Murhard, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a Benedictine abbey, on the river Mur, eight miles S of Halle.

Muro, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, at the foot of the Apennines, 12 miles SE of Conza.

Muros, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Tambro, 29 miles W by S of Compostella.

Murray Frith, an inlet of the sea, on the coast of Scotland, between Tarbetness in Rossshire on the N, and Brough Head in Murrayshire on the S. It extends in a SW direction as far as Inverness, and thence W to the town of Beaulie, where it receives the river of that name. At the point where Fort George stands, it is contracted to about two miles; above which it expands, forming the fine harbour of Inverness, and then becomes again contracted.

Murrayshire, or *Elginshire*, a county of Scotland, 50 miles in length, and 20 along the coast; bounded on the N by the frith of Murray, E by Banffshire, S by Invernesshire, and W by the same and Nairnshire. It is divided into 18 parishes; and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 26,705. The S part is mountainous, and occupied by forests; but the greatest part is rich, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The chief rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. The county-town is Elgin.

Murten; see *Morat*.

Musa, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, surrounded by walls, 18 miles E of Mocha.

Muscat; see *Mascat*.

Muska, a town of Lusatia, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Neisse, 25 miles NNW of Gorlitz.

Muskingum, a river of the state of Ohio, which runs S into the Ohio, at Marietta, where it is 280 yards wide. It is navigable by large barges, 110 miles from its mouth, and by small boats 45 miles further, to the lake at its head, whence, by a short portage, a communication is opened to Lake Erie. See *Cayahaga*.

Muso, a town of Terra Firma, in New Granada, on the Madalena, 70 miles NNW of St. Fe de Bogota.

Musselburg, a seaport of Scotland, in Edinburgshire, near the mouth of the Esk, over which is a bridge to the suburb of Fisherrow. It enjoys many privileges, and has seven incorporated trades. It is five miles E of Edinburg.

Mustagam, or *Mustygannim*, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascata, with a castle, 140 miles WSW of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Musuela, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situate on the Guadalquiver, seven miles NE of Jaen, and 50 N of Granada.

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Muteodu, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, noted for its manufacture of the glaſs uſed for making the rings that are worn on the wriſts of the native women. It is 34 miles W of Sera.

Mutschen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia. In the neighbourhood is found a kind of cryſtals, called Mutſchen diamonds. It is 20 miles E of Leipſic.

Muyden, a fortified town of S Holland, on the Zuider Zee, at the influx of the Vecht, ſix miles ESE of Amſterdam.

Myconi, an iſland of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference. The ſoil is dry, and the mountains are of great height. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtledoves, rabbits, and wheatears; alſo excellent grapes and figs. Almoſt all the inhabitants are Greeks. Water is very ſcarce in ſummer; but in the town is a large well, the only one in the iſland. The harbour is open, and deep enough for the largeſt ſhips to ride ſecure from the N wind. Lon. 25 21 E, lat. 37 38 N.

Myfod, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Friday; ſeated on the Fyrnwy, 12 miles NNW of Montgomery, and 190 NW of London.

Mysol, an iſland, the moſt eaſtern of the Moluccas, of a triangular form, with a bold ſhore. The villages are built in the water upon poſts; and there are foreſts viſited by the birds of paradiſe, which are caught in great numbers. Lon. 130 0 E, lat. 2 0 S.

Myſore, a country in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, lying between the W and E ridges of the Gauts. It extends from 11 30 to 15 0 N lat. and in the N part from 74 55 to 78 35 W lon. but diminiſhing thence as it approaches the S till it ends in a point. The N ſide is extremely irregular and indented, and the middle part branches out above a degree beyond that to the E. The country is in general dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren; but there are ſeveral rivers and mountain torrents, which by artificial means ſerve to water rice-grounds, gardens, &c. In the foreſts are many elephants, and tigers are common. Oxen, buffalos, and goats are numerous, and in the NE part many ſheep are bred; but horſes and aſſes are few. The chief products are rice, cotton, pepper, cocoa and betel-nut, ſugar-cane, butter, and oil. The whole of this country, with ſome other territories to the N and E, and the provinces of Coimbetore, Malabar, and Canara, where ſubdued by Hyder Ally, a Mooſelmin, who uſurped the throne of Myſore, in 1759, and made Seringapatam his capital. He was ſucceeded by Tippoo Sultaun, who continued his father's ſtate of warfare. On the termination of a war in 1792, Tippoo agreed to pay thirty lacks of rupees, and to cede one half of his dominions to the Britiſh and their allies, the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Deccan. In 1799 a new war taking place, his capital was taken by the Britiſh, and himſelf killed in the aſſault. A partition of his remaining territories took place; and Kiſtna Rajah was placed by the Britiſh on the muſnud of his fathers, at Myſore, and that town remade the capital of his dominions. He being only five years old, colonel Cloſe was appointed to be reſident with the rajah of Myſore; and the northern fortreſſes of Nagara, Chittledroog, Sera, and Nandidroog were garriſoned by the Britiſh, for which the rajah is to pay ſeven lacks of ſtar pagodas yearly. The iſland of Seringapatam was retained by the Britiſh for proviſion of the families of Hyder and Tippoo. The dominions of the rajah of Myſore are now divided into three great diſtricts, Patana to the S, Nagara to the NW, and Chatrakal to the NE, ſo called from the three places where the chief offices are ſituate. The Patana diſtrict is by far the largeſt, and of itſelf a much greater extent of territory than ever before was ſubject to the Myſore family.

Myſore, a city of Hindooſtan, capital of the country of the ſame name. It was ruined by the late two ſultans; but ſince the Britiſh reſtored the ancient family in 1799, and made it the rajah's ſeat of government, numerous buildings have been erected, and the principal ſtreet is about a mile long. The fort is well built; no houſes are permitted to be erected on the eſplanade, and there is much empty ſpace within the walls. The palace is ſmall and neat, but not yet finiſhed. Myſore is ſeated in a valley, 10 miles S of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 50 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Mytilene; ſee *Metelin*.

N.

Naas, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, where the aſſizes are held alternately with Athy. It was formerly the reſidence of the kings of Leinſter; and ſeveral parliaments have been holden here. It is ſituate on a

branch of the Liffey, 12 miles E by N of Kildare, and 20 SW of Dublin.

Nab, a river of Germany, which iſſues from Mount Fichtelburg, in the principality of Bayreuth, flows through the palatinate of Bavaria, and enters the Danube a little above Ratiſbon.

Nabal, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its potteries. Near it are ſeveral remains of antiquity. It is ſeated near the ſea, 32 miles SSE of Tuni. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 13 N.

Nabburg, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Nab, 10 miles ESE of Amberg.

Nablous, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, capital of a country that was the ancient kingdom of Samaria. It is the reſidence of a ſchiek, who farms the tribute to the pacha of Damaſcus. The ſoil of the country is fertile, and produces a great deal of corn, cotton, olives, and ſome ſilk. The inhabitants are Mohamedans, and will not ſuffer any Chriſtians to remain among them. Nablous is 24 miles N of Jeruſalem, and 90 SSW of Damaſcus. Lon. 35 24 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Nadeegsda; ſee *Kuriles*.

Naefels, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glaris. In 1388, a victory was gained near this place, by 350 troops of Glaris aſſiſted by 50 Schweitzers, over 15,000 Auſtrians; and, in memory of this tranſaction, a chapel was built on the ſpot, which was rebuilt in 1779. Naefels is four miles N of Glaris.

Naerden, a ſtrong town of S Holland, at the head of the canals of the province, of which it is conſidered the key. In 1572, it was taken by Fernando de Toledo, ſon of the duke of Alva, and all the inhabitants were maſſacred. In 1672, it was taken by the French, and retaken by the prince of Orange the following year. It is ſeated on the Zuider Zee, 14 miles ESE of Amſterdam. Lon. 5 11 E, lat. 52 19 N.

Nagamangala, a ſquare town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, with a citadel in the centre, both fortified with mud walls. In the outer town a wide ſtreet extends all round, with ſhort lanes on each ſide to the outer and inner wall. In the fort are two large temples, and a ruinous palace. It is 30 miles N of Seringapatam.

Nagara, or *Hyder-nagara*, a city of Hindooſtan, capital of the NW diſtrict of Myſore. It was formerly called Bidderuru, and by Europeans Biddenore or Bednore; but received its preſent name, in 1763, on being taken by Hyder, who made it his principal arſenal, and a place of great magnitude and commerce. It afterward declined, being neither the ſeat of a court, nor of any public works, except the mint. In 1783 it was taken by the Britiſh, and retaken ſoon after by Tippoo; but on his final defeat, in 1799, it was ceded to the rajah of Myſore, by the Britiſh, who keep a garriſon in the fort. The ſurrounding country is hilly, and overgrown with woods, in which are many fortified defiles and paſſes, guarded by the rajah's troops. Nagara poſſeſſes no manufactures; but has ſtill a conſiderable trade in the produce of the country, which conſiſts of pepper, betel-nut, ſandal wood, and cardamons; and alſo in a great variety of articles brought hither from diſtant places. The city contains above 1600 houſes, beſide huts, and is now in an improving ſtate. It is 70 miles N by E of Mangalore, and 150 NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 8 E, lat. 13 48 N.

Nagaz, a town of Candahar, in the province of Cabul, on the river Cowmul, 70 miles W by N of Attock, and 120 S of Cabul.

Nagera, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a fort, three miles NW of Calahorra, and 138 N of Madrid.

Nagold, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a ruined caſtle, ſituate on a river of the ſame name, 15 miles W of Tubingen.

Nagore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere, 50 miles NW of Agimere. Lon. 74 48 E, lat. 27 9 N.

Nagpour, a city of Hindooſtan, capital of that part of Berar which is ſubject to a chief of the Eaſtern Mahrattas. It is extenſive and populous, but meanly built; and, excepting a ſmall citadel, is open and defenceleſs. It is 560 miles W by S of Calcutta. Lon. 79 46 E, lat. 21 9 N.

Nagybanja, a town of Hungary, and one of the royal free towns. The gold and ſilver mines are of great produce, and money is coined here. It is 30 miles NE of Zatmar. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Nahe, a river of France (lately of Germany) which riſes in the department of Sarre, above Birkenfeld, flows thence by Oberſtein, Kirn, Montzinger, Sobernheim, and Creutznach, and enters the Rhine, at Bingen.

Najera, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, 35 miles W of Calahorra, and 47 E of Burgos.

Nairn, a borough of Scotland, the capital of Nairnſhire, with a ſmall

harbour. It is seated at the mouth of the Nairn, on the Murray Frith, 15 miles NE of Inverness, and 120 N of Edinburg. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 57 38 N.

Nairnshire, a county of Scotland, 15 miles long and 10 broad; bounded on the N by the Murray Frith, and enclosed on every other side by the counties of Inverness and Murray. It is divided into four parishes, and sends one member to parliament alternately with Cromarty. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8257. The S part is mountainous, but toward the N it is level, and the soil abundantly fertile.

Naksivan, a town of Persian Armenia, capital of a province of the same name. It was formerly a large city, but ruined by Abbas I, who removed the inhabitants into the interior parts of Persia. Here are now some considerable bazars, caravanseras, public baths, and other buildings. It is 90 miles SE of Erivan, and 250 E of Erzerum. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Naksivan, a town of Russia, in the province of Rastof, and an Armenian settlement, founded by Catharine II. It has four churches, and two large bazars well stored with Turkish goods and other articles, in which a considerable inland trade is carried on. It is seated on the Don, two miles E of Rastof.

Namslau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau, with a castle, situate among morasses, on the river Weyda, 23 miles ESE of Breslau.

Namur, a county, and one of the ten catholic provinces, of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Brabant, and on all the other sides by the territory of Liege and a small part of Hainault. It is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The rivers Meuse and Sambre divide it into three parts, nearly of equal extent. By the new division of the French it forms the chief part of the department of Sambre and Meuse.

Namur, a city of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, or the department of Sambre and Meuse, and a bishop's see. It has a castle in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock, and several forts. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. Fire-arms, swords, knives, and many other kinds of cutlery are made here. This city was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1715, it was allowed to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces: in 1746, it was taken by the French, but restored in 1748. In 1781, emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year, but they regained possession of it in 1794. It is seated between two mountains, at the conflux of the Maese and Sambre, 24 miles WSW of Liege, and 32 SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Nancy, a city of France, capital of the department of Meurte, and a bishop's see. It is divided, by a canal, into the old and new town. The first, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorrain; and their tombs are in a rich saloon, which adjoins the church of the late Cordeliers. The new town, whose streets are perfectly straight, is one of the finest in Europe. The cathedral is a superb structure. Nancy is seated in a delightful plain, near the river Meurte, 92 miles NW of Basel, and 175 E of Paris. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Nander, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 132 miles NNW of Hydrabad.

Nandidroog, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. Since the restoration of the rajah, in 1799, it has been garrisoned by British troops. It is 25 miles N by E of Bangalore, and 64 ESE of Sera.

Nanfio, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the E of that of Santorini. It is 16 miles in circumference, but has no harbour, nor springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and their trade is in onions, wax, and honey. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 15 N.

Nangasaki, a city of Japan, in the island of Ximo, with a good harbour, and the only one in the empire that foreign ships are permitted to enter. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns and sails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 128 46 E, lat. 32 32 N.

Nangis, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 12 miles W of Provins, and 14 E of Melun.

Nan-kang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si,

lightful situation, is a convent of the Carthusians, on which much expence has been lavished, to render the building and the gardens equal to the situation. Naples is well situate for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion; but trade is in a languishing condition. The chief articles manufactured here are silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoise-shell and lava, and tables and ornamental furniture of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; and their macaroni, confections, and cordials are in the highest esteem. The inhabitants are computed to be 380,000, which is very probable; for though Naples is not one third of the size of London, yet many of its streets are more crowded, and a great proportion of the poorest sort spend the night in them, for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labour, as Naples; for the number of priests, monks, fidlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni, or vagabonds, surpasses all reasonable proportion; and the last alone are computed at above 30,000. The nobility are excessively fond of splendour and show; as appears by the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their attendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is said, counts a hundred persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. A few of these have estates from 10 to 13,000l. a year; a considerable number have fortunes of about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is under 2000l. The inferior orders of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquisses not having 400l. a year paternal estates; many still less; and not a few enjoy the title without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those at Rome in point of architecture, and in paintings; yet they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a noble Gothic edifice, in which are kept the head and some of the blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary saint of Naples, but his body lies under the altar. This dried blood is preserved in two small crystal vials, and on some extraordinary occasions is with great solemnity brought near the head of the saint, when by a supposed miracle it liquefies, and thereby is deemed to be a happy presage; but if the blood retains its dryness, the people are struck with terror. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but in the best style of architecture. The harbour, which is spacious, is protected by a mole, two castles, and several batteries; but these could not protect the city from a bombardment. The bay of Naples is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a circular figure, 30 miles in diameter; shut out from the Mediterranean by the island of Capri, and three parts of it sheltered by a noble circuit of woods and mountains. Naples was taken by the French in 1799, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians, aided by a British fleet; but the French shortly afterward regained the possession. In 1803, the city suffered much damage by an earthquake. It is 110 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 14 17 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Napoli di Malvasia, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, and on the island of Malvasia. It has a fine harbour, defended by a good citadel; and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the mainland. It is famous for excellent wine, called Malmsey, and stands on a rock, at the entrance of the bay of Napoli de Romania, 38 miles SE of Misitra. Lon. 22 58 E, lat. 36 53 N.

Napoli de Romania, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, and an archbishop's see, seated on a peninsula, at the head of a bay of the same name. It is inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and people of different nations; and has a large harbour, with a narrow entrance defended by a citadel on a high rock. This town is still called Nauplia by the Greeks, and it was taken by the Turks in 1715. It is 38 miles SSW of Corinth. Lon. 22 44 E, lat. 37 38 N.

Nara, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles NW of Meacow.

Narasinghapura, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with two considerable temples. It is well built, and stands in a fertile country, on the Cavery, immediately below the influx of the Kapini, 20 miles ESE of Mysore.

Narberth, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 12 miles NE of Pembroke, and 242 W by N of London.

Narbonne, a city of France, in the department of Aude, and lately an

archiepiscopal see. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul called Gallia Narbonensis; and here emperor Marcus Aurelius was born: Some Roman inscriptions are still visible; and the canal from the river Aude, through the city to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir. It is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 80 ESE of Toulouse. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 43 11 N.

Narborough, an island in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili, where sir John Narborough refreshed his men, when sent to the South sea, in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74 35 W, lat. 45 0 N.

Nardo, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 22 miles W by N of Otranto.

Narenza, a town of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on a river of the same name, 42 miles NNW of Ragusa.

Narim, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, surrounded by palisades and wooden towers. The environs abound with foxes, ermines, and sables. It is seated at the conflux of the Ket with the Oby, 400 miles E by N of Tobolsk. Lon. 81 15 E, lat. 59 10 N.

Narnalla, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Berar, 33 miles WNW of Ellichpour, and 72 E of Burhanpour.

Narni, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus; and of an aqueduct that brought water from a spring at the distance of 15 miles. It is seated on the Nera, 20 miles SSW of Spoleto, and 40 N of Rome.

Narova, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Peipus, flows by Narva, and eight miles below enters the gulf of Finland. It has two cataracts, pompously described by travellers; but they are far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Lauffen.

Narraganset Bay, in N America, makes up from S to N between the mainland, in the state of Rhode Island. It embosoms many fruitful and beautiful islands, the principal of which are Rhode, Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyers, and Hog. This capacious bay affords plenty of lobsters.

Narraguagus, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, situate on a bay of the same name, 16 miles NE of Goldsborough.

Narsingapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Cattack, near the coast of the bay of Bengal, 44 miles S of Cattack.

Narva, a strong town of Russia, in Ingria, or the government of Petersburg. The houses are built of brick stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivangorod, are the stupendous remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Basilowitz the great, which impend over the steep banks of the Narova. In 1700, Charles XII of Sweden obtained a victory here over Peter the great. Five years after, the czar took the town by assault; and, by his own personal exertions, saved it from pillage and massacre. The principal exports are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. It is situate on the Narova, eight miles from its mouth, and 90 WSW of Petersburg. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 18 N.

Narwa, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, seated near the Sinde, 115 miles S of Agra. Lon. 78 17 E, lat. 25 40 N.

Nasca, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima. It has a good harbour, and stands in a territory fertile in wine and sugar, 220 miles SSE of Lima. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 14 45 S.

Naseby, a village in Northamptonshire, 12 miles NNW of Northampton; famous for the decisive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I, in 1645.

Nashville, a town of Tennessee, in Davidson county, capital of the district of Mero. It is seated on Cumberland river, 170 miles W of Knoxville. Lon. 86 50 W, lat. 36 2 N.

Nassau, a princely county of Germany, in the Westerwald; bounded on the N by the duchy of Westphalia, E by the county of Solmes, S by the territory of Mentz, and W by that of Treves. It contains mines of iron, copper, and lead; and the soil is fertile in some places, but the surface is for the most part woody and mountainous. The house of Nassau is divided into many branches, which have their distinctive titles from the principal towns in the several districts.

Nassau, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, and county of Nassau-Dietz, on the river Lahn. Opposite the town, on the other side of the river, and on a high mountain, formerly stood Nassauberg, a place of great antiquity, and the original seat of the Nassau family. Nassau is 32 miles WNW of Frankfort. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Nassau, an island in the Indian ocean, on the W side of the island of Sumatra, about 120 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are dissimilar from their neighbours; for they approach the

amiable simplicity of manners and personal appearance of the Otaheitans, while their colour is like that of the Malays. It abounds with forests, and presents an enchanting verdure. Lon. 99 40 E; lat. 2 50 S.

Nassuck, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat, 95 miles SSW of Surat. Lon. 73 49 E, lat. 19 50 N.

Nastadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 38 miles W by N of Frankfort.

Nata, a seaport of Terra Firma, in the government of Panama, seated in a fertile country, on the bay of Panama, 68 miles SW of Panama. Lon. 81 5 W, lat. 8 36 N.

Natal, a country on the SE coast of Africa, lying NE of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by a tribe of Caffres. It is about 500 miles in length, along the coast, and near the middle is a river and bay of the same name. Lon. 31 30 E, lat. 29 0 S.

Natchez, a town of the state of Georgia, with a strong fort. It has a trade in cotton, grown in its vicinity, and is seated on the Mississippi, 520 miles W of Savanna. Lon. 91 39 W, lat. 31 34 N.

Natchitoches, a town of Louisiana, with a fort; seated on Red river, which runs into the Mississippi. It is 90 miles WNW of Natchez, in Georgia. Lon. 93 30 W, lat. 31 48 N.

Natividad, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara, on a bay of the Pacific ocean, 150 miles SW of Guadalajara. Lon. 105 53 W, lat. 19 48 N.

Natolia, a country formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by the Black sea, E by Caramania, S by the Mediterranean, and W by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. The soil is generally fertile, producing fruits of various kinds, corn, tobacco, cotton, and silk. It is crossed, from W to E, by a chain of mountains formerly called Taurus, and watered by a great number of rivers. Kiutaja is the capital.

Nattam, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Madura, 18 miles N of Madura, and 45 NSW of Trichinopoly.

Natture, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 47 miles ENE of Moorshedabad.

Navdh, a town of Ireland, in Meath. Here was formerly an abbey, on the site of which horse-barracks are now erected. It is seated on the Boyne, at the influx of the Blackwater, 28 miles NW of Dublin.

Navarin, a seaport of European Turkey, on the W coast of the Morea, with a large harbour defended by two forts. In 1770, it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on a hill, 10 miles N by E of Modon, and 17 WNW of Coron. Lon. 21 34 E, lat. 37 2 N.

Navarre, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 miles long and 60 broad. Though a mountainous country, abounding in game and iron mines, some valleys produce good corn and excellent wine. It is divided into five districts, whose chief towns are Pamplona, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and is now the department of Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 miles long and 12 broad. From this country the late king of France took his title of king of Navarre. See *Palais, St.*

Navarre, New; see *Sonora*.

Navarreins, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, seated on the Gave d'Oleron, 26 miles SE of Bayonne.

Nauen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 18 miles WNW of Berlin.

Navigators Islands, a cluster of ten islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and explored by Perouse in 1787. They are called by the natives Opoun, Leone, Fanfoue, Maouna, Oyolava, Calinasse, Pola, Shika, Ossamo, and Ouero. Opoun, the most southerly and easterly of these islands, lies in lon. 169 7 W. lat. 14 7 S. Seven of them are small; but Maouna, Oyalava, and Pola, may be numbered among the largest and most beautiful islands of the S Pacific ocean. They combine the advantages of a soil fruitful without culture, and a climate that renders clothing unnecessary. The inhabitants go almost naked, and have their bodies thickly tattooed; they are a strong and lusty race, scarcely a man less than six feet high, and the women are in proportion. In disposition they are thievish, treacherous, and ferocious. Their villages are situate on creeks, by the seaside, and have no paths between them; that they pass from one to another in their canoes, and thus are almost constantly on the water. Their canoes, houses, &c. are well constructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy than any of the islands in this ocean. See *Maouna*.

Naumberg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on the Eider, 11 miles WSW of Cassel.

Naumburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a bishopric, united to the house of Saxony. It has a small citadel, and the cathedral is noted for fine altars, paintings, and subterranean chapels. Here are manufactures of stockings and turnery wares, and vineyards that yield an excellent red wine. It is seated on the Saale, 37 miles ENE of Erfurt, and 60 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Naumburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan, on the river Bober, 14 miles N by W of Sagan.

Naumburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on the river Queiss, 37 miles WNW of Jauer.

Naxia, or *Naxos*, the most fertile island in the Archipelago, 15 miles in length and 50 in circumference. Its wine still maintains its former excellence; and its plains abound with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees. The highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter: but there are no antiquities, except some small remains of a temple of Bacchus. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, and has a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 8000 inhabitants. The women paint, blacken their eyebrows and eyelashes, and cover their faces with patches, made of a black shining talc found in the island.

Naxia, the capital of the isle of the same name, and one of the most beautiful places in the Archipelago. It has two archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. Here is no harbour, but the trade is considerable in barley, wine, oil, figs, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It stands on the S side of the island, and is defended by a castle. Lon. 25 34 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Naxkow, a town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade. It is encompassed by a wall, and 70 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 54 52 N.

Nayakanahully, a large square town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a citadel in the centre, both strongly fortified with mud walls. In the town a wide street extends all round, and has short lanes on each side. It has a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth, and in the vicinity are many palm-gardens. It is 34 miles SW of Sera.

Nazareth, a town of Palestine, famous for being the residence of Christ, in the early part of his life. It is now a small place, where the monks of St Francis have a convent, 60 miles NNE of Jerusalem.

Nazareth, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, and a settlement of the Moravians, 10 miles N of Bethlehem, and 63 N by W of Philadelphia.

Naze, or *Lindeness*, the most southern promontory of Norway. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Neagh, *Lough*, a lake of Ireland, 16 miles long and 10 broad, lying in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is by far the largest lake in the island, but very deficient from others in picturesque effect: the shores are flat, and it contains only two islands; one near the influx of the Blackwater, and the other near the Antrim shore, called Ram island, on which is an ancient round tower. The water and the soil on some parts of the Antrim shore are of a petrifying quality. The river Bann flows through this lake.

Neath, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday; situate on the river Neath, near the Bristol channel. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines; and on the other side of the river are the extensive remains of an abbey. A great quantity of coal is exported hence in small vessels. It is 27 miles SW of Brecknock, and 198 W of London.

Neath, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs through Glamorganshire, by the town of Neath, into the Bristol channel.

Neb, a river in the isle of Man, which runs into the Irish sea, at Peel castle.

Nebio, or *Nebbio*, a ruined city on the N side of the island of Corsica, one mile from St. Fiorenzo.

Nebra, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unstrut, 12 miles NNW of Naumburg.

Neckar, a river of Germany, which rises in the county of Hohenburg, in Suabia, flows by Rothweil, Tubingen, Esslingen, Heilbron, and Heidelberg, and enters the Rhine, at Manheim.

Neckarelz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, seated on the Neckar, 20 miles E of Heidelberg.

Neckargemund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, seated on the Neckar, five miles E of Heidelberg.

Neckarsulm, a town of Suabia, seated at the conflux of the Neckar and Sulm, five miles N of Heilbron.

Nedroma, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, surrounded with magnificent ruins. It is 50 miles WSW of Oran. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 35 40 N.

Nedsjed, an extensive province of Arabia; bounded on the N by the desert of Syria, E by Lachsa, S by Hadramaut and Yemen, and W by Hedsjaz. The soil is various, in many parts very fertile. The Bedouins inhabit a great part of this province; the remainder is mountainous, and contains a great number of towns, almost every one of which has its own schiech.

Needham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Orwell, 10 miles NW of Ipswich, and 74 NE of London.

Needles, rocks in the English channel, at the W end of the isle of Wight, so called from their height and sharp extremities. Here is a lighthouse. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 50 44 N.

Neeheehow, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, five leagues W of Atooi. The E coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. Lon. 160 15 W, lat. 21 50 N.

Neerwinden, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, a little N by W of Landen. Hence the celebrated battles of Landen are sometimes called by the name of Neerwinden. See *Landen*.

Nefta, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, 250 miles S by W of Tunis. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 30 6 N.

Nefyn, a corporate town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here Edward I, in 1284, held his triumph on the conquest of Wales. It is situate on the Irish sea, and has a small pier, 21 miles S by W of Carmarthen, and 249 NW of London.

Negapatam, a city of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Tanjore, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken by the Dutch; and the latter were dispossessed of it by the English in 1782. The port is not extraordinary; but most of the different nations in India are here settled, and trade, under the protection of the fort. It is 30 miles E of Tanjore, and 166 S by W of Madras. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 10 46 N.

Negara, a town of the isle of Borneo, capital of the kingdom of Banjermassin; situate on the E side of the Banjer, 90 miles N of its mouth, at the town of Banjermassin. Lon. 114 0 E, lat. 1 40 S.

Negombo, a seaport on the W coast of the isle of Ceylon, with a fort built by the Portuguese. It was taken in 1640 by the Dutch, who evacuated it to the English in 1796. It is 16 miles N of Columbo. Lon. 79 55 E, lat. 7 20 N.

Negrais, an island on the E side of the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of Bassien river, the most western branch of the Irrawaddy, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 94 30 E, lat. 16 0 N.

Negril Point, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica. Lon. 78 23 W, lat. 18 17 N.

Negro, Cape, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Benguela, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 16 15 N.

Negroland, or *Nigritia*, a large country in the interior of Africa, through which the river Niger flows from W to E. It is called by the Arabs *Soudan*, a word of similar import to the European appellation, to express the Land of the Blacks. It extends from lon. 10 W to 27 E, and from lat. 10 to 25 N; bounded on the N by Zahara and the mountains which separate it from Barbary, E by Nubia and Abyssinia, S by countries unknown and Guinea, and W by Guinea, Fouli, and Zahara. Of this vast country little more is known than the names of some of the towns and kingdoms of which it is composed. Some parts, particularly on the Niger, are said to be exceedingly fertile; other parts are represented as sandy and desert. That it is very populous, is evident, from the great supply of slaves it affords to the traders. The principal territory known is *Bornou*. The general character of the Negros, who are the inhabitants of this region, is that of levity; and that they do not suffer their gayety to be disturbed by events, which, in other countries, are productive of much unhappiness. They do not appear to want the feelings of humanity, nor are they more destitute of sagacity than other people of an equal degree of education; but as their country supplies them with food by a very slight degree of industry, and the little occasion there is for clothing amid the heat of their climate, they have a general habit of seeking present pleasure, and no care for the future. The only necessary of life that appears to be deficient is salt, which is the more wanted among them in consequence of their subsisting chiefly on vegetable food; and it is a

proverbial expression of a man's riches to say, that he eats salt to his food. This important article they receive from Zahara by caravans of trading Arabs. They also receive arms, hardware, glasses, and trinkets, from the W, by the Europeans, and, in the interior, by the caravans of Cairo, Fezzan, and Morocco. For these they give in return gold, ivory, and slaves. The kind of government that exists among the Negro nations is by no means uniform. In many districts the country is governed by a great multitude of independent petty chiefs, who are engaged in frequent wars with each other. In other places the talents of individual chieftains have been able to reduce considerable tracts of territory under their dominion; and hence some flourishing towns have sprung up. Many of the towns are fortified with ditches and high walls; the latter and the houses being constructed of clay and stone. Domestic slavery prevails in a very great degree among all the Negro states. When the tropical rains fail, or are so deficient that the sun burns up the face of the country, it is not uncommon for parents to sell their children, and even themselves, for bread. A freeman may also lose his liberty by being taken prisoner in war, or on account of the crimes of murder and sorcery; and also in consequence of insolvency. The knowledge of the Negros with regard to religion and all speculative subjects is extremely limited; but they have much superstition, and are implicit believers in witchcraft and magic.

Negropont, the largest island in the Archipelago, anciently called Eubœa. It is near the N coast of Livadia, and separated from it by the strait of Negropont, over which is a bridge. It is 100 miles in length and 18 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and fruits.

Negropont, a strong city, capital of the island of the same name, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the city, in which the Turks and Jews reside, are two miles and a half in circumference; but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. It was taken, in 1469, from the Venetians, who attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 30 miles NE of Athens, and 260 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Nehavend, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, famous for a battle fought near it, between the califf Omar and Yezdegerd, king of Persia, in 638, when the latter lost his life and kingdom. It is 200 miles NW of Ispahan. Lon. 48 10 E, lat. 34 20 N.

Neidenburg, a town of Prussia, with a castle on a mountain, 75 miles E of Culm. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 53 22 S.

Neidenstein, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, nine miles SSW of Cassel.

Neira, one of the Banda islands, and the seat of their government. It has a spacious harbour, but difficult to be entered; and ships anchor under the cannon of two forts. Lon. 129 30 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Neisse, a city of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It is a place of great strength, and one of the finest towns in Silesia. Here is a magnificent palace, with several offices for the principality; but the seat of government is the castle of the adjacent small town of Ottmachau. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. This place was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who, after the peace in 1742, built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. In 1758 it was besieged by the Austrians, but ineffectually. In 1807 it surrendered to the French. It is seated on a river of the same name, 48 miles S by E of Breslau. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Neitra, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a castle and a college; situate on a river of the same name, 34 miles N of Gran.

Nelisuram, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the W coast, 33 miles NE of Mangalore, and 40 NW of Tellicherry.

Nellenburg, a town of Suabia, capital of a landgravate of the same name, with a citadel on a mountain. It is 22 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 47 57 N.

Nellore, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near the Pennar, 85 miles N by W of Madras. Lon. 79 57 E, lat. 14 26 N.

Nemea, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, anciently celebrated for its games, and a magnificent temple of Jupiter, some ruins of which still exist. It is 10 miles N of Argos.

Nemours, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with an old castle; seated on the Loing, between two hills, 45 miles SSE of Paris.

Nen, a river that rises in the W part of Northamptonshire, and is made up

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vigable at Northampton. It leaves the county at Peterborough, crosses the isle of Ely, forms part of the W boundary of Norfolk, and enters the Lincolnshire Wash. It also communicates, by several channels, with the Great Ouse.

Nenagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, with a strong castle, seated on a branch of the Shannon, 30 miles NNW of Cashel, and 40 WSW of Maryborough.

Neocastro, a town and fort of European Turkey, in Romania, on the strait of Constantinople, 12 miles N of Constantinople.

Neot, St. a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable trade in coal; seated on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, 20 miles WSW of Cambridge, and 56 NNW of London.

Neoundoh, a town of the kingdom of Birmah, with a large manufacture of japanned ware. It has flourished in proportion as the ancient city of Pagahm has decayed, and stands on the Irrawaddy, four miles NNE of that city.

Nepean Island, a small island in the S Pacific ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the S coast of Norfolk island.

Nepi, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Triglia, 20 miles N of Rome.

Nerac, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, divided by the river Baise into great and little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the residence of the lords of Albert, whose stupendous castle is now in ruins. It is 16 miles WSW of Agen, and 67 SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 18 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Nerbudda, a river of Hindoostan, which issues from a lake on the S confines of the province of Allahabad, flows W for 700 miles, and enters the gulf of Cambay, below Baroach. This river receives few contributary streams, and forms the boundary between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan.

Nereshim, a town of Suabia, in the county of Ottingen, with a Benedictine abbey on a mountain, whose abbot was a prelate of the empire. It is 15 miles WNW of Donawert

Nericia, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper; bounded by Sudermania, Westmania, Werinland, and W and E Gothland. It abounds in forges and mines. Orebro is the capital, and the only considerable place.

Neronde, a town of France, in the department of Loire, 18 miles NNE of Montbrison.

Nerondes, a town of France, in the department of Cher, 20 miles ESE of Bourges.

Nershinsk, a town and fort of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, but sometimes called Daouria, in the government of Irkutsk. The adjacent country is mountainous, but yields excellent pasture for cattle; and there are some considerable lead and silver mines. It is seated at the conflux of the Nercha with the Shilka, 440 miles E of Irkutsk. Lon. 117 34 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Nesle, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Lingon, 25 miles ESE of Amiens, and 66 N by E of Paris.

Ness, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire, 22 miles long and from one to two broad. The depth is very considerable; and the high hills on each side present a delightful view of wood, pasture, cultivated lands, and rugged precipices. It is navigated by a king's galley, which supplies the garrison of Fort Augustus, at its S extremity, with stores. Its outlet, at the N extremity, is the river Ness, which runs into Murray Frith, below Inverness.

Nestved, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, on the river Nest, 38 miles SW of Copenhagen.

Netherlands, or *Low Countries*, a country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica, 260 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth; bounded on the W and N by the German ocean, E by Germany, and S by France. In the ninth century, the sons of emperor Lewis the pious, having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, and a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist; for it was soon divided into two: and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other, to the N, had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long; it being divided into 17 provinces, under different names, exclusive of the territories of Liege and Upper Gelderland; but they still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the bold, the last duke of Bur-

gundy, being killed by the Swiss, in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary, his only child; by whose marriage with emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands were an acquisition to the house of Austria. Emperor Charles v, king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and, soon after, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II, who endeavoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities exercised by the duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they threw off the Spanish yoke; and, under the conduct of William I, prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the Seven United Provinces. After a long war (with the interval of a truce of twelve years) Philip IV expressly acknowledged the independence of these provinces, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. The other ten provinces, namely, Brabant, Antwerp, Malines, Namur, Limburg, Luxemburg, Hainault, Flanders, Artois, and Cambresis, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favorable stipulations with respect to their ancient liberties. On the accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to the Spanish monarchy, it was stipulated, in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria; but some considerable parts were obtained, by conquest or cession, by the French and Dutch. The Dutch had part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders: the French had Artois and Cambresis; with part of Hainault, Flanders, and Luxemburg: Austria held the rest; and the provinces of Antwerp and Malines were included under the name of Austrian Brabant. In 1788, emperor Joseph II, having projected many innovations, and enforcing them with violence, a universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men, rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme government was vested; and by the end of 1789 the Austrians were expelled. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for Leopold II (the successor of Joseph) was enabled, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, to recover the entire possession of his authority; the mediating courts having guarantied the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution. In 1792 the French over-ran the Austrian Netherlands: they were driven out of the country in 1793; but they returned in 1794, and subdued every part of it; and in 1795 decreed it, with the territories of Liege and Upper Gelderland, an integral part of the French republic. To this country they gave the name of *Belgium*, and divided it into the following nine departments; Dyle, Forets, Jemappe, Lis, Meuse Lower, Nethes (Two), Ourthe, Sambre and Meuse, and Scheldt; which see. The Netherlands, or Belgium, is 170 miles long and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Holland, E by Germany, SW by France, and NW by the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Meuse, Dyle, Sambre, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals. The air is temperate, and the soil extremely fertile; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen in winter. Brussels is the chief town. See *Holland*, or *Dutch Netherlands*.

Nethes, Two, a new department of France, including the northern part of Austrian Brabant. It has its name from two rivers, which rise on the E border, and unite their streams at Liere. The capital is Antwerp.

Netschkau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, situate on the Golsch, 12 miles SW of Zwickau.

Nettuno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the ruins of the ancient Antium, at the mouth of the Loracina, 24 miles S by E of Rome.

Neva, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Ladoga, and flows to Petersburg, where it divides into several branches, and enters the gulf of Finland.

Neuburg, a fortified town of Bavaria, capital of a principality of the same name. It stands on a hill, by the Danube, and has two gates, but the fortifications are chiefly gone to decay. The castle is a large building, and contains a hall of extraordinary size, embellished with portraits. It is 32 miles NNE of Augsburg, and 60 SW of Amberg. Lon. 11 13 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Neuburg, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the Schwarza, 27 miles ESE of Amberg.

Neuburg, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, seated near the Rhine, 12 miles S of Brisach.

Neuburg, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, seat-

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ed on the Entz, 25 miles W of Stutgard.

Neuchateau, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated in a soil rich in corn and good wine, on the river Meuse, 25 miles SW of Nancy.

Neuchateau, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 16 miles SW of Bastogne.

Neuchatel, a territory of Swisserland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, between the lake of Neuchatel and the borders of France; extending 36 miles from N to S, and 18 in its greatest breadth. On the death of the duchess of Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty of Neuchatel and Vallengin was claimed by Frederic I of Prussia, as heir to the prince of Orange; and his right was acknowledged by the states of the country, to whom he confirmed their privileges and alliances. In 1806, the king of Prussia ceded this principality to the French marshal Berthier, and the grant was confirmed by Napoleon. The inhabitants are protestants, except in the two districts of Landeron and Cressier, where the catholics are predominant. It is a hilly country, watered by several lakes and rivers. The soil is not equally fertile; but there are large vineyards that produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pastures on the mountains feed a great number of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forests.

Neuchatel, a lake of Swisserland, which stretches, about 20 miles in length by four in breadth, from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from SW to NE, at which extremity it has a communication with the lake of Biel by a narrow outlet.

Neuchatel, a town of Swisserland, capital of a principality of the same name. It is situate partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the side of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much esteemed; and it has manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Many public works have been lately executed, among which are the new townhouse, and a superb causeway, leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel is 25 miles NE of Lausanne, and 25 W of Bern. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Neuchatel, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheese, and seated on the Arques, 20 miles SE of Dieppe.

Neumstein, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenloey, eight miles WNW of Halle in Suabia.

Nevern, a village of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, near a river of the same name, two miles NE of Newport. In the churchyard stands a square stone, 13 feet high and two broad; the top is circular, charged with a cross, and all the sides are carved with knot-work of various patterns.

Nevers, a town of France, capital of the department of Nievre, and lately a bishop's see. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several fine buildings; particularly the ancient ducal palace, in which John Casimir, king of Poland, expired in 1672. The chief manufactures are china, glass, and works of enamel. It is seated on the Loire, at the influx of the Nievre, over which is a handsome bridge, 15 miles NNW of Moulins, and 145 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 46 59 N.

Neuffen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a fortress, called Hoheneuffen, 17 miles SE of Stutgard.

Neugarten, a town of Further Pomerania, with a strong castle, 15 miles N of New Stargard.

Neuhaus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle, 27 miles E by S of Bechin.

Neuhaus, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, near the mouth of the Oste. It was once a place of great trade, but a sand bank arising in the harbour, at the entrance of the Oste into the Elbe, it is now much less frequented. It is 19 miles NW of Stade.

Newhaussel, a town of Upper Hungary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Neitra, 43 miles ESE of Presburg.

Nevis, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, divided from the E end of St. Christoper by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here is a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath, in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital, on the SW side, defended by a fort. Lon. 62 30 W, lat. 16 10 N.

Neukirchen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Cassel, on the river Fulda, 32 miles ESE of Cassel.

Neumagen, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 17 miles W of Treves.

Neumark, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 22 miles SW of Amberg.

Neumark, a town of Bavaria, 30 miles NW of Ratisbon—Another, on the river Roth, 17 miles SE of Landshut.

Neumark, a town of Germany, in Carniola, 28 miles NW of Laubach.

Neumarkt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau, near which, at the village of Leuthen, the Prussians gained a decisive victory over the Austrians in 1757. It is 20 miles W by N of Breslau.

Neurode, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, on the river Wotitz, eight miles NNW of Glatz.

Neus, a river of N Carolina, which enters Pamlico sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad.

Neusaltz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on the river Oder, 17 miles NW of Glogau.

Neusatz, a strong town and fortress of Hungary, formerly called Peterwardein Schanz. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and stands on the Danube, opposite Peterwardein in Sclavonia.

Neusidler, a lake of Hungary, 25 miles long and six broad. It is 16 miles SSW of Presburg, almost surrounded by fens, and has in its vicinity the castle of Esterhazy, which is said to rival the palace of Versailles in pomp.

Neusol, a town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a large castle, in which is a church, covered with copper. In the adjacent mountains are the greatest copper mines in Hungary. It is seated on the Gran, 22 miles N by E of Schemnitz.

Neustadt, a town of Austria, with a castle, and an arsenal. It has the staple right over all goods coming from Italy, and stands on the frontiers of Hungary, 28 miles S by W of Vienna. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Neustadt, a town of Franconia, capital of the lower part of the principality of Bayreuth, with a castle. The library belonging to the church contains many curiosities. It stands on the river Aisch, 32 miles ESE of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Neustadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Saal, 16 miles N by E of Schweinfurt.

Neustadt, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, seated on the Kocher, 12 miles NNE of Hailbron.

Neustadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has a castle, two churches, and a mine office; and on a mountain near it is another castle, called Arnshaug. It is seated on the Orla, 46 miles SSW of Leipsic. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Neustadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg, eight miles NE of Coburg.

Neustadt, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with extensive breweries, and manufactures of cloth and cutlery; seated on the Finow canal, 31 miles NE of Berlin.

Neustadt, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, celebrated for a manufacture of plate-glass; seated on the Dosse, eight miles ENE of Havelberg.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, and a spacious harbour on the Baltic, 20 miles N by E of Lubec. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, 17 miles S of Schwerin.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick Luneburg, with a castle, seated on the Leina, 15 miles NNW of Hanover.

Neustadt, a town of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Abenst with the Danube, 16 miles E by N of Ingolstadt.

Neustadt, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle, on the river Nab, 27 miles NNE of Amberg.

Neustadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 10 miles NW of Olmutz.

Neustadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 14 miles SE of Neisse.

Neustadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 35 miles W by S of Pilsen.

Neustadt, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of the county of Glatz, 13 miles NE of Konigingratz.

Neustadt, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, at the foot of a mountain, 50 miles ESE of Dusseldorf.

Neustadt, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Spirebach, 14 miles W of Spire.

Neustadtel, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 14 miles W of Glogau, and 17 E by N of Sagan.

Neuville, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 11 miles NNE of Orleans.

Neuville, a town of Swisserland, in the late bishopric of Basel, nine miles NE of Neuchatel.

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Newwied, a town of Westphalia, capital of the lower county of Wied, with a fine castle; seated on the Rhine, seven miles NW of Coblentz.

Newyn, or *Newin*, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here Edward I, in 1284, held his triumph on the conquest of Wales. It is seated on St. George channel, 21 miles S by W of Carnarvon, and 249 WNW of London.

New Forest, a forest in that part of Hampshire which lies between Southampton water and the river Avon. It is 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; and has advantages of situation, with respect to conveyance by water carriage, and vicinity to the dockyards, superior to every other forest: having in its neighbourhood several places for shipping timber. It was afforested by William the conqueror, and was then 10 miles longer than it is now. His son William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow, shot by Walter Tyrrel, that accidentally glanced against a tree, the site of which is now pointed out by a triangular stone. The lord warden of this forest is appointed by letters patent, during the king's pleasure, and all the courts of jurisdiction are held at Lyndhurst.

New River, an artificial river of England, originally brought from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, to Islington, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613, by sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. It has since been carried up to a spring near Hertford, called Chadwell, where the stream is also increased by a cut from the river Lea. This river, with all its windings, is 42 miles in length, and is under the management of a corporation called the New River Company.

New Year Harbour, a good harbour on the N coast of Staten Land. Lon. 64 11 W, lat. 54 49 S.

New Year Islands, small islands near New Year Harbour, on the N side of Staten Land.

Newark, a town of New Jersey, capital of Essex county, with two churches and an academy. It is celebrated for cider, and has a considerable manufacture of shoes. It stands on the W side of Passaik river, near its mouth in Newark bay, nine miles W of New York. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 40 40 N.

Newark, a town of Upper Canada, on the W side of the river Niagara, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, and opposite the town and fort of Niagara, 27 miles N by E of Fort Erie.

Newark, a borough in Nottinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. The church, reckoned one of the finest in the kingdom, was erected by Henry IV. Here, in the midst of troubles, died king John; and here Charles I, after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterward gave him up to his worst enemies. Newark has a good trade, and is 17 miles NE of Nottingham, and 120 N by W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Newbern, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Carteret, Jones, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Wayne, Glasgow, Lenoir, and Johnston.

Newbern, a town of N Carolina, in Craven county, capital of the district of its name. It has a considerable trade in tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, corn, &c. and stands on a sandy point of land, formed by the confluxes of the Neus and Trent, 96 miles ESE of Raleigh. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 35 10 N.

Newbiggen, a fishing town in Northumberland, on the N side of a bay to which it gives name, seven miles E of Morpeth.

Newborough, a town of Wales, in Anglesey, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday; situate near the Braint, 10 miles SW of Beaumaris, and 250 NW of London.

Newborough, or *Gorey*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 25 miles N by E of Wexford, and 47 S of Dublin.

Newburg, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour on the frith of Tay. Here the large vessels belonging to Perth unload their goods into lighters. The principal manufacture is linen. It is 22 miles SE of Perth, and 18 W of St. Andrew.

Newburgh, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the W side of Hudson river. Ships of considerable burden may unload at the wharfs, and many vessels are built here. It is 32 miles S of Kingston, and 54 N of New York.

Newburgh, a town in Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It has manufactures of druggets, shalloons, and broad cloths, and a considerable traffic in malt, by the Kennet and Avon canals. Two battles were fought near this town with the

bious success, between the forces of Charles I and the parliament, in 1643 and 1644. It is seated on the Kennet, 26 miles S of Oxford, and 56 W of London.

Newbury, a town of Vermont, capital of Orange county, situate on the Connecticut, 50 miles NNE of Windsor, and 60 ESE of Burlington.

Newbury Port, a seaport of Massachusets, in Essex county, with six churches and a court-house. Large quantities of rum are distilled here, and the inhabitants have a considerable trade with the W Indies and the southern states. The harbour is safe and commodious, and ship-building is carried on largely. It is situate on the Merrimac, two miles from the sea, and 35 NNE of Boston. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 42 48 N.

Newcastle, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 11 miles WSW of Dublin.

Newcastle, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 26 miles SW of Limerick.

Newcastle, or *Newcastle in Emlyn*, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It had a fine castle, now in ruins; and is seated on the Tyvy, 17 miles NNW of Carmarthen, and 230 WNW of London.

Newcastle, or Newcastle under Lyne, a borough in Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, and manufactures of hats and earthen ware. It had four churches, now reduced to one; and the castle, whence it had its name, is quite demolished. It stands on a branch of the Trent, 15 miles N by W of Stafford, and 149 NNW of London.

Newcastle, or *Newcastle upon Tyne*, a borough and seaport in Northumberland, situate on the N side of the Tyne, over which is a bridge to Gateshead, on the Durham side. It is governed by a mayor, and has a market on Tuesday and Saturday. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 28,366. The river admits ships under 400 tons burden to come up to the town, and larger ones are stationed below, at Shields. Through this place went part of that wall which extended from sea to sea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts. The town is defended by a strong wall, above two miles in circumference, in which are seven gates, and as many turrets, with several casemente bomb-proof; but the castle is old and ruinous. The wall on the S side runs parallel with the river, leaving a spacious piece of ground between them, both which forms a long and noble quay. Here are four parish churches, and that of St. Nicholas, which stands on a hill, has a lofty steeple of curious architecture. Among the other public buildings is a mansion-house for the mayor, an exchange, and a large hospital for the maintenance of poor keelmen; also several charitable foundations, situate in the centre of the great collieries which have for centuries supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; it also possesses manufactures of steel, iron, glass, soap, fine and coarse earthen ware, and copperas; and it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, and the buildings crowded together; but some of the newer parts are handsome and commodious. It is 14 miles N of Durham, and 270 N by W of London. Lon. 1 14 W, lat. 54 57 N.

Newcastle, a town of Delaware, capital of a county of the same name, with two churches. It was settled by the Swedes in 1627, and called Stockholm; afterward taken by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam; and falling into the hands of the English, it was called Newcastle. It is the oldest town on the river Delaware, and 35 miles SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 38 W, lat. 39 37 N.

Newcastle, a town of Virginia, in Hanover county, seated on the Pamunky, a branch of York river, 24 miles NE of Richmond.

Newenberg, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, three miles NW of Feldkirch.

Newenham, Cape, a rocky point of considerable height, on the W coast of N America, forming the N extremity of a vast bay called Bristol Bay, of which the promontory of Alaska is the S boundary. It was discovered by Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 24 W, lat. 58 42 N.

Newent, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday, seated on a branch of the Severn, eight miles NW of Gloucester, and 112 WNW of London.

Newfane, a town of Vermont, chief of Windham county. It is situate on West river, 28 miles ENE of Bennington, and 80 WNW of Boston.

Newfoundland, an island on the E coast of N America, between 47 and 52 N lat. discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1496. After many disputes with the French, it was ceded to the

English in 1713. The form is triangular; the N point is separated from Labrador by the strait of Belleisle, and from this apex it is 350 miles in length to the base, which is 300 in breadth. It has several bays and harbours; and is a mountainous, woody country, and very cold, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer time is visited by the Esquimaux Indians. About 500 English families continue here all the year, beside the garrison of St. John, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season, which begins in May and ends in September, it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people, on account of the great fishing-banks to the SE of the island; for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to the Mediterranean and the W Indies. In winter, the chief employment of the inhabitants is to cut wood; and the smallest kind, used for fuel, is drawn by their large dogs, trained up and harnessed for that purpose. There is great plenty of game, fish, and fowl, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle. St. John is the principal settlement.

Newhaven, a town in Sussex, near the mouth of the Ouse, with a small harbour. The entrance of the river is defended by a battery; and the haven is generally made the station of a sloop of war, to intercept the smuggling trade. It is seven miles S by E of Lewis, and 57 of London.

Newhaven, a seaport of Connecticut, capital of a county of its name, and the semi-capital of the state. Near the centre is the public square, in which are the state-house, two college edifices, and a chapel, three churches for congregationalists, and one for episcopalians. Here are manufactures of card-teeth, linen, buttons, cotton, and paper. The harbour has good anchorage, and is defended by a fort. It has a trade with New York and the W India islands; and stands at the head of a bay, four miles N of Long Island sound, and 192 NE of New York. Lon. 72 56 W, lat. 41 17 N.

Newmarket, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is the most celebrated place in England for horseraces; and here Charles II built a house for the sake of this diversion. It is 13 miles W of Bury, and 61 N by E of London.

Newmarket, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Dalua, 31 miles NW of Cork.

Newmarket, a town of Virginia, in Amherst county, on the N side of James river, at the influx of the Tye, 100 miles above Richmond.

Newmills, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, near the river Irvine, 12 miles E by S of Kilmarnock.

Newnham, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Severn, 12 miles WSW of Gloucester, and 120 WNW of London.

Newport, a borough of Hampshire, and the chief town in the isle of Wight, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and a manufacture of starch. It is seated on the river Cowes, which is navigable for small vessels, 17 miles S by E of Southampton, and 91 SW of London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Newport, a borough in Cornwall, which has no market, three miles N of Launceston, and 214 W by S of London.

Newport, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday, and a handsome freeschool, 17 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 139 NW of London.

Newport, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly walled round, and defended by a castle, considerable remains of which are yet in being. Near it are the vestiges of a camp. It is seated on the river Usk, 19 miles SSW of Monmouth, and 118 W by N of London.

Newport, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and the ruins of a castle. It is seated on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Nefern, 18 miles NE of St. David, and 250 WNW of London.

Newport, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, situate at the SE extremity of a bay of its name, called also Clew bay, which contains a great number of small islands. It has a considerable degree of commerce, and is 12 miles SW of Castlebar.

Newport, a seaport of Rhode Island, chief town of a county of the same name, and the semi-capital of the state. It stands on the SW end of Rhode Island, about five miles from the sea, and has 10 edifices for public worship, a flourishing academy, an elegant state-house, and a handsome public library. Its harbour is one of the finest in the world; and to the W of the town is Goat Island, on which is a fort. Newport has a considerable trade, and is 80 miles NE of New York. Lon. 71 15 W, lat. 41 30 N.

Newport, a town of the state of Georgia, in Liberty county, on a navigable creek, eight miles above Sunbury, and 34 SSW of Savanna.

Newport, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, on the N side of Christiana creek, 31 miles SW of Philadelphia.

Newport Pagnel, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bonelace; seated on the Ouse, 14 miles ENE of Buckingham, and 50 NNW of London.

Newport Pratt, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, near the mouth of a river, which enters Clew bay, eight miles W of Castlebar.

Newry, a river of Ireland, which separates the counties of Armagh and Down, and enters Carlingford bay, two miles below the town of Newry.

Newry, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situate on the side of a steep hill, by a river of the same name. Vessels of 200 tons burden can come up to the town; and by means of the Newry canal, to the river Bann, it has a communication with Lough Neagh. Here is a considerable linen manufacture, and a trade in shipping. Newry was burned by the duke of Berwick in 1689; but is now become the largest town in the county. It sends one member to parliament, and is 60 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Newton, a borough in Lancashire, whose market is now disused. The Sankey canal from St. Helens to the Mersey passes near this place. It is five miles N of Warrington, and 193 NW of London.

Newton, a borough in Hampshire, in the isle of Wight, governed by a mayor. The market is now disused. It stands on a bay of its name, which at high water will admit vessels of 500 tons, but is little frequented. It is five miles W of Newport.

Newton Bushel, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of woollen cloths; seated on the Teign, 15 miles S by W of Exeter, and 188 WSW of London.

Newton Douglas, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, situate on the Cree, which is navigable for small vessels to within two miles of the town. Here are manufactures of cotton and carpets, and several tan-works. It is seven miles N by W of Wigton, and 28 E by N of Port Patrick.

Newtown, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in flannel; seated on the Severn, seven miles SW of Montgomery, and 137 NNW of London.

Newtown, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Bucks county. It stands five miles from the Delaware, and 20 NNE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 2 W, lat. 40 [illegible]

Newtown, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county. It is the seat of justice for the county, and 60 miles N of Trenton. Lon. 75 2 W, lat. 41 3 N.

Newtown, a town of New York, in Tioga county, where the judicial courts are held in February. It is situate near Tioga river, 50 miles W by N of Union, and 70 SE of Williamsburg.

Newtown, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, nine miles E by N of Danbury, and 26 NW of Newhaven.

Newtown Ardes, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a considerable linen manufacture; situate on the northern point of Strangford Lough, eight miles E of Belfast.

Newtown Limavady, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, with a linen manufacture; situate on the river Roe, near the E side of Lough Foyle, 17 miles ENE of Londonderry.

Newtown Stewart, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone, on the river Moyle, 30 miles WNW of Dungannon.

Neyba, a town of New Granada, on the Madalena, 75 miles WSW of St. Fe de Bogota.

Neyba, a river and bay of St. Domingo: the river rises in the mountains near the centre of the island, and flows S into the NW side of the bay.

Neyland, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of says and bays; seated on the Stour, 16 miles SW of Ipswich, and 57 NE of London.

Neyrac, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 18 miles N of Rodez.

Neyva, a town of New Granada, near the Madalena, 130 miles SW of St. Fe de Bogota.

Nezin, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, considerable for its fur trade, 28 miles SE of Tchernigof.

Ngan-chan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. Its territory is very mountainous, and contains several garrisoned forts, to keep in awe the inhabitants, who are independent, and live on the mountains. It is 1000 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 105 32 E, lat. 26 12 N.

Ngan-king, a city of China, capital of the N part of the province of Kiang-nan. It is defended by a fort, and seated on the Kiang-ku, 58 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 46 E, lat. 30 37 N.

Ngan-lo, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. It has a considerable trade, and stands in a vast plain on the river Han. Lon. 115

miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 112 3 E, lat. 41 14 N.

Niagara, a river of N America, which forms the communication between the lakes Erie and Ontario, and flows from S to N about 36 miles. At the head of this river, on its western shore, is Fort Erie; and 18 miles below this are those remarkable Falls, which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The river is here 740 yards wide. The half mile immediately above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 58 feet; it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 150 feet perpendicular, in three distinct and collateral sheets; and in a rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, falls nearly as much more. The river then flows in a deep channel till it enters Lake Ontario, at Fort Niagara.

Niagara, a town and fort of New York, in Ontario county, on the E side of the river Niagara; at its entrance into Lake Ontario, and opposite Newark, in Upper Canada. The fort was erected by the French, in 1751; and was taken from them in 1759, by sir William Johnson. It is 18 miles below the cataracts, and 80 NW of Williamsburg. Lon. 78 58 W, lat. 43 4 N.

Nias, a small island, near the W coast of the island of Sumatra, remarkable for the beauty of its women, who are purchased as slaves by the Dutch and Portuguese. Lon. 97 0 E, lat. 0 40 N.

Nibe, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, nine miles WSW of Alborg.

Nibiano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, 16 miles SW of Piacenza.

Nicaragua, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N by Honduras, E by the Atlantic ocean, SE by Costa Rica, and SW by the Pacific ocean. It is 400 miles from E to W, and 120 from N to S. It is well watered by lakes and rivers, and produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

Nicaragua, a lake of New Spain, in the province of the same name, 350 miles in circumference. It is interspersed with islands, and abounds in fishes; but is infested by crocodiles. The SW extremity is only a few leagues from the Pacific ocean, and the SE end communicates with the Atlantic ocean by the river St. Juan.

Nicaragua, a city of New Spain, in the province of the same name. It stands at some distance SW of the lake, and near the mouth of a river, in the Pacific ocean, 120 miles SE of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 86 10 W, lat. 11 15 N.

Nicaria, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, anciently called Icaria. It is 50 miles in circumference, and full of rocks. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Nicastro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, with an ancient castle, 17 miles SSE of Cosenza.

Nice, a late county of Italy, 60 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Piedmont, E by the territories of Genoa, S by the Mediterranean, and W by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France; and afterward, for many years, belonged to the king of Sardinia. In 1792 it was conquered by the French, and has been since decreed by them an integral part of France, and made the department of Maritime Alps.

Nice, a city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Maritime Alps, and a bishop's see. It lately belonged to Italy, and was the capital of a county of the same name. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the E, the river Paglion on the W, and the Mediterranean on the S; from which last it is separated by a beautiful and extensive terrace, used as a public walk. It has a strong citadel, built on the rock, and on the W it is fortified with a wall and a ditch. The harbour is on the E side of the rock, and called Limpia, from a small river that enters into it. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. It has been several times taken by the French, and last of all in 1792. It was retaken by the Austrians in 1800, but they evacuated it in a week afterward. It is four miles E of the mouth of the Var, and 83 S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 16 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Nice, a city of Natolia; see *Isnic*.

Nichaburg, a town of Persia, famous for a mine of turquois-stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles S of Mesched.

Nicholas, St. one of the largest and most pleasant of the Cape Verd islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 miles in length; and is the residence of the bishop of the isles. Lon. 14 16 W, lat. 16 32 N.

Nicholas, St. a town of France, in the department of Meurte, with a handsome church, to which pilgrims for-

merly resorted. It is seated on the Meurte, seven miles SE of Nancy.

Nicholas, St. or *Mole*, a town, harbour, and cape, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo, commanding the strait called the Windward Passage. The harbour is strongly fortified by nature and art; and ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, even during a hurricane. It was taken by the English, aided by the French royalists, in 1793; and was evacuated in 1798. Lon. 73 30 W, lat. 19 49 N. See *Domingo, St.* the island.

Nicholas Island, a small island on the N coast of the island of Cuba. Lon. 79 40 W, lat. 33 50 N.

Nicobar Islands, several islands on the E side of the bay of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the mellori or lerum (a kind of bread-fruit) and other tropical fruits, grow spontaneously; there are also yams and sweet potatoes, and the edible birds-nests so much esteemed in China. Dogs and hogs are the principal animals. The inhabitants are few, and their indolence extreme. They are tall, and well proportioned, with black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured skins. They have no towns, but live in little huts, and go quite naked except a cloth about the waist with a small string hanging down behind. These islands extend northward, from the N point of Sumatra. The largest, which gives name to the rest, is 23 miles long and 10 broad. Its S extremity is in lon. 94 23 E, lat. 6 30 N.

Nicolaef, a city of Russia, in the government of Catherinenslaf, founded by Catherine II, on the S side of the Ingul, at its conflux with the Bog. The public buildings and a number of private houses are constructed of a white calcareous stone, but the rest of the houses are of wood. This place being of easier access by water for vessels than Cherson, it is now the capital of the naval establishment of the Black sea. The admiralty, with a long line of magazines, workshops, wet and dry docks, and every necessary department for shipping, are placed along the bank of the Ingul. Twelve miles to the S, at the entrance of the Bog into the Dnieper, are the remains of the Greek city of Olbiopolis. Nicolaef is 30 miles NNE of Oczakof, and 42 NW of Cherson. Lon. 30 46 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Nicolo, St. the most considerable of the isles of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Nicolsburg, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Austria, with a castle on a mountain, 12 miles ENE of Laab.

Nicopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396, when emperor Sigismund was defeated, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Osma, 60 miles SSW of Buchorest, and 150 NNW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 13 E, lat. 44 16 N.

Nicopoli, or *Glanish*, a town of Turkish Armenia, built by Pompey in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is 15 miles S of Erzerum.

Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, seated near the mountain Olympus. From the time of Constantine the great, till 1567, it was nine miles in circumference; but the Venetians reduced it to three, and fortified it with eleven bastions and three gates; all the rest they razed to the foundation, demolishing temples, palaces, and the most beautiful monuments. In 1570, it was besieged 45 days by the Turks, and then taken by assault. There are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interspersed among the houses. The church of St. Sophia, an old Gothic structure, the Turks have turned into a mosque; and in that of St. Nicholas, the principal merchants assemble to transact commercial business. The bazar is extensive, well supplied with provisions, and remarkably clean. Lon. 33 16 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Nicosia, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 30 miles W of Taormina.

Nicotera, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 35 miles NNE of Reggio, and 185 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

Nicoya, a town of New Spain, in Costa Rica, situate on the Dispensa, which runs into the bay of Salinas, where there is a pearl fishery. It is 98 miles WNW of Cartago. Lon. 85 40 W, lat. 10 40 N.

Nicsara, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and an archbishop's see, 10 miles N of Tocat. Lon. 36 9 E, lat. 39 25 N.

Nidau, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic in the canton of Bern, with a castle; situate on the lake of Biel, 15 miles NW of Bern.

Nidda, a town of Germany, in Wet-

teravia, on a river of the same name, 20 miles NE of Frankfort.

Nidecken, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; situate on a rock, and surrounded by rocks, 12 miles SSE of Juliers.

Nidjibabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 80 miles NNE of Delhi. Lon. 78 41 E, lat. 29 35 N.

Niebla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Tinto, 40 miles W of Seville.

Niemeck, a town of Saxony Proper, on the river Ada, 18 miles N of Wittenberg.

Niemecz, a strong town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, situate on a mountain, by a river of the same name, 76 miles WSW of Jassy. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Niemen, a river that rises in Lithuania, and passes by Bielica and Grodna; it then runs through part of Samogitia and E Prussia, and enters the Curisch Haff, by several mouths, of which the principal and most northern is called the Russ.

Nienburg, a strong town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, with a considerable trade in corn and wool; seated on the Weser, 37 miles SSE of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 52 39 N.

Nienburg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Dinkel, 33 miles NW of Munster.

Nienburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Cothen, with a palace belonging to the prince; seated on the Saale, eight miles NW of Cothen.

Nienhaus, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Bentheim, with the ruins of a citadel; seated on the Dinkel, 16 miles NNW of Bentheim.

Nienhaus, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, with a castle, the residence of the prince; seated on the Lippe, two miles NNE of Paderborn.

Nieper; see *Dnieper*.

Niester; see *Dniester*.

Nieuport, a seaport of the Netherlands, in Flanders, at the mouth of the Yperlee. Here are sluices, by which the country can be laid under water. The inhabitants principally subsist by the herring fishery, and by making nets and ropes. In 1606, prince Maurice gained here a great victory over the Spaniards. It has been often taken in subsequent wars; the last time by the French in 1794. It is nine miles SW of Ostend. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Nieuport, a town of Holland, on the river Leck, 15 miles E of Rotterdam.

Nievre, a department of France, including the late province of Nivernois. It takes its name from a small river, which rises near Champlemy, and runs into the Loire, at Nevers, the chief town of the department.

Niger, a large river of Africa, which rises in the same mountains as the Senegal, in the W part of Negroland. It flows N through the country of Mandingo, and then takes an easterly course through the kingdoms of Bambara, Tombuctoo, Trocur, and Ghana, to Wangara, where it divides into several branches, and is supposed to lose itself in the lakes and sandy deserts to the E and S of that country. The Moors and Arabs call it Neel il Abeed, or River of Slaves, and Neel Kibeer, or Great River. In the rainy season it inundates the adjacent lands.

Nigono, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, 22 miles SW of Modena.

Nigritia; see *Negroland*.

Nile, a great river of Africa, which, according to Mr. Bruce, rises in Abyssinia, near the village of Geesh, in lon. 36 55 E, lat. 10 59 N. It runs first through the lake Dembea, then makes a circuit toward its source, which it leaves 25 miles to the E, and enters into Nubia, through which country it makes a circuitous course, and forms some considerable cataracts. It then enters Egypt, and flows almost directly S till it arrives at Cairo; and a little below that city it divides into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean sea, form the island called Delta. The ancients reckoned eleven mouths of the Nile, of which seven were considerable; but now there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetto and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gizeh, is seated the island of Rodda, which is almost as long as Old Cairo, and 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mekias takes up all the breadth of the southern part. This is the work of the Saracens, and derives its name from its use, for it signifies Measure. In reality they observe there every day, by means of a graduated column, the increase or decrease of the waters of the Nile. This river increases regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins

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to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the water of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it rises less than 14 cubits, or above 18; but 16 cubits is the proper height. During the inundation, the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands, and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and is afterward distributed into the fields and gardens, as occasion requires. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains.

Nimeama; see *Monoemugi*.

Nimeguen, a city of Holland, capital of Gelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is also the capital of a county of its name, or of the island of Betuwe, the ancient Batavia. The churches are, in general, handsome structures; and the town-house is remarkable for its beauty and magnificence. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by brewing ale, and their trade with Germany. Several treaties of peace were concluded here in 1678. This city was taken by the French in 1794. It stands on the Waal, 10 miles WNW of Cleve, and 35 ESE of Utrecht. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Nimptsch, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a castle on an eminence, 15 miles ESE of Schweidnitz.

Ninety-six, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, and Newbury. It produces considerable quantities of tobacco. The chief town was formerly of the same name, but is now called Cambridge.

Ning-koue, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed. Its district is very hilly, but pleasant; and the surrounding mountains, covered with woods, produce medicinal plants. It is seated on a river, which runs into the Kiang-hu, 537 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 118 25 E, lat. 31 2 N.

Ning-po, called by the Europeans *Liampo*, an excellent seaport of China, and a city of the first rank in the province of Tche-kiang. The silks manufactured here are much esteemed in foreign countries, especially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chinese for copper, gold, and silver. It is seated on the E coast, opposite Japan, 660 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 58 N.

Ninguta, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Kirin, and the seat of a considerable trade, particularly in the valuable plant ginseng, which abounds in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Hurha, 110 miles NE of Kirin. Lon. 124 40 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Ninian, St. a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, with manufactures of leather, cotton cloth, and nails, two miles SE of Stirling.

Ninove, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W of Brussels.

Nio, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Naxia, anciently called Ios. It is 35 miles in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has little wood or oil. The regular manners of the inhabitants, who are all Greeks, revives an idea of the simplicity of the primitive ages; and their kind treatment of strangers appears to be the genuine remains of ancient hospitality. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 36 43 N.

Nion, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic on the lake of Geneva, belonging to the canton of Bern. It has a manufacture of beautiful porcelain, and is 12 miles N by E of Geneva.

Nions, a town of France, in the department of Drome, at the foot of a chain of mountains, on the river Aigues, with a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans. Here is a mineral spring, called Pontias, and some manufactures of soap and woollen cloth. It is 21 miles ESE of Montelimar, and 38 SSE of Valence.

Niort, a town of France, capital of the department of Two Sevres. Here are manufactured druggets, serges, and other coarse woollen goods; and its dry sweetmeats are much esteemed. It is seated on the Sevre Niortoise, 31 miles ENE of Rochelle, and 46 WSW of Poitiers. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 46 20 N.

Niphon, the largest island of Japan, 750 miles long and from 60 to 150 broad, containing 55 provinces. It was discovered, in 1542, by the Portuguese, who were cast ashore by a tempest. The chief town is Jedo.

Nirua, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, 140 miles SE of Venezuela.

Nisao, a river of St. Domingo, which is a mahogany port, and admits vessels under 20 feet. It enters the sea, on the W side of a cape to which it gives name, 28 miles WSW of St. Domingo.

Nisibin, or *Nisbin*, a town and fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, now greatly decayed. It is seated in a vast plain, 78 miles SE of Diarbekar.

Nisida, a small island in the gulf of Naples, very fertile, and laid out in slopes and terraces like a large garden. It has a harbour, called Porto Pavone, five miles WSW of Naples.

Nismes, a city of France, capital of the department of Gard, and lately a bishop's see. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. There are likewise the ruins of a temple of Diana, and a grand tower. The Maison Quartée, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. Nine miles to the NE is a lofty Roman aqueduct, called Pont du Gard, which, passing across a valley and the river Gard, serves to convey the spring of Eure, near Uzes, to this city. Nismes has a citadel, built by Lewis XIV; and the chief manufactures are silk stockings and cloth. It is seated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil, 75 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Nissa, a strong town of European Turkey, in Servia. It was taken by the Hungarians in 1737, but retaken by the Turks the following year. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles E of Precop, and 120 SE of Belgrade. Lon 22 32 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Nith, a river of Scotland, which rises in Ayrshire, gives the name of Nithsdale to that part of Dumfriesshire through which it flows, and a little below Dumfries enters Solway Frith.

Nitria, a desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, on the coast of the Mediterranean sea. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it contains some lakes, from which is procured the natrum of the ancients.

Nivelle, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with a manufacture of cambrics; seated on the Thiene, 15 miles S of Brussels.

Nivernois, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and has a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nievre.

Nixabour, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, 80 miles SE of Mesched. Lon. 61 32 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Nizapa, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guaxaca, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 miles SE of Antequiera. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 16 42 N.

Nixonton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Pasquotank county, situate on a northern water of Albemarle sound, 28 miles ENE of Edenton.

Nizampatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor, at the mouth of the Kistnah, 34 miles SW of Masulipatam.

Nizza della Paglia, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, seated on the Belbo, 14 miles SE of Asti.

Noailles, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, six miles SSE of Poitiers.

Noakote, a town of Napaul, with a temple on the brow of a hill, 15 miles NNW of Catmandu.

Noanagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, capital of a district on the coast of the gulf of Cutch, inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. It is 190 miles WSW of Amedabad. Lon. 69 30 E, lat. 22 22 N.

Nobber, a town of Ireland, in Meath, 19 miles N of Trim.

Nocera, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, at the foot of the Apennines, 18 miles NE of Spoleto.

Nocera delli Pagani, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, eight miles NW of Salerno.

Nogara, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 21 miles SW of Condom, and 27 WNW of Auch.

Nogarcot, a town of the country of Napaul, with a celebrated pagoda, 50 miles NE of Catmandu.

Nogent le Rotrou, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, seated on the Huisne, 35 miles NE of Mans.

Nogent sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seated on the Seine, 25 miles NW of Troyes.

Noir, Cape, a promontory at the S extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73 3 W, lat. 54 33 S.

Noirmoutier, an island of France, in the bay of Biscay, S of the mouth of the river Loire. It is 12 miles long and three broad, and has good pastures. The English made an unsuccessful attack on it in 1795. The principal town is of the same name, defended by a fort. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Nola, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, once a rich Roman colony, and yet a handsome place. The silk

spun in the neighbourhood is much esteemed. It is 12 miles ENE of Naples.

Noli, a town of the territory of Genoa, with a fort and a good harbour, 30 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Nombre de Dios, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, formerly a place of considerable trade. It is 30 miles E of Porto Bello.

Nombre de Dios, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, 45 miles SE of Durango.

Nomeny, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, on the Seille, 15 miles N of Nancy.

Non, Cape, a promontory of the kingdom of Sus, opposite the Canary islands. The Portuguese, in their first attempts to explore the W coast of Africa, long considered this promontory as an impassable boundary. This its name imports; but they doubled it, at last, in 1412. Lon. 11 50 W, lat. 28 38 N.

Nona, a town of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It was once a splendid city, but is now a mean place, and the harbour not capable of receiving large vessels. It is almost surrounded by the sea, seven miles N by W of Zara.

Nontron, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 21 miles N of Perigueux, and 30 SSW of Limoges.

Noopour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 55 miles E of Surat, and 142 W of Burhanpour. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 21 11 N.

Nootka; see *King George Sound*.

Norberg, a town of Sweden, in Westmania. Here are the best iron mines in the province, and the ore is principally sent by a canal to Stroemsholm. It is 30 miles NNW of Westeras.

Norcia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated among mountains, on the river Fredara, 20 miles SE of Spoleto.

Nord, a department of France, so named from being the most northern in situation. It includes the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Cambresis. Douay is the capital.

Nordburg, a town of Denmark, at the N extremity of the isle of Alsen, with a castle, nine miles NNW of Sunderburg.

Norden, a seaport of Westphalia, in E Friesland, and a considerable place of trade, with a good harbour. It is four miles from the German ocean, and 14 N of Emden. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Nordgau; see *Bavaria, Palatinate of*.

Nordhausen, a town of Upper Saxony (lately imperial) in Thuringia, with seven Lutheran churches, and a well-built orphan-house. It has a considerable trade in corn, brandy, and rape and linseed oil, with manufactures of marble and alabaster. It is seated on the Zorge, 35 miles NNE of Erfurt. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Nordheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Rhume, at its conflux with the Leina, ten miles N of Gottingen.

Nordkoping, a seaport of Sweden, capital of E Gothland. It is 10 miles in circumference, but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 12,000. The river Motala flows through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into four principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings; but at the extremity of the town it is navigable for large vessels. Here are manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, and fire-arms; some sugar-houses, and a brass foundery. Corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a salmon fishery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. It is 110 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 58 35 N.

Nordland, one of the five grand divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N by Lapland, E by the gulf of Bothnia, S by Sweden Proper, and W by the same and Norway. It contains six provinces.

Nordlingen, a town of Suabia (lately imperial) fortified in the ancient manner. Here the league of the five western circles of Germany was concluded in 1702. In 1796, it was taken by the French. It is a commercial place, seated on the Eger, 38 miles NNW of Augsburg. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Nordmaling, a town of Sweden, in Angermania, near a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 24 miles SW of Uma, and 70 EN of Hernosand.

Nordstrand, an island of Denmark, on the W coast of S Jutland, 12 miles long and five broad. It has a town called Ham, 28 miles W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Norfolk, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German ocean, SE and S by Suffolk, and W by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. It contains 1,694,400 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds, and 660 parishes: has one city and 32 market-towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 273,371. The products vary according to the soil and situation. The light arable lands produce barley in great plenty; wheat is cultivated in the strongest soils; and turnips are grown here in great quantities: much buck-wheat is also

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grown in the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter; which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere; rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths; and there is abundance of game, especially of pheasants. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. The principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.

Norfolk, a seaport of Virginia, capital of a county of the same name. It was burnt in 1776, by order of the British governor; but is now the most considerable commercial town in the state. The chief exports are tobacco, flour, corn, staves, and lumber. Here are two churches, and the harbour is large enough to contain 300 ships. The town stands on the E side of Elisabeth river, near its entrance into the estuary of James river. 108 miles ESE of Richmond. Lon. 76 30 W, lat. 36 55 N.

Norfolk Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying E of New S Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. It was discovered by Cook in 1774, who found it uninhabited. It is very hilly, but some of the valleys are tolerably large. The whole island is covered by a thick forest, but has not much underwood; and the principal timber tree is the pine, which seems to be durable. The soil, when cleared, may be rendered very productive. The spring is perceptible in August; but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the year round. In summer the heat is excessive; from February to August may be called the rainy season; and the winter, from April to July, is very pleasant. The island is supplied with many streams of good water, which abound with very fine eels. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and anchorage is safe all round the island, on taking the lee side; but there is no harbour. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson in 1788, in Sydney bay, on the S side of the island. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

Norham, a village in the detached part of Durham, called Norhamshire, seated on the Tweed, six miles SW of Berwick. It is supposed to have been built by the bishop of Lindisfarne; and the church had the privilege of sanctuary. Its castle, on the edge of a rock above the Tweed, has been many times taken and destroyed by the Scots, and as often rebuilt by the English.

Norholm, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand, 16 miles NNE of Christiansand.

Normandy, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by the English channel, E by Picardy and the Isle of France, and S by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. It is one of the most fertile provinces in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, and Lower Seine.

Norridgewock, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Kennebeck, 10 miles W by N of Canaan.

Norristown, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Montgomery county. It is seated on the Schuylkill, 12 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 40 10 N.

Nortelga, or *Nor Telge*, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland. It suffered much from ravages committed by the Russians in 1719. Near it is a forge for making fire-arms. It is 30 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 50 44 N

North Cape, an enormous rock at the N end of the island Maggeroe, on the coast of Norway, and the most northern promontory of Europe. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 10 N.

North Sea, a name given to that part of the Atlantic ocean, lying to the N of Great Britain and Ireland; and sometimes to that part lying E of Great Britain, more generally called the British or German ocean.

Northallerton, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. Near this place was fought the battle between the English and Scots, called the Battle of the Standard, in 1138. It is seated on a rivulet which a mile below joins the river Wisk. 32 miles NNW of York, and 222 N by W of London.

Northampton, a town of Massachusets, capital of Hampshire county. It has a considerable inland trade, and is situate on the Connecticut, 100 miles W of Boston.

Northampton, a borough and the capital of Northamptonshire, governed by

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a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn, and was formerly surrounded by a wall, and had a castle; the outer walls of the latter are kept up, and the interior is cultivated. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt. It has four churches, a spacious market-place, a good freeschool, and a county infirmary and gaol. The principal manufacture is boots and shoes, of which many are made for exportation. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 7020. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought in 1460, between Henry VI and the Yorkists, in which the former was defeated and made prisoner. Two miles to the S is an ancient structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I in memory of his queen Eleanor. This town is 30 miles SE of Coventry, and 66 NW of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 11 N.

Northamptonshire, a county of England, 60 miles long and 22 where broadest; bounded on the S by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, W by the latter county and Warwickshire, NW by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, N by Lincolnshire, and E by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It contains 617,000 acres; is divided into 20 hundreds, and 336 parishes; has one city and 11 market-towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 131,757. In the NE part, near Peterborough, commences a fenny tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is said to contain less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other county. The greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel, which is but scantily supplied by its woods; and though coal is brought by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. This county, however, possesses some considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the NW, and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the S. The products are, in general, the same with those of other farming counties; but it is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land. Horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Woad for the diers is cultivated here; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; beside which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon.

Northfleet, a village in Kent, seated on the Thames, two miles W of Gravesend. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the fourteenth century. Vast quantities of lime are made here, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up.

Northleach, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday; seated in the centre of the Cotswold-hills, near the source of the Lech, 23 miles E of Gloucester, and 81 W by N of London.

Northop, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of coarse earthen ware, fire-bricks, &c. It is three miles SE of Flint, and 190 NW of London.

Northorn, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Bentheim, on the river Vecht, 10 miles N of Bentheim.

Northumberland, the most northern county of England. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained also the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland, and received its name from lying N of the Humber. It is of a triangular form, 64 miles the greatest length, and 50 the greatest breadth; bounded on the E by the German ocean, S by the bishopric of Durham, W by Cumberland and Scotland, and N by the detached part of Durham called Norhamshire and Islandshire. It contains 1,157,760 acres; is divided into six wards, and 460 parishes; and has 10 market-towns. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 157,101; and it sends six members to parliament. The soil is various; the E part fruitful in most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the W part is mostly heathy and mountainous. The SE part abounds with thick seams of coal; and the SW angle has rich lead mines. Limestone and iron ore abound in various parts. The principal rivers are the Tyne, Coquet, Aln, and Blyth. Alnwick is the county-town, but the largest is Newcastle.

Northumberland, a town of Pennsylvania, in the county of its name, seated in the angle formed by the junction of the W and E branches of the Susquehanna, two miles above Sunbury, and 138 NW of Philadelphia.

Northumberland Islands, a chain of islands in the Pacific ocean, near the NE coast of New Holland. Lon. 152 E, lat. 22 S.

Northumberland Strait, the S part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between the

island of St. John and the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Northwich, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday, a cotton manufacture, and considerable salt-works. Mines of solid rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised; and much of it, in its crude state, is conveyed to Liverpool to be exported. Northwich is seated on the Dan, at its junction with the Weever, 20 miles NE of Chester, and 174 NW of London.

Norton, a town of Massachusets, in Bristol county. A great quantity of nails is made here, and it has a manufacture of ochre similar to that of Taunton. It is 28 miles S of Boston.

Norton, or *Chipping Norton*, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a freeschool founded by Edward VI, and a manufacture of horse-cloths, tilting, &c. It is 12 miles SW of Banbury, and 73 NW of London.

Norton Sound, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of N America, discovered by Cook in his last voyage. The entrance is between Cape Denbigh on the E, and Cape Danby on the W, about 70 miles distance; both lying in the same latitude, and the latter in lon. 162 55 W, lat. 64 30 N.

Norwalk, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two churches, and some iron-works. It has a small trade to the W Indies, and is situate on an inlet of Long Island sound, 50 miles NE of New York. Lon. 73 47 W, lat. 41 9 N.

Norway, a kingdom of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is bounded on the W and N by the Northern ocean, E by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and S by the Categat; extending from the Naze in lat. 57 30, to the North Cape in lat. 71 10. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 40 to 280 miles. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys, or Christiania, Bergen, Drontheim, and Wardhuys. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. The Norwegians maintain their own army, which consists of 24,000 foot and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much esteemed for their bravery; and, like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. Norway is blessed with a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffelfeld, at the command of Christian V, the great legislator of his country. By this law, peasants are free, a few only excepted on some noble estates near Fredericstadt. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, but not insolent; never fawning to their superiors, yet paying proper respect to those above them. The same causes which affect the population of Norway, operate likewise on the state of tillage, for the country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption; but it is rich in pasture, and feeds many cattle, sheep, and goats. The fisheries, particularly on the W coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supply the finest sailors for the Danish fleet. The principal fish are salmon, cod, ling, and whiting: their livers also yield train-oil; and the smallest are given as winter fodder to the cattle. The extensive forests of oak and pine produce timber, spars, beams, and planks, beside charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is used as a covering for the roofs of houses) not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, horned cattle, silver, cobalt, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large that they appear like inlets of the sea; but the rivers are in general of a short course, except the Glomme. The mountains are numerous, and generally clothed with pines and firs: the grand Scandinavian chain, which runs from S to N, dividing this kingdom from Sweden, is known by distinct appellations; the chief are the ridges of Langfial, Dofrafial, Kolen, and Severnoi. The wild animals are the bear, lynx, wolf, fox, and hare; but the most singular creature is the lemming, or Norwegian mouse, of a reddish colour, and about five inches long. These animals proceed in vast numbers from the ridge of Kolen toward the sea, devouring every product of the soil in their course, and at last seem to devour each other. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns. On the demise of Hagen V, in 1319, without male issue, his grandson in the female line, Magnus Smek, united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen VI, husband of the celebrated Margaret, and, at his decease, in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olof V, who dying without issue, Margaret herself was raised to the throne

by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death it descended, with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew Eric. Sweden was afterward separated from Denmark by the valour and address of Gustavus Vasa; but Norway continues united to Denmark. The capital is Christiania, but Bergen is the largest city.

Norwich, a city and the capital of Norfolk, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is surrounded by a wall, now much decayed, and seated on the Yare, which is navigable to Yarmouth. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and although of considerable extent, the population in 1801 was only 36.854, for it contains a number of gardens and orchards within the walls. There are, beside the cathedral, 36 parish-churches, two churches for the Flemings, some dissenting meeting-houses, and a Roman catholic chapel. It has a stately castle, on a hill, which is the shire-house and the county gaol; also a city and county-hospital, a lofty market-house of freestone, a freeschool founded by Edward VI, and several charitable foundations. The ancient dukes of Norfolk had a palace here, which is still in existence as a workhouse. Near this city are the ruins of the castle of Kett, the tanner, by whose rebellion, in the reign of Edward VI, the city was reduced to a ruinous state. Norwich has manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds. It is 43 miles N of Ipswich, and 108 NE of London. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Norwich, a city of Connecticut, in New London county, with three churches. It is in three divisions, namely Chelsea, the Town, and Bean Hill. The executive courts of law are held at this place and New London alternately. Here are made paper of all kinds, stockings, buttons, stone and earthen ware, and all kinds of forge work. It is seated at the head of navigation on the Thames, 12 miles N of New London. Lon. 72 12 W, lat. 41 34 N.

Norwich, a town of Vermont, in Windsor county, seated on the Connecticut, 20 miles N by E of Windsor.

Nossen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Freyberg Mulday, 18 miles W of Dresden.

Notchengong, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Berar, 47 miles SSW of Nagpour, and 75 SSW of Ellichpour.

Noteburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the Neva issues. It has a good citadel, and was the capital of Ingria, before Petersburg was built. It is 25 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 31 9 E, lat. 59 56 N.

Noto, a city of Sicily, capital of Val di Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, and rebuilt on a better site. It has good streets and handsome buildings, and contains nearly 12,000 inhabitants. The vicinity produces the best wines in Sicily, and all the necessaries of life. It is 100 miles SSW of Messina. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 36 53 N.

Nottingham, a borough and the capital of Nottinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate on the side and summit of a rock, into which are cut some small habitations, and numerous vaults or cellars. To the W of the town, on a rocky eminence, is the castle, a magnificent modern structure, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, built on the site of an ancient fortress, celebrated in English history. It is a handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place, and noted for its excellent ale. In 1801 it contained 28,861 inhabitants. It is one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton; and has also a manufacture of coarse earthen ware. The malting business is likewise considerable. It has three parish-churches, and many meeting houses for dissenters. In the neighbourhood are many coalpits, which afford plenty of fuel, at little expense. At this town Charles I set up his standard, at the commencement of the civil war, which terminated in his destruction. Nottingham is seated on a river, which communicates with the Trent, one mile to the S. It is 16 miles E of Derby, and 124 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Nottingham, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, situate on the Patuxent, 20 miles SE of Washington.

Nottingham, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, 14 miles NNW of Exeter.

Nottinghamshire, a county of England, 48 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, N by the latter county, S by Leicestershire, and W by Derbyshire. It contains 495,360 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 168 parishes; and has nine market-towns. The number

of inhabitants in 1801 was 140,350; and it sends eight members to parliament. It enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and pleasant counties in England. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Shirwood, which is the only royal forest N of the Trent; but the wood has in most parts been cleared, and the extent of the forest much contracted by enclosures. The chief products of this county are coal, of which there is great plenty; a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, but not so hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaster exceedingly hard, and with this the inhabitants generally lay the floors of their upper rooms, instead of boarding them: its other commodities are malt, hops, wool, licorice, and woad. The manufactures chiefly consist of framework knitting, glass, and earthen ware.

Nova Scotia, a British province of N America, which formerly, till 1784, included the province of New Brunswick. It is bounded on the S and SE by the Atlantic, E by the gut of Canso, N by Northumberland strait, and NW by New Brunswick and the bay of Fundy. Its length is 235 miles, from Cape Sable on the SW to Cape Canso on the NE; its extreme breadth is 88 miles, but the mean of the peninsular part is not more than 45. It has several lakes and a vast number of small rivers. The French settled here before they made any establishment in Canada, and called it Acadia. The first grant of lands was made by James I, of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since the first settlement it has more than once changed rulers and proprietors, nor was it confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. Though situate in a favorable part of the temperate zone, the atmosphere, for a great part of the year, is clouded with a thick fog, which renders it unhealthy; and for four or five months it is intensely cold. A great part of the country lies in forest; and the soil (except on the banks of the rivers) is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

Nova Zembla, an island in the Frozen ocean, separated from the continent of Russia by the strait of Waigatz. It is 500 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth. This country was discovered by the English in 1553; and it has since been visited by ships attempting to discover a northeast passage. In 1595, a Dutch vessel being cast away on the coast, the crew were obliged to winter here, and with great difficulty preserved their lives. Since that, some Russians have passed a winter without suffering so much. The country is represented as extremely desolate, producing no trees, nor any vegetable but moss and some few arctic plants. It is not supposed to have any human inhabitants. The animals seen there are white bears, white foxes, elks, raindeer, and rabbits. Lon. 52 to 78 E, lat. 70 to 78 N.

Novalle, a town of Italy, in the Trevisano, 10 miles SW of Treviso.

Novara, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Novarese. It contains 17 churches, beside the cathedral, and is seated on an eminence, 25 miles W by S of Milan.

Novellara, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, capital of a small principality, with a castle. It is 17 miles E by N of Parma, and 18 NNW of Modena.

Novi, a town of the territory of Genoa, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is the principal depot for goods going from Genoa to Italy and Germany. Near this place, in 1799, the Austrians and Russians defeated the French, who lost nearly 10,000 men, and their general Joubert was killed. It is 25 miles N by W of Genoa.

Novi, a fortified town of Croatia, on the right bank of the Unna. In 1789, it was taken by the Austrians. It is 52 miles SE of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 53 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Novi Bazar, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Orefco, 72 miles W of Nissa, and 103 S of Belgrade. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Novigrad, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle; seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 25 miles N of Buda.

Novigrad, a town of Dalmatia, with a castle; seated on a lake of the same name, near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E of Nona, and 25 NW of Zara.

Novigrad, a strong place of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Danube, 35 miles N of Nissa.

Novogorod, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other towns of the same appellation. It was, for a long time, governed by its own dukes; and was, in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. Its territory extended to the N as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; com-

prising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the NW limits of Siberia. This city was the great mart of trade between Russia and the hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. Its power was so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, Who can resist the Gods and Great Novogorod? But in the 15th century, this independent republic was obliged to submit to Ivan I, grand duke of Russia. It continued, nevertheless, the largest and most commercial city in Russia, and contained at least 400,000 souls. It was first desolated, in a manner, by the cruelties of Ivan II; but its splendour was not totally eclipsed until Peter the great built Petersburg, to which he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains scarcely 7000 souls; and a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkoff, a river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia: in the latter is a cathedral of the same name, in which several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred. Novogorod is situate near the N end of the lake Ilmen, 125 miles ESE of Petersburg. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 58 25 N.

Novogorod, Niznei, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It has a castle, surrounded by stone walls; also two cathedrals, 28 parish-churches, and five convents. The trade is considerable, and the shops richly furnished with all kinds of foreign and home goods. It is seated at the confluxes of the Oka with the Volga, 280 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 56 34 N.

Novogorod, Severski, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Desna, 340 miles SW of Moscow. Lon. 32 40 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Novogrodek, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated on a hill in a vast plain, 80 miles S by E of Wilna. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Novomirgorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, 136 miles WNW of Catharinenslaf. Lon. 31 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Noutra, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, near which are mines of gold and silver. It is 30 miles S of Cracow.

Nowidwor, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek, 80 miles SW of Novogrodek.

Noya, a town of Spain, in Galicia. The chief trade is in ship-building. It stands at the mouth of the Tambro, 15 miles W of Compostella.

Noyers, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Serin, 19 miles ESE of Auxerre.

Noyon, a town of France, in the department of Oise. It gave birth to the famous Calvin; and was lately an episcopal see. It is seated near the Oise, 22 miles NW of Soissons, and 60 N by E of Paris.

Nozeroy, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with a castle, seated on a mountain, 20 miles SE of Salins.

Nubia, a country of Africa, bounded on the N by Egypt, E by the Red sea, S by Abyssinia and Darfoor, and W by Bornou. It is about 600 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The inhabitants make their bread and drink of a small round seed called doca, or seff, which is a kind of millet. Their houses have mud walls, are very low, and covered with reeds. The dress of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid debauched people, but profess to be Mohamedans. The productions of the country are gold, elephants teeth, civet, and sandal-wood; and a great many slaves are sent into Egypt. It is divided into several kingdoms, and those best known to the Europeans are Sennar and Dongola.

Nuez, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the borders of Portugal, 15 miles E of Braganza, and 48 W of Zamora.

Nuitz, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, famous for excellent wines; seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SSW of Dijon.

Nules, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the seacoast, 30 miles NNE of Valencia.

Nun, or *Vled de Nun*, a province in the S part of the kingdom of Sus. The emperor of Morocco arrogates to himself the sovereignty, but his real authority is extremely feeble. This desert province is inhabited by different tribes

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of Arabs, whose camps are scattered over such interior parts of the country as are capable of cultivation. It has a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic on the N side of Cape Non.

Nundydroog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a considerable district, in Mysore. It is built on the summit of a mountain, 1700 feet in height, the greater part inaccessible; but was besieged and taken by the English, under lord Cornwallis, in 1792. It is 30 miles N of Seringapatam.

Nuneaton, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of woollen cloth and ribands. It was formerly noted for a nunnery, and is seated on the river Anker, nine miles N by E of Coventry, and 98 NW of London.

Nunjinagodu, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a ruinous fort, and a large square temple; situate in the fork formed by the junction of the Kaundini with the Kapini, 12 miles S by E of Mysore.

Nuning, a village in Somersetshire, three miles SW of Frome. Here are the remains of a strong castle, which was burnt by the parliament forces in 1645

Nurenberg, a city of Franconia (lately imperial) capital of a territory of the same name, with a university. It is six miles in circumference, surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers; and through the middle of it flows the river Pegnitz, over which are six stone bridges and several of wood. The inhabitants, estimated at 30,000, are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts: their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clockwork, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Here is a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient castle or palace is still standing at the extremity of the city; and the arsenal is one of the best in Germany. The houses are built of freestone, and are four or five stories high. Though the religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has a variety of relics; as also the imperial crown, sceptre, &c. the sword of St. Maurice, and the gloves, slippers, and hereditary crown of emperor Rodolph II No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city without paying a certain tax. Nurenberg has obtained a considerable territory, 100 miles in circumference, in which are two large forests. In 1807, by the treaty of Tillit, it was given to Bavaria. It is 95 miles N by W of Munich, and 250 WNW of Vienna. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Nurtingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a hospital, founded in 1481, said to be the richest foundation in the duchy. It is situate on the Neckar, 14 miles SE of Stutgard.

Nusco, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, eight miles N by W of Conza.

Nusserpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, in the province of Sindy. It is situate on the Sinde, 58 miles NE of Tatta. Lon. 68 22 E, lat. 25 18 N.

Nuys, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne. It has a college of Augustine canons, and a trade in coal and deals. It was taken by the French in 1794; and is seated on the Erfft, near its conflux with the Rhine, 22 miles NNW of Cologne.

Nyborg, a seaport of Denmark, on the E coast of the isle of Funen. The remains of the old palace, in which Christian II was born, now serves for a magazine and arsenal. It is seated on a bay of the Great Belt, 10 miles E of Odensee. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Nykioping, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Lymford. It stands on the E side of the island of Mors, which is formed by branches of the gulf, 40 miles W by S of Alburg. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 56 52 N.

Nykoping, a seaport of Denmark, capital of the isle of Falster, with a royal palace, and one of the best endowed hospitals in the kingdom. It stands on a narrow channel, opposite the isle of Laland, 60 miles SSW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 58 E, lat 54 50 N.

Nykoping, a town of Sweden, capital of Sudermania, with a harbour, and the remains of a strong castle It is seated on a river of the same name, near the Baltic, 70 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 58 35 N

Nyland, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the W of Tavasta. It is 120 miles long and from 30 to 60 broad; and is a fertile pleasant country, being better peopled and cultivated than the neighbouring provinces. The chief trade is

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in corn, cattle, planks, linen, and dried fish. The see of Borgo is in this province, but Helsingfors is the principal town.

Nystot, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, on the lake Saima. The castle, which stands on a rock in a river, near the town, is strongly fortified by nature and art. It was taken from the Swedes, in 1712, by the Russians, who restored it at the peace of Nystadt; but it was given up to the Russians by the treaty of Abo. It is 50 miles NW of Wiburg.

Nyslot, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle; seated on the Narova, among large marshes, 20 miles S by W of Narva.

Nystadt, a town of Sweden, in Finland Proper, with a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade in all kinds of wooden vessels. In 1721 a peace was concluded here, between Russia and Sweden. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles NW of Abo. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 61 10 N.

Nysted, a town of Denmark, on the SE coast of the isle of Laland. It carries on a considerable trade to the northern provinces of Germany, and is 19 miles ESE of Naxkow.

O.

Oakham, the chief town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturday. Near the church are the decaying walls of an old castle; and four silver pennies of the latter Mercian kings were found here in 1749. It has a canal to Melton Mowbray, and stands in the centre of a fertile district, called the Vale of Catmose, 28 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 95 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Oakhampton, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of serges, and the remains of a castle, dismantled by Henry VIII. It stands on the river Oak, 24 miles W of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London.

Oakingham; see *Wokingham*.

Oaks Creek; see *Caniaderago*.

Oaxaca; see *Guaxaca*.

Oban, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, seated three miles to the S of the entrance of Loch Etive. Here is an excellent harbour, capable of containing upward of 500 merchantmen, defended from the westerly winds by the island of Kerrera. It is 22 miles NW of Inverary.

Obdach, a town of Germany, in Stiria, at the conflux of the Achza and Traun, nine miles SE of Judenburg.

Oberkirch, a town of Suabia, 15 miles E of Strasburg, and 50 W by S of Stutgard.

Obernberg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Inn, 12 miles SSW of Passau.

Oberndorf, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenberg, seated on the Neckar, eight miles NNE of Rothweil.

Obernkirchen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, five miles E of Buckeburg.

Obidos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong castle on a rock, 13 miles E of Peniche, and 38 NNE of Lisbon.

Obollah, a strong town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Bassora.

Obskaia, a gulf or bay of Siberia, in the Frozen ocean, about 360 miles from N to S, and from 45 to 60 in breadth. Near the middle of its E side branches out the gulf of Tazowskaia, about 140 miles long and 30 broad. The SW extremity of the gulf of Obskaia, where the river Oby enters it, is in lon. 69 15 E, lat. 66 55 N.

Obvinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, situate on the Kama, 60 miles N of Perm. Lon. 56 0 E, lat. 58 44 N.

Oby, or *Ob*, the largest river of Siberia, and of the Russian empire. It issues from the lake Altyn; in the desert of Ischimska, and runs NW and W, by Kolivan, Narim, and Surgut, till it receives the Irtysh from Tobolsk, when it flows N and NE till it enters the gulf of Obskaia, after a course of 1900 miles. It is navigable almost to its source, and is a large smooth stream, abounding in fish. In its course, especially after the influx of the Irtysh, it forms a great number of islands.

Ocanna, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, 24 miles ENE of Toledo, and 27 S by E of Madrid.

Ocanna, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, on the Rio de Oro, which flows to the Madalena. It is 240 miles S by E of St. Martha. Lon. 73 26 W, lat. 7 40 N.

Ochsenfurt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 10 miles SE of Wurtzburg.

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Ochsenhausen, a town of Suabia, near which is a late princely abbey. It is 14 miles S of Ulm, and 40 WSW of Augsburg.

Ocker, a river of Lower Saxony, which rises in the S part of the duchy of Brunswick, flows by Goslar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunswick, and joins the Aller, E of Zell.

Ocoa, a seaport of St. Domingo, on a river and bay of its name. Here is plenty of fresh water, large salt-works, and abundance of beeves, sheep, and hogs. It is 45 miles W of St. Domingo. Lon. 70 56 W, lat. 18 15 N.

Ocrida; see *Lochrida*.

Oczakof, or *Otchakof*, a strong seaport and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf. It has been frequently an object of contest between the Turks and the Russians, many thousands of whom, on both sides, have fallen in the different sieges it has undergone. It was taken by storm by the Russians, in 1788, and was confirmed to them by the subsequent peace. This important place is the key to both the Bog and the Dnieper, rivers of great consequence to this part of the empire. It is seated near the Black Sea, on the N side of the estuary of the Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 50 miles W of Cherson, and 190 N by E of Constantinople. Lon. 30 30 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Oddena; see *George del Mina*.

Odenbach, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Glan, 34 miles SW of Mentz.

Odensee, a town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen, and a bishop's see. It supplies the greatest part of the army with all their leather accoutrements, and is particularly famous for gloves. Here are also manufactures of cloth, sugar, and soap. It is situate on a river, six miles from the bay of Stegestrand, and 90 W by S of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Oder, a river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains of Moravia, and flows N to Oderberg; then passes by Ratibor, Oppeln, Breslau, and Glogau, in Silesia; Crossen, Frankfort, Lebus, Custrin, and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stettin, Camin, Wollin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Below Stettin it forms a large lake or bay, called Gross Haff, and then enters the Baltic sea by three channels, called Peene, Swin, and Diwenow; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

Oderberg, a town of Moravia, on the confines of Silesia, with a castle, seated on the Oder, at the influx of the Elb, 18 miles NNW of Teschen.

Oderberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, situate on the Oder, 25 miles NW of Custrin.

Odernheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Seltz, 14 miles S of Mentz.

Odernheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Glan, near its conflux with the Nahe, 28 miles SW of Mentz.

Odessa, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Catherinenslaf, with a fortress. Corn is the principal article of export. It is seated on a gulf of the Black sea, 44 miles W by S of Oczakof. Lon. 29 24 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Odeypour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of Jushpour, in the province of Orissa. It is 60 miles NE of Ruttunpour, and 220 NW of Cattack. Lon. 83 22 E, lat. 22 37 N.

Odiham, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and of a royal palace, barns, &c. It is seated on the Basingstoke canal, 24 miles NE of Winchester, and 42 W by S of London.

Oebsfeld, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Aller, 22 miles NE of Brunswick.

Oederan, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate near the Flohe, nine miles ENE of Chemnitz.

Oeland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Gothland, by a strait 12 miles broad in the narrowest part. It is 80 miles long, but not more than nine broad. The N part has fine forests, and quarries of excellent freestone; but the S part is more level, and very fertile. Both parts abound in alum mines. Borkholm is the chief town, seated on the strait, 22 miles ENE of Calmar. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 56 48 N.

Oels, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. It stands on the river Oels, 17 miles ENE of Breslau. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Oelsnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, six miles S by E of Plauen.

Oepen, or *Eupen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, with consider-

able manufactures of cloth; situate on the Weze, four miles ENE of Limburg.

Oesel, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga. It is 74 miles long and 50 broad, defended by two forts, and belongs to Russia. Arensburg is the capital.

Oetting, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, eight miles NW of Burkhausen.

Oettingen, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, with a well-endowed college. It is seated on the Wirnitz, 12 miles NNW of Donawert, and 28 S of Anspach. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Offa's Dike, an entrenchment of England, cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England from the incursions of the Welsh. It extends through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire, from the Wye to the Dee.

Offanto, a river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Conza and Monte Verde, separates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra di Barri, and enters the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient Aufidus.

Offen; see *Buda*.

Offenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Isenberg, seated on the s side of the Maine, five miles E of Frankfort.

Offenburg, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, seated on the Kintzig, 10 miles SE of Strasburg.

Offida, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 26 miles S of Loreto.

Ogersheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situate on the Rhine, 12 miles N of Spire.

Oglio, a river which rises in the principality of Trent, enters Italy and flows between the provinces of Bergamasco and Bresciano, through the lake of Isero, to the borders of the Milanese, and turning SE enters the Mantuan, where it joins the Po, above Borgoforte.

Ogmo, a town of the kingdom of Siam, seated at the NE point of the gulf of Siam, 56 miles SE of Siam. Lon. 101 28 E, lat. 13 33 N.

Ohateroa, an island in the Pacific ocean, 13 miles in circuit. It has no harbour, and is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the N of it; yet its manufactures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better die, and the spears and clubs are better carved and polished. The people are lusty and well made, and rather browner than those of Otaheite. Lon. 150 47 W, lat. 22 27 S.

Ohio, a river of the United States, which has its source in the Allegany mountains, and is called the Allegany, till its junction with the Monongahela at Pittsburg, where it first receives the name of Ohio. It bounds the states of Ohio and Kentucky in its whole length; and the only disadvantage it has, is a rapid, just below Louisville, one mile and a half long, and about 480 miles from its mouth. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom, above 1000 yards broad; and when the stream is low, empty boats only can pass, but when high, boats of any burden may pass in safety. The Ohio carries a great uniformity of breadth, from 400 to 600 yards, except the last 150 miles, where it is from 800 to 900 yards. After a course of 1188 miles from Pittsburg, in which it receives many large and small rivers, it enters the Mississippi in lat. 36 58 N.

Ohio, one of the United States of America, lying between 38 30 and 42 2 N lat. and 80 18 and 83 53 W lon. It is bounded on the N by the territory of Michigan and Lake Erie, E by Pennsylvania, SE by Virginia, S by Kentucky, and W by Indiana. This country, affirmed to be the most healthy and fertile spot in America, is divided into five districts; the North West, Cincinnata, Chilicothe, Marietta, and New Connecticut. Its principal rivers are the Muskingum, Hockhocking, and Sciota, which run into the Ohio, and the Cayahaga, which runs into Lake Erie. There are no slaves in this state. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 230,760. The largest town is Marietta, but Chillicothe is the capital.

Ohlau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a fine castle. Great quantities of tobacco are produced in the neighbourhood. It stands on the Ohla, 16 miles SE of Breslau.

Ohrdruf, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, and numerous manufactures, eight miles SSE of Gotha.

Ohringen, a town of Franconia, capital of the principality of Hohenlohe, with an academy. In the vicinity many Roman antiquities have been found since 1741. It stands on the river Ohrn, which divides it into the old and new town, 28 miles SSW of Mergentheim. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Oich, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Inverneſsſhire, extending four miles from E to W. It contains ſome little wooded iſlands; and its outlet at the N end is the river Oich, which flows by Fort Auguſtus into the S extremity of Loch Neſs.

Oira, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an old caſtle; ſeated at the foot of the Apennines, 20 miles NE of Tarento.

Oise, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Iſle of France. It takes its name from a river, which has its ſource in the Ardennes, and joins the Seine, below Pontoiſe. Beauvais is the capital.

Oka, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes 40 miles S of Orel, paſſes by that town, Kaluga, Kolomna, and Riazan, and joins the Volga at Niznei Novogorod.

Okotsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the ſame name, in the government of Irkutſk. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Pacific ocean, called the ſea of Okotſk, 490 miles ESE of Yakutſk. Lon. 143 12 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Oldcastle, a town of Ireland, in Meath, 22 miles NW of Trim.

Oldenburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia; bounded on the E by the duchy of Bremen, S by the principality of Munſter, W by E Frieſland, and N by the German ocean. It was formerly a county, united with Delmenhorſt, and when the line of its counts became extinct, in 1667, it devolved to the royal family of Denmark. In 1773 it was exchanged by Denmark with the grand duke of Ruſſia, for the diſtrict of Kiel in Holſtein; and in 1777, the emperor of Germany raiſed Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt to the rank of a duchy. The inhabitants are of the Lutheran religion.

Oldenburg, a fortified town of Weſtphalia, capital of the duchy of its name, with a citadel, in which a governor reſides. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the laſt counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is ſeated on the Hunta, 22 miles W of Bremen. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 53 7 N.

Oldenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſeated near the Baltic, 28 miles N of Lubec.

Oldendorf, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, ſeated on the Weſer, five miles E of Rinteln.

Oldenzaal, a town of Holland, in Overyſſel, capital of the country of Twent. It is 30 miles E of Deventer.

Oldesloe, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſeated on the Trave, 17 miles W of Lubec.

Oldham, a town in Lancaſhire, built on high ground, on a branch of the Medlock and near the Irk, whoſe ſtreams carry on the machinery, &c. of numerous manufactures. It is four miles N of Manchester.

Oldtown, a town of Maryland, in Allegany county, on the N ſide of the Potomac, 14 miles SE of Cumberland, and 140 W by N of Baltimore.

Olene, a town of the duchy of Weſtphalia, with conſiderable iron-works, on the river Bigge, 32 miles S of Arenſberg.

Oleron, an iſland of France, five miles from the W coaſt, oppoſite the mouth of the Charente. It is 14 miles long and five broad, populous and fertile. This iſland was formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh; and here Richard I compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground and ſubſtruction of all their marine conſtitutions.

Oleron, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a caſtle; ſeated on the E ſide of the iſland of Oleron, 13 miles WSW of Rochefort. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 45 48 N.

Oleron, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and lately a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Gave, 10 miles SW of Pau.

Oleshe, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Beltz, 48 miles ESE of Beltz.

Olika, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, with a citadel, 20 miles E of Lucko.

Olinda; ſee *Fernambuco*.

Olite, a town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly reſided, but now much reduced. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 22 miles S of Pamplona.

Oliva, a ſeaport of W Pruſſia, on a bay of the gulf of Dantzic. Here is a celebrated monaſtery, which contains ſeveral tombs of the dukes of Pomerania; and in it a peace was concluded in 1660, between the emperor of Germany and the kings of Sweden and Poland. It is 10 miles WNW of Dantzic. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 54 24 N.

Olivenca, a town and fortreſs of Spain, in Eſtremadura. This place, with its territory, belonged to Portugal, but was ceded to Spain in 1801. It ſurrendered to the French in 1811. It is 15 miles ESE of Elvas, and 16 SSW of Badajoz.

Ollerton, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Friday, ſeated on the

river Maun, 13 miles NW of Newark, and 137 N by W of London.

Olmedo, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on an eminence, near the Adaja, 25 miles S of Valladolid.

Olmutz, the capital of Moravia, and an archbishop's see, with a famous university, and a strong castle, used as a state prison. It is fortified, well built, and entirely surrounded by the river Morau. This city was taken, in 1741, by the king of Prussia; and in 1758 he attempted it again, but was obliged to raise the siege. The emperors of Russia and Austria met here in 1805, previous to the battle of Austerlitz. It is 80 miles N by E of Vienna, and 97 S of Breslau. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 49 33 N.

Olney, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of bonelace; seated on the Ouse, 12 miles SE of Northampton, and 55 NNW of London.

Olonetz, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novogorod. In this district are mines of copper and iron. The capital is of the same name, and near it is a mineral spring and an iron forge. It is situate on the river Olonza, near its entrance into the lake Ladoga, 100 miles, cross the lake, NE of Petersburg. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 61 26 N.

Olonetz Mountains, a chain of mountains in the NW part of Russia, which runs in a direction almost due N for the space of 1000 miles, forming part of the boundary between this country and Sweden.

Olonne, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 35 miles W of Fontenay le Comte.

Olphen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 17 miles SSW of Munster.

Olten, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic, in the canton of Soleure; seated on the Aar, 17 miles ENE of Soleure.

Olympus, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, one of the most considerable in all Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and from that circumstance placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. It is 10 miles to the SE of *Bursa*.

Omagh, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone, where the assizes are held; situate on the Cameron, 24 miles W by N of Dungannon.

Oman, a province of Arabia Felix, bounded on the NW by the Persian gulf, NE and SE by the ocean, and SW by extensive deserts. It is possessed by a number of petty sovereigns, the most considerable of whom is the imam of Oman, or Mascat. The chief town is Mascat.

Ombo, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 26 miles N of Esne.

Ombrone, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, at the mouth of the river Ombrone, five miles S of Grossetto.

Omegna, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the NE side of the lake Orta, 25 miles NNW of Novara.

Omer, St. a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It owes its name and importance to a saint, who built a grand monastery here in the seventh century. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see. The principal church, and that of St. Bertin, are magnificent. About a league from the town is a great morass, in which are some floating islands. St. Omer is seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, eight miles NW of Aire, and 135 N of Paris. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Ommen, a town of Holland, in Overyssel, seated on the Vecht, 17 miles NE of Deventer.

Ommirabih; see *Morbeys*.

Omoa, a town of New Spain, in Honduras, with a strong fortress. It was taken by the British, in 1779, by escalade; but the garrison left could not remain long in possession. It is seated on the bay of Honduras, 80 miles NNW of Valladolid. Lon. 88 47 W, lat. 15 40 N.

Omsk, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the conflux of the Om with the Irtysh, 350 miles SE of Tobolsk. Lon. 74 54 E, lat. 54 14 N.

Onate, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a university, 22 miles SSW of Tolosa, and 32 SE of Bilboa.

Onecote, a village in Staffordshire, eight miles N by E of Cheadle, noted for the rich copper mines in its vicinity.

Oneeheow, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, five leagues W of Atooi. The eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams, and of a sweet root called Tee. Lon. 161 0 W, lat. 21 50 N.

Oneg, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Onega, near the White sea, 80 miles SSW of Archangel. Lon. 37 24 E, lat. 63 35 N

Onega, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. The lake is 100 miles long and 40 broad, and has a communication with the lake Ladoga. The river gives its name to a country full of woods, and flows into the White sea.

Oneglia, a small principality of Italy, surrounded by the territory of Genoa and the sea. It abounds in olive-oil, fruits, and wine.

Oneglia, or *Oneille*, a seaport of Italy, capital of the principality of Oneglia. In 1792, the French took it by storm, and set it on fire in several places. It is seated at the mouth of the Imperiale, 55 miles SW of Genoa. Lon 7 57 E, lat. 43 58 N.

Oneida, a town of New York, chief of a county of the same name. It is seated on Oneida creek, 20 miles SW of Fort Stanwix. Lon. 75 20 W, lat. 43 10 N. See *Onondago*.

Onezkoe, a lake of Russia, in the government of Oloneta, 120 miles long and 40 broad. It contains several islands.

Ongar, or *Chipping Ongar*, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles W of Chelmsford, and 21 ENE of London.

Ongole, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a circar of its name. It is 78 miles SSW of Condapilly, and 166 N by W of Madras. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 15 28 N.

Onolzbach; see *Anspach*.

Onondago, or *Oneida*, a lake of New York, lying between the counties of Onondago and Oneida. It is 20 miles W of Fort Stanwix, and extends westward about 20 miles, where its outlet, the river Onondago, runs into lake Ontaro at Oswego. At the NE corner of the lake is Wood creek, and at the SW corner is Oneida creek; on their banks live a tribe of Indians, called Oneidas; and the Onondagos, another tribe, occupy the country s of the lake and river.

Onondago Castle, a town of New York, in Onondago county, formerly the chief town of a tribe of Indians, called Onondagos. It is 45 miles SW of Fort Stanwix, and 47 SE of Oswego. Lon 73 36 W, lat. 42 58 N.

Onore; see *Honawere*.

Onrust, a small island near the coast of Java, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia. Here the Dutch repaired their ships, and had large warehouses, which are now possessed by the English.

Ontario, a lake of N America, situate between 75 and 79 W lon. and 43 and 44 N lat. Its length is 180 miles, and 50 its medium breadth. On its SW part it receives the waters of Lake Erie (by the river Niagara) and near the SE the Onondago river; and on the NE is its outlet the river Iroquois, or St. Lawrence. It is 500 miles in circumference, and abounds with fish, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. The islands are principally at the eastern end, the chief of which are Wolf, Amherst, Gage, and Howe.

Ontiniente, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles NNW of Alicant.

Oodamally, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetore, 30 miles SSE of Coimbetore.

Oonalashka, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by Cook in his last voyage. The natives appeared to be very peaceable, having been restrained by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subsistence, so it does, in some measure, with clothing, which is chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, which is made like a wagoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Beside this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of some kind of strong gut, but the soles and upper leathers are of Russia leather. Fish and other sea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even sea weed, compose their food. They dry quantities of fish during the summer, which they lay up in small huts for their use in winter. They did not appear to be very desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument except sewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they sew their canoes, make their clothes, and work curious embroidery. Instead of thread, they use the fibres of plants, split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoemakers, tailors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. There is a neatness and perfection in most of their works, that shows they are not deficient in ingenuity and perseverance. Lon. 165 0 W, lat. 53 5 N.

Oostborch, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in the isle of Cadsand, four miles NE of Sluys.

Oostenby, a town of Sweden, in the isle of Oeland, 27 miles S of Borkholm.

Ootampatiam, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the country of Dindigul,

58 miles SW of Dindigul. Lon. 77 26 E, lat. 9 43 N.

Ootatore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 22 miles NNW of Tanjore, and 80 SW of Pondicherry.

Opheim, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, 45 miles NNE of Bergen.

Oporto, or *Porto*, a city and ſeaport of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, and a biſhop's ſee. It is by nature almoſt impregnable; and is noted for its ſtrong wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. The other chief exports are oranges, lemons, &c. and linen cloth to Braſil. Its commerce greatly increaſed after the earthquake at Liſbon, in 1755; before that time the population was eſtimated at 20 000, and it is now ſaid to be 50,000. It is ſeated on the ſide of a mountain, near the river Douro, which forms an excellent harbour, 147 miles N by E of Liſbon. Lon. 8 22 W, lat. 41 10 N.

Oppeln, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a catholic collegiate church. It has a great trade in wool, and ſtands on the Oder, 50 miles SE of Breſlau. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 50 39 N.

Oppenheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The vicinity produces excellent wine. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 12 miles SSE of Mentz.

Oppido, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, at the foot of the Apennines, 25 miles NE of Reggio.

Oppido, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, five miles SSE of Acerenza.

Oppurg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, with a caſtle, four miles WSW of Neuſtadt.

Orach, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia, near the river Drino, 60 miles SW of Belgrade.

Oran, a city and ſeaport of Algiers, in the province of Maſcara, with an excellent harbour, almoſt oppoſite Carthagena, in Spain. It is built on the ſide and at the foot of a mountain, which overlooks it from the N and NW; and on the ridge of this mountain are two caſtles that command the city on the one ſide and the town of Mazalquiver on the other. To the S and SE are two other caſtles, on a level with the lower part of the city, but ſeparated from it by a deep-winding valley, through which flows a rivulet of excellent water. Oran was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and retaken in 1708. In 1732, the Spaniards became maſters of it again. In 1790, it was deſtroyed by an earthquake, little beſide the exterior walls being left ſtanding; and 2000 perſons periſhed. It has ſince been evacuated by the Spaniards, who when they were firſt maſters of the place built ſeveral churches and other edifices in the manner and ſtyle of the Roman architecture. It is ſeated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 225 miles WSW of Algiers. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 35 58 N

Orange, a city of France, in the department of Vaucluſe, lately a biſhop's ſee. It was an important place in the time of the Romans A triumphal arch, 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are alſo the remains of a fine amphitheatre, ſome aqueducts, &c. The fortifications were demoliſhed by Lewis XIV, in 1682. Orange was the capital of a principality of the ſame name, 17 miles long and 12 broad, given by Charlemagne to William au Cornet, as a reward for his military ſervices. It was poſſeſſed ſucceſſively by the houſes of Beaux, Chalons, and Naſſau; and on the death of William III of England, in 1702, Frederic-William of Pruſſia claimed this principality as his heir. Lewis XIV had ſeized it during the war with king William; but he exchanged it in 1713, with the king of Pruſſia, for the town of Geldres. The city is ſeated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 12 miles N of Avignon, and 57 S of Valence. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 44 9 N.

Orangeburg, an inland diſtrict of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Lewiſburg, Orange, Lexington, and Winton.

Orangeburg, a town of S Carolina, in Orange county, capital of the diſtrict of its name. It ſtands on the N branch of the Ediſto, 75 miles NW of Charleſton. Lon. 80 42 W, lat. 33 23 N.

Orangetown, a town of the ſtate of New York, on the W ſide of the Hudſon, 28 miles N of New York.

Oranienbaum, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt-Deſſau, ſix miles SE of Deſſau.

Oranienbaum, a town of Ruſſia, in Ingria. Here is a royal palace, built by prince Menzikoff, afterward converted into an hoſpital; but much uſed as a reſidence by Peter III. It is ſeated on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles W of Peterſburg.

Oranienburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle-mark, anciently called

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Bretzow. It takes its present name from a villa built by the margrave, and is situate on the Havel, 18 miles N of Berlin.

Oranmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, at the NE extremity of Galway bay, seven miles E by S of Galway.

Orotava, a town on the W side of the island of Teneriff, and the chief place of trade. It is seated at the bottom of an amphitheatre of mountains, out of which rises the Pike of Teneriff. Its port is at three miles distance. Lon. 16 34 W, lat. 28 23 N.

Orbassan, a town of Piedmont, six miles SW of Turin.

Orbe, a town of Swisserland, in the Pays de Vaud, with a bold single-arched bridge over the river Orbe, 20 miles W by S of Friburg, and 32 WSW of Bern.

Orbe, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, celebrated for salt-works, 26 miles E of Frankfort.

Orbitello, a seaport of Italy, capital of Stato delli Presidii, with a good harbour protected by several forts. It is seated on the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Albegna, 68 miles S by W of Sienna. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 42 28 N.

Orbre, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, flows by Beziers, and enters the gulf of Lyon, at Serignan.

Orcades; see *Orkneys*.

Orchies, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 12 miles SSE of Lisle.

Orchilla, a small island of the Caribbean sea, 80 miles N of the coast of Terra Firma. Lon. 65 20 E, lat. 12 0 N.

Orchimont, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Luxemburg, situate on the Semoy, 18 miles N of Sedan.

Ordingen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; seated near the Rhine, 36 miles NNE of Cologne.

Ordunna, a city of Spain, in Biscay. It stands in a valley, surrounded by high mountains, 22 miles S of Bilbao. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 42 55 N.

Orebro, a town of Sweden, capital of Nericia. In the middle of it, on a small island formed by the Swart, stands the castle, formerly a royal residence. It has a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hielmar and Maeler, by means of the river and canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitriol, and red paint, in particular, to that capital. Orebro is seated near the W end of the lake Hielmar, 105 miles W by S of Stockholm. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 59 30 N.

Oregrund, a seaport of Sweden, in Upland, on the gulf of Bothnia, opposite the small island of Ginson. The celebrated iron-mine of Danamora is in its vicinity. It is 70 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 60 21 N.

Orel, or *Orlof*, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod. The capital is of the same name, seated on the Oka, at the influx of the Orel, 200 miles SSW of Moscow. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Orellana, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated near the Guadiana, 28 miles E of Merida.

Orenburg, a town and fortress of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Ufa. It is a place of considerable commerce, and seated on the Ural, 260 miles SSE of Ufa. Lon. 55 4 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Orense, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. Here are some celebrated tepid and hot springs. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, 47 miles SE of Compostella. Lon. 7 48 W, lat. 42 34 N.

Orfa, *Ourfa*, or *Rouah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, said to be the Ur of the Chaldees. The walls are three miles in circumference, defended by square towers, and on a rocky hill to the S is a stately castle. It has a good trade, particularly in carpets and leather; and has a canal to the Euphrates. The country round is fertile in corn and fruit. It is 83 miles NE of Aleppo, and 100 SW of Diarbekir. Lon. 38 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Orford, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county. The soap-rock, which has the property of fullers earth in cleansing cloth, is found in its neighbourhood; also a gray stone, in great demand for millstones. It is situate on the Connecticut, 11 miles NNE of Hanover.

Orford, a borough in Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. Here are the remains of a castle, which, with the church, are a seamark. It is seated near the sea, between two channels, 18 miles E by N of Ipswich, and 88 NE of London.

Orford Ness, a cape of England, on the SE coast of Sussex, where a lighthouse is erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Organ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 miles S of Toledo.

Orgelet, a town of France, in the department of Jura, at the source of the Valouse, 30 miles SSW of Salins.

Orgiva, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 miles S of Granada.

Oria, a town of Naples, in Terra

d'Otranto, with an ancient castle, 20 miles E of Tarento.

Orient, a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on a bay, at the mouth of the Scorf. It was built, in 1720, by the French E India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour, which is defended by a citadel, opposite Port Louis on the same bay, can contain but a small number of men of war. The English attempted to become masters of it in 1746, but miscarried. It is 24 miles W by N of Vannes. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 47 44 N.

Orihuela, a city of Spain, in Valencia, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a citadel built on a rock. Here are made curious snuff-boxes, with the roots of the terebinthus, much esteemed for preserving Spanish snuff. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Segura, 36 miles N of Carthagena, and 96 SSW of Valencia. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 38 8 N.

Orio, a town of Spain, in Biscay, at the mouth of the Orio, eight miles WSW of St. Sebastian.

Orissa, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Bahar and Bengal, W by Berar, S by Golconda, and E by the bay of Bengal. The district of Midnapour, in this province, is subject to the English E India Company; but all the rest belongs to the Berar Mahrattas.

Oristagni, a fortified town of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see, with a good harbour. It is but thinly inhabited, and seated on the W coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles NW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 39 53 N.

Orizaba, a town of New Spain, in Tlascala. It has manufactures of cloth, and the vicinity produces abundance of tobacco. To the NW is the Pike of Orizabo, a volcano, and, after the Popocatepest, the most elevated mountain in New Spain. Orizabo is seated near the Blanco, which flows to the lake of Alvarado, 50 miles WSW of Vera Cruz, and 68 E by S of Puebla.

Orkened, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, 24 miles N of Christianstadt.

Orkneys, or *Orkney Islands*, the ancient Orcades, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Frith. They lie between 57 35 and 49 16 N lat. and are 26 in number, of which one greatly exceeds the other in extent. This, like the principal one of *Shetland*, is sometimes dignified with the appellation of Mainland, but is more frequently called *Pomona*. Beyond this island, to the NE are seen, among others, Rowsa, Eglisha, Westra, Shappinsha, Eda, Stronsa, Sanda, and N Ronalsha; and to the S appear Hoy, and S Ronalsha, with other of inferior note. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are rapid and dangerous; and near the small isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, very dangerous to mariners, especially in calms. The seacoast swarms with seals and otters, and is visited by whales, cod, ling, haddocks, herrings, and other fish; and on the shores are found large oysters, muscles, cockles, &c. The islands are visited by eagles, falcons, wild geese and ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, &c. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of these islands; and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The heath, on the mountains, shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c. but there are no partridges, hares, nor foxes. There are great numbers of small sheep and black-cattle. The products of the valleys and plains are big and oats, but no other sort of grain. Except juniper, wild myrtle, heath, and a shrub called cyor-hordon, there is scarce a tree or plant to be seen; but this nakedness cannot have been their former state, as many trunks of large oaks are to be found in all the mosses. The climate of these islands in summer is moist and cold; but in winter there is never much snow, and that lies only a short time. Preceding the autumnal equinox, they are visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain, and thunder. For about three weeks in midsummer, they enjoy the rays of the sun almost without intermission; but for the same space in winter, that luminary hardly rises above the horizon, and is commonly obscured by clouds and mists. In this gloomy season, the absence of day is supplied partly by moonlight, and partly by the radiance of the Aurora Borealis, which here gives a light nearly equal to that of a full moon. The coasts afford numerous bays and harbours for the fisheries. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The English language prevails in all these islands, although there are many words in the Norse, or Norwegian, still in use. The inhabitants have the general character of being frugal, sagacious, circumspect, religious, and hospitable; but the common people are much addicted to superstition, and though inured to great fatigue, will

neither work nor go to sea on particular unlucky days.

Orlamunda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Saal, opposite the influx of the Orla, 40 miles WSW of Altenburg.

Orlando, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, 15 miles W by N of Patti. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Orleanois, a late province of France, divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower. It is a very plentiful country, and now forms the department of Loiret.

Orleans, a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Loire, and has a canal thence to the Loing, near Montargis. Under the sons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. In 1428, it stood a memorable siege against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. It is now considered as one of the largest and most pleasant cities in France; and its commerce consists in stockings, sheep-skins, wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. The fauxbourg of Paris is of a prodigious length, and that of Olivet, on the left side of the Loire, has a communication with the city by a bridge of nine arches. Near the city is a forest, containing 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 30 miles NE of Blois, and 60 SSW of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Orleans, an island and town of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, a little to the E of Quebec. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Orleans, New, a territory of the United States of America, lying on the gulf of Mexico, and including the mouths of the Mississippi, at the SE extremity of Louisiana. It is by far the most populous of the territorial governments belonging to the United States, and in 1810 contained 76,556 inhabitants.

Orleans, New, a city of the United States, capital of the territory of the same name. It was built in 1720, under the regency of the duke of Orleans; and in 1788, seven-eighths of it were destroyed by fire. It is now rebuilt on a regular plan, and become a place of considerable importance, both on account of its commerce and population. It is fortified on the sides exposed to the land, and has a canal that passes six miles N to the lake Pontchartran, where there is a fort. It is seated on the main branch of the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth. Lon. 89 59 W, lat. 29 58 N.

Orlenga, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situate on the Lena, 235 miles N of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Orlof; see *Orel*.

Ormea, a town of Piedmont, on the river Tanaro, 12 miles S of Mondovi.

Ormskirk, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. The church is remarkable for its two steeples, placed contiguous, one a tower and the other a short spire. It is 11 miles N by E of Liverpool, and 209 NNW of London.

Ormus, a small island, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, nine miles S of Gombron. In 1507, the Portuguese were permitted to form a settlement here; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, expelled the Portuguese, and demolished the buildings. Some time after, the Persians rebuilt the fort, and though they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before, it is still the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour. It is almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 56 25 E, lat 27 20 N.

Ornans, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the Louvre, 10 miles SE of Besançon.

Orne, a department of France, including the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the department, and runs into the English channel, eight miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

Oroneko, a river of Terra Firma, which issues from the small lake Ipava, in lat. 5 5 N, flows E and SE to the lake Parima, from which it runs toward the W; but after receiving the Guaviari, it bends N, then NE and E till it enters the Atlantic by an extended delta of mouths. Seven of these branches are navigable, but only the two extreme ones are proper for large vessels; the first, called the Manamo, branches off opposite the town of St. Thome, and flows N to the gulf of Paria; the other, which is the main stream, continues its course to the E, and enters the ocean in lat. 8 30 N. In its singular winding course, estimated at 1100 miles, it receives many large rivers; and its chief

estuary is so deep and impetuous, that it stems the tide, and preserves the freshness of its water to within 12 leagues of the sea. In September it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent plains. See *Parima*.

Oronsa, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the S of Colonsa, from which it is separated by a narrow channel that is dry at low water. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, and some curious ancient sculpture.

Oropesa, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a castle, on a cape of its name, in the Mediterranean, 55 miles NNE of Valencia. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 40 8 N.

Oropesa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 34 miles ESE of Placentia, and 63 W of Toledo.

Oropesa, in Peru; see *Cochabamba*.

Orr, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake to the E of New Galloway, and flows to Solway Frith, at Dalbeattie.

Orsova, a town and fortress of Upper Hungary, on the confines of Servia, subject to the Turks. The fortress was besieged by the Austrians in 1790, but without success. It stands on the N side of the Danube, 60 miles SE of Temeswar, and 75 E of Belgrade. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Orsoy, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Rhine, 20 miles SE of Cleve.

Orsza, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Witepsk, with a castle, seated on the Dnieper, 36 miles N of Mohilef, and 52 S by E of Witepsk.

Orta, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated near the Tiber, 10 miles E of Viterbo.

Orta, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on a lake of the same name, 21 miles NNW of Novara.

Ortegal, a cape and castle of Spain, on the N coast of Galicia, 30 miles NNE of Ferrol. Lon. 7 39 W, lat. 43 46 N.

Ortenberg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, situate on the Nidder, 17 miles SE of Giesen.

Ortenburg, a town and citadel of Bavaria, in a county of the same name, seated near the river Vils, 10 miles W of Passau.

Ortenburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the S bank of the Drave, opposite the influx of the Lifer, 32 miles W of Clagenfurt.

Orthez, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Pau, 20 miles NW of Pau.

Orton, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday, 10 miles SW of Appleby, and 276 NNW of London.

Ortona a Mare, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the gulf of Venice, 13 miles E of Civita di Chieti.

Ortrand, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the borders of Lusatia, 16 miles NE of Meissen.

Orvieto, a fortified town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a territory of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a magnificent palace and a fine Gothic cathedral. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the confluxs of the Paglia and Chiana, 50 miles NNW of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Oruro, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Charcas. The country abounds in cattle, and has many gold and silver mines. It is 150 miles NW of Plata. Lon. 68 30 W, lat. 18 10 S.

Orweel, a river in Suffolk, which flows SE by Ipswich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich, it is called the Gipping.

Osaca, a city of Japan, in the island of Niphon, defended by a magnificent castle. It has a harbour, and is one of the most commercial places of the empire. It stands on the Jedogawa, over which are several bridges of cedar, 34 miles S by W of Miaco. Lon. 136 5 E, lat. 35 5 N.

Oschatz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a college, and some manufactures of cloth; seated on the Chemnitz, 16 miles NW of Meissen.

Osero, an island in the gulf of Venice, having that of Cherso on the N, to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Osimo, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated on the Musone, 12 miles SSW of Ancona.

Osiof; see *Siout*.

Osma, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is almost gone to ruin, and the cathedral and episcopal palace are at Borgo d'Osma, a little to the E. It stands on the Douro, 48 miles SE of Burgos, and 112 ENE of Madrid. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Osnaburg, or *Osnabruck*, a principality (lately a bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, between the territories of Munster, Ravensberg, Tecklenburg, Lingen, Diepholtz, and Min

den. It is 40 miles long and 20 broad; produces much corn and flax, and plenty of turf, coal, and marble. The most beneficial manufacture is a coarse kind of linen, which is exported to distant parts. In 1802, this principality was given to the elector of Hanover; and in 1807, by the treaty of Tilsit, it was annexed to Westphalia.

Osnaburg, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of the principality of the same name, with a castle and a university. It is celebrated for a treaty of peace concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the protestant religion. The catholics and protestants have each two churches; and the magistrates are Lutherans. It is seated on the Hase, 25 miles N by E of Munster. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Osorno, a town of Chili, seated on Rio Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 miles S of Valdivia. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 40 58 S.

Osrushna, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, capital of a province of the same name. It is 80 miles NNE of Samarcand, and 260 S of Taraz. Lon. 66 20 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Ossetia, the country of the Ossi, or Osseti, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian; bounded on the N by Great Cabarda, E by the Lesguis Tartars, and S and W by Imeritia. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. These districts are of very unequal size; some containing only five, and others 50 villages, each of which comprise from 20 to 100 families. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persian. Their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kusha.

Ossory, the western division of Queens county, in Ireland. It gives name to a bishopric, but the cathedral is now at Irishtown, in the county of Kilkenny.

Ossuna, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university. It was formerly strong, but less by its ramparts than by a fountain in the middle of the town, which furnishes the inhabitants with water, while the country for eight miles round is totally deprived of that necessary article. It is 60 miles E by N of Seville. Lon. 5 8 W, lat. 37 22 N.

Ostalric, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, which was taken by the French, and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the Tordera, 28 miles NE of Barcelona.

Ostend, a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated among a number of canals, and almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. It is famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 1601 to September 1604, when it surrendered by an honourable capitulation. On the death of Charles II of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but, in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In the war of 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress queen, Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794. In 1798, the English landed here, and destroyed the works of the Bruges canal; but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they were obliged to surrender to the French. Ostend is 10 miles W of Bruges, and 22 NE of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 56 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Osterhofen, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 20 miles WNW of Passau.

Osterode, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen. Here is a manufacture of woollen stuffs; also a magazine for corn, which is delivered out to the miners of Harz forest, at a fixed price. It is seated on the Saal, 18 miles NNE of Gottingen.

Osterode, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, situate on the Dribentz, 46 miles SE of Marienburg.

Ostersund, a town of Sweden, capital of Jemptia. It is seated on the E side of the lake Storsio, 76 miles NW of Sundswald. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 63 10 N.

Osterwick, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, with good woollen manufactures; situate on the Ilse, 17 miles W by N of Halberstadt.

Ostia, a decayed seaport of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, and a bishop's see, held by the cardinal dean, who resides at Velletri. The old town was destroyed by the Saracens; and the new one consists only of the cathedral and a few mean houses. It stands near the eastern mouth of the Tiber, which is now so shallow that the harbour is ruined. It is 12 miles SW of Rome.

Ostiglia, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Po, 15 miles SE of Mantua.

Ostinghausen, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, situate on the Alme, eight miles W of Lipstadt.

Ostrog, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, near the river Horin, 44 miles NNW of Constantinow.

Ostrow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, on the river Bug, 75 miles ENE of Warsaw.

Ostuni, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles WNW of Brindici.

Oswald, St, a village in Northumberland, on the Picts wall, four miles N of Hexham. Here Oswald defeated Cedwall, a British usurper, who was killed on the first onset; and here he set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Oswego, a town and fort of the state of New York, seated on the SE side of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the same name, more commonly called Onondago. It was taken from the French, in 1756, by the British, who delivered it up to the United States, in 1796. It is 156 miles WNW of Albany. Lon. 76 16 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Osweiczen, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, seated on the Vistula, 35 miles W by S of Cracow.

Oswestry, a town in Shropshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It had a wall and a castle, long ago demolished; and has some trade from Wales in flannels. It is 18 miles NW of Shrewsbury, and 179 of London.

Oszmiana, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 32 miles SE of Wilna.

Otaha, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean. It lies N of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than two miles broad. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two good harbours.

Otaheitee, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered in 1767, by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768, to observe the transit of Venus; and it was visited twice afterward by that celebrated navigator. It consists of two peninsulas, about 30 leagues in circumference. Great part of it is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pineapple and the dragon-tree. The birds most common are two sorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful sapphire blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots; a king-fisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round its white throat; a large cuckoo; several sorts of pigeons or doves; and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island were hogs, dogs, and rats. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle, and another wrapped about the head, like a turban. The women wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they pass their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muslin, passes over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breast, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracefully across the shoulder. Both sexes are marked with black stains, occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. As the climate is one of the hottest in the world, their houses have seldom any walls, but consist only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. Their cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to make the bark cohere. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. Though the natives far excel most of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among them, as among the Chinese; for they imply that such persons only as have no occasion to work could suffer them to grow to that length. The two sexes eat separately; and their provisions are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit and bananas; and they employ sea-water as a sauce both to fish and pork. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees; and they are praised for their gentleness, goodnature, and hospitality. Omai, a native of this island, was brought over to England by captain Cook, and carried back by him, in his last voyage. Point Venus is in lon. 149 36 W, lat. 17 29 S.

Orchakof, see *Ozakof*.

Otley, a town in Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the

Wharf, under a craggy cliff, 25 miles w of York, and 203 NNW of London.

Otoque, an island of S America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 80 10 w, lat. 8 10 N.

Otranto, or *Terra d'Otranto*, a province of Naples, 70 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Terra di Bari, and all other parts by the sea. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of spider, called Tarantula, whose bite is venomous; and the country is often visited by locusts. See *Lecce*.

Otranto, a strong city and seaport of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, and an archbishop's see, with a commodious harbour, and a citadel. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the gulf of Venice, 140 miles SE of Bari. Lon. 18 35 E, lat 40 20 N.

Otrar, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, near the river Sirr, 70 miles WSW of Taraz.

Otricoli, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the Tiber, seven miles N by E of Magliano.

Otsego, a lake in the state of New York, nine miles long, and little more than a mile broad. Its outlet, at the SW end, is the E branch of the Susquehanna.

Ottendorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a castle; situate near the mouth of the Meden, 27 miles NW of Stade.

Ottenheim, a town of Austria, on the N side of the Danube, five miles WNW of Lintz.

Otterberg, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, five miles N of Kayserslautern.

Otterburn, a village in Northumberland, on the river Reed, 22 miles W by N of Morpeth. It is noted for a battle, in 1388, between the English under the earl of Northumberland and his two sons, and the Scots under sir William Douglas, who was slain by Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur; but the Scots obtained the victory, and the two Percies were made prisoners. On this battle the ballad of Chevy Chase is founded.

Ottersberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fort, 17 miles NE of Bremen.

Ottery St. Mary, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of flannels, serges, &c. It has a large church with two square towers, and is seated on the rivulet Otter, 10 miles E of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London.

Ottmuchau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Niesse, with a castle; seated on the river Niesse, seven miles W by S of Niesse.

Ottone, a town of the territory of Genoa, 21 miles NE of Genoa.

Ottweiler, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an ancient castle; seated among mountains, 16 miles NNE of Sarbruck.

Ouby, an island, one of the Moluccas, lying to the S of Gilolo. It is subject to the sultan of Bachian, and abounds in clove trees. The Dutch have a small fort on the W side. Lon. 126 50 E, lat. 1 30 S.

Oude, a province of Hindoostan Proper, to the N of that of Allahabad. It is subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Dooab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 miles in length from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the British; and a brigade of the Bengal army is constantly stationed on its western frontier; which answers the purpose of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the western states in awe. The capital is Lucknow.

Oude, a decayed city of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, said to have been the capital of a great kingdom, 1200 years before the Christian era. It is frequently mentioned in the Mahaberat, a famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit, under the name of Adjudiah. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. Oude is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither in pilgrimage, from all parts of India. It is seated on the Gogra, nearly adjoining Fyzabad.

Oudenard, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, in the middle of which is a fort. Here is a manufacture of very fine linen, and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but the duke of Marlborough entirely routed their army. In 1745, it was taken by the French, who restored it by the peace of 1748; and in

1794 it surrendered to the French. It is seated on both sides the Scheldt, 12 miles S of Ghent, and 27 W of Brussels.

Oudenburg, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, eight miles SE of Ostend.

Oudenwater, a fortified town of S Holland, the birthplace of the celebrated James Arminius, seated on the Little Yssel, 10 miles WSW of Utrecht.

Oudipour, or *Meywar*, a territory of Hindoostan, in the province of Agimere, belonging to the Rajpoots, and lying E of the river Pudda. It consists, in general, of mountains, divided by narrow vallies, and abounds with fortresses. See *Cheitore*.

Oudipour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the territory of the same name. It is 134 miles SSW of Agimere, and 175 NE of Amedabad. Lon. 74 42 E, lat. 24 42 N.

Ouen-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kian, at the mouth of a river, with a good harbour, 300 miles SSE of Nan-king. Lon. 121 10 E, lat. 28 2 N.

Overflackee, an island of S Holland, between the mouths of the Meuse. Sommerdyck is the principal town.

Overysche, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Ysche, six miles NE of Brussels.

Overyssel, a province of Holland, bounded on the N by Friesland and Groningen, E by Westphalia, S by the county of Zutphen, and W by that of Arnheim and the Zuyder Zee. It is divided into three districts, called Drent, Salland, and Twent. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces. Deventer is the capital.

Ougein, a city of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is six miles in circumference, surrounded by a strong wall, with round towers. Here are four mosques, several Hindoo temples, and a modern palace. It is seated on the Sippara, which flows into the Chumbul, 150 miles N by W of Burhanpour. Lon. 76 56 E, lat. 23 26 N.

Ovidopol, a town and fort of Russia, in the government of Catherinenslaf. In digging the foundation of the fort, in 1796, a curious antique tomb was discovered, supposed to be that of the poet Ovid; from which circumstance the town had its name. It is seated at the mouth of the Dniester, 60 miles SW of Oczakof. Lon. 30 22 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Oviedo, a city of Spain, capital of Asturias d'Oviedo, and a bishop's see, with a university. Near it are the hot springs of Rivera de Abajo, which bear some resemblance to those of Bath. It is seated at the conflux of the Ove and Deva, which form the Asta, 55 miles NNW of Leon. Lon. 5 53 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Oulx, a town of Piedmont, seated in a valley, 12 miles SW of Susa.

Oundle, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Nen, over which are two bridges, 26 miles NE of Northampton, and 78 N by W of London.

Ourem, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, 12 miles W of Tomar.

Ourfa; see *Orfa*.

Ourique, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, celebrated for a victory, obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 26 miles SW of Beja.

Ourthe, or *Ourt*, a new department of France, including the southern part of Liege and of Limburg, and the NE part of Luxemburg. It has its name from a river, which flows into the Meuse, above Liege, the capital of the department.

Ouse, a river in Yorkshire, formed of the Ure and Swale, which rise near each other in the romantic tract called Richmondshire, and unite a little below Aldborough. The Ouse flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; proceeding thence by Cawood, Selby, and Howden, it receives the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, and then meets the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united stream forms the Humber.

Ouse, a river in Sussex, formed of two branches, one of which rises in St. Leonard forest, the other in the forest of Worth, and they unite above Lewes. It flows by that town to Newhaven, below which it forms a considerable haven, and enters the English channel.

Ouse, Great, a river that rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and flows to Buckingham, Stoney Stratford, Newport Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neot, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnshire wash.

Ouse, Little, a river that rises in the S part of Norfolk, and dividing that

county from Suffolk, as it flows westward, becomes navigable at Thetford, and afterward joins the Great Ouse.

Oussore, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore, taken by the English in 1792. It is 19 miles SE of Bangalore, and 69 ENE of Seringapatam.

Outeiro, a town and fortress of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, seated on a mountain, nine miles SE of Braganza, and 21 NW of Miranda.

Owego, a town of New York, in Tioga county, on the E branch of the Susquehanna, 20 miles W of Union.

Owhyhee, the largest and most eastern of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean. Its length from N to S is 84 miles, and its breadth 70. It is divided into six districts, two of which, on the NE side, are separated by a mountain, that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen at 40 leagues distance. To the N of this mountain, the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades; and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the NE side appear to be about half a mile high. To the S of this mountain, the ground is covered with cinders, and in many places has black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava, that has flowed from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points; yet, amid these ruins, are many patches of rich soil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are enclosed by stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. Here captain Cook, in 1779, fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute. Lon. 156 0 W, lat. 19 28 N.

Oxford, a town of New York, in Tioga county, 45 miles NE of Union.

Oxford, the capital of Oxfordshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the conflux of the Cherwell with the Thames, and has a canal to Braunston, in Northamptonshire. The city, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference, and was anciently surrounded by walls, of which considerable remains are yet to be seen; as also of its extensive castle, the tower of which now serves for a county gaol. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 12,107. It has, beside the cathedral, 13 parish-churches, a famous university, a noble market-place, and a magnificent bridge. The university is generally supposed to have been a seminary for learning before the time of Alfred, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. Here are 20 colleges, and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellow, and students. In the halls the students live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expense. The colleges are, University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queens, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these, the most ancient is University college, founded before the year 872; and to Christ Church college, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII, belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls college, Christ Church, Queens, New, St. John, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings, are the theatre, the Ashmolean museum, the Clarendon printing-house, the Radcliffe infirmary, and an observatory. Magdalen bridge, beside the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity, that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small stripes of the Cherwell; this bridge is 526 feet long. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament to meet, in 1258, the proceedings of which were so disorderly, that it was known afterward by the name of the Mad Parliament. Charles I assembled a parliament here, in 1625, in consequence of the plague then raging in London; and, in 1644, he summoned such of the members of both houses as were devoted to his interests: these were secedera from the parliament then sitting at Westminster. This city was distinguished for its attachment to that unfortunate king, who here held his court during the whole civil war. Without the town are many ruins of the fortifications erected in that war. Oxford is governed by a mayor, dependent on the chancellor and vicechancellor of the

university; and sends four members to parliament, two for the university and two for the city. It is 50 miles S by E of Coventry, and 54 WNW of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the E by Buckinghamshire, W by Gloucestershire, S by Berkshire, and N by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. The extreme length is 48 miles, and breadth 26, but its form is very irregular. It contains 450,000 acres; is divided into 14 hundreds, and 207 parishes; has one city and 12 market-towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 109,620. The soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass. The S part, especially on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is hilly and woody, having a continuation of the Chiltern hills running through it. The NW part is also elevated and stony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams running from N to S, and terminating in the Thames. Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Tame; the latter, although an inconsiderable rivulet, has obtained some importance from having been supposed to give name to the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames, to the metropolis.

Ozama, a river of St. Domingo, which enters the sea at the city of St. Domingo.

P.

Pacem, a town in the N part of Sumatra, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is 120 miles SE of Acheen. Lon. 97 15 E, lat. 5 0 N.

Pachamac, or *Pachacama*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, situate in a valley of its name, formerly beautified with a magnificent temple, built by the incas, in which the Spaniards, when they conquered Peru, found immense riches. It is 15 miles SSE of Lima.

Pachete, a fort of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It gives name to a circar, and stands near the Dummooda, 10 miles NE of Rogonatpour.

Pachuca, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, famous for the rich silver mines in its vicinity. It is 55 miles N by E of Mexico. Lon. 100 14 W, lat. 20 42 N.

Pacific Ocean, otherwise called the *South Sea*, lying between Asia and America, and upward of 10,000 miles in breadth. When Magellan entered this ocean through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 20 days in a uniform direction to the NW, without discovering land. In the distress he suffered in this voyage, before he discovered the Ladrone islands, he had the consolation of enjoying such uninterrupted fair weather, with fair winds, that he gave this ocean the name of Pacific. The Spaniards, on passing the isthmus of Darien from N to S, at the first discovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea; but with respect to America, it is more properly the western ocean. On one side of the equator, it is called the North Pacific Ocean; and on the other, the South Pacific Ocean.

Pacy, a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Eure, eight miles S by E of Vernon.

Padang, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra. In 1797, it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, and upward of 300 lives were lost. Lon. 99 46 E, lat. 0 50 S.

Paddington, a village in Middlesex, one mile W by N of London. Though so near to the metropolis, it contains many beautiful rural spots, and handsome seats. A canal passes hence to the Grand Junction canal, near Brentford.

Paderborn, a principality (lately a bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 25 broad, lying N of the duchy of Westphalia and county of Waldeck. The prince's castle is at Nienhus. There are high mountains, and iron mines in the middle of the country; but the other parts are fertile in corn and pastures. It is most remarkable for its bacon and venison.

Paderborn, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of the principality of the same name, with a celebrated university. The rivulet Pader rises under the high altar of the cathedral; and in the collegiate church are the remains of St. Blase. The most remarkable of the convents is the college formerly belonging to the jesuits. It is 52 miles ESE of Munster. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Padron, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Ulla, 12 miles S of Compostella.

Padstow, a town in Cornwall, with

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a market on Saturday, a convenient harbour, and some coasting trade. It is seated at the mouth of the Camel, on the Bristol channel, 30 miles W of Launceston, and 243 W by S of London.

Padua, a fortified city of Italy, capital of the Paduano, and a bishop's see. It is seven miles in circumference, but much less considerable than formerly; for great part of the area within the walls is unbuilt, and the town in general so thinly inhabited, that grass grows in many of the streets. The houses are built on piazzas, which, when the town was in a flourishing state, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a more gloomy air. The cathedral is one of the richest in Italy; and in the sacristy is a statue of the celebrated Petrarch, who was a canon of the church, and left to it a part of his library. The Franciscan church is dedicated to St. Antonio, the patron of the city, whose body is enclosed in a sarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel. Near this church is the school of St. Antonio, where many of the actions of the saint are painted in fresco; some of them by Titian. The church of St. Justina is remarkable for its rich Mosaic pavement. The hall of the townhouse is one of the largest in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, who was a native of Padua. The university, once so celebrated, is now on the decline. Here is a considerable cloth manufacture; but the city swarms with beggars, who ask charity in the name of St. Antonio. Padua was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain, 20 miles W by S of Venice. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Paduano, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 40 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the E by the Dogado, S by the Polesina di Rovigo, W by the Veronese, and N by the Vicentino. It is well watered, and one of the most fertile countries in Italy. Padua is the capital.

Padula, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 14 miles N of Policastro.

Pagahm, a decayed city of the kingdom of Birmah, capital of a province of the same name. It is said to have been abandoned in the 13th century in consequence of a divine admonition. The remains of its ancient splendour are numerous mouldering temples, and the vestiges of a fort. It is seated on the Irrawaddy, 110 miles SW of Ummerapoora. Lon. 94 34 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Pagliano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 15 miles ESE of Aquilla.

Pago, an island in the gulf of Venice, separated from Dalmatia, by a narrow channel. It is 20 miles long and six broad, chiefly barren, and the soil stony; but it is well peopled, has salt-works, and produces wine and honey. The chief town is of the same name. Lon. 51 10 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Pahang, a seaport on the E coast of the peninsula of Malaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name, famous for a great number of elephants, and for plenty of pepper. It is 140 miles NE of Malacca. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 355 N.

Painboeuf, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire, at the mouth of the Loire. Hence all the ships belonging to Nantes take their departure, and here they anchor on their arrival. It is 22 miles W by N of Nantes. Lon. 1 59 W, lat. 47 17 N.

Painswick, a village in Gloucestershire, on the side of a hill, seven miles SSE of Gloucester. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade.

Paishawur, a city of Candahar, capital of a district in the country of Cabul. It is situate on the Kameh, 125 miles SE of Cabul, and 170 N of Moultan. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 33 18 N.

Paisley, a town of Scotland, the largest in Renfrewshire. It has considerable manufactures of silk and linen gauze, lawn, muslin, cambric, thread, &c. also extensive soap, candle, and cotton works; and is deemed the first manufacturing town in Scotland. The river White Cart divides it into the old and new town, which communicate by three bridges. The latter stands on the E side of the river, and consists of many handsome buildings; it also contains the magnificent remains of an abbey church, the only one which Paisley formerly required; and close by this is a small vaulted chapel, used as the family burial-place of the marquis of Abercorn, which is famous for a surprising echo. Paisley has three parish-churches, and several meeting-houses for dissenting congregations. By means of the river, and a canal, vessels of 40 tons can come up and unload at the quay. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 17,026 in the old town, and 14,153 in the abbey parish. It is 10 miles W of Glasgow. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 52 N.

Paita, a seaport of Peru, in the am-

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dience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaneers; and, in 1741, it was plundered and burnt, by commodore Anson. The bay is defended by a fort. Lon. 80 94 W, lat. 5 12 S.

Palachy, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbetore, with a small fort. In the vicinity was lately dug up a pot containing Roman silver coins of Augustus and Tiberius. It stands in a well-cultivated country, 14 miles S of Coimbetore, and 37 W of Daraporam.

Palacios, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 miles S of Seville.

Palacios, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 32 miles WSW of Leon.

Palais, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, with a strong citadel. It surrendered to the English, in 1761, after a long siege. It stands on the NE side of the island, 30 miles SSE of Orient. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 47 19 N.

Palais, St. a town and district of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and district of St. Jean Pied de Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre. St. Palais is seated on the river Bidouse, 15 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

Palamboan, or *Balambuan*, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom, at the E end of the island. Here is plenty of pepper, cotton, rice, maize, fruit, horses, antelopes, buffalos, and oxen. It stands on a bay in the strait of Bali. Lon. 114 0 E, lat. 7 10 S.

Palamcotta; see *Tinevelly*.

Palamos, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 58 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 41 50 N.

Palamow, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bahar, 140 miles SSW of Patna. Lon. 84 25 E, lat 23 52 N.

Palanka, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarbia, seated on the Dniester, 40 miles SE of Bender.

Palaos; see *Pelew Islands*.

Palatinate of the Rhine, and *Bavaria*. See *Rhine*, and *Bavaria*.

Palawan; see *Paragoa*.

Palazuola, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles WNW of Brescia.

Palencia, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, with five churches, eleven convents, and two hospitals. The chief manufactures are woollen coverlets, flannels, and serges. It is seated on the Carrion, 23 miles NNE of Valladolid, and 70 SE of Leon. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 41 59 N.

Paleno, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, nine miles ESE of Solmona.

Palenzuela, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlanza, a little above the influx of the Arlanzon, 39 miles SW of Burgos.

Palermo, a fortified city of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, capital of the island, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the N coast, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains is one of the richest plains in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees, and watered by fountains and rivulets. The inhabitants of Palermo are estimated at 130,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Ottangolo, from the centre of which is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the four gates which terminate them, each at the distance of half a mile. The Porto Felice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, which has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea; and in the centre is a kind of temple, frequently made use of as an orchestra. The churches of Palermo are upward of 300, and many of them rich and magnificent. The cathedral is a large Gothic structure, supported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels, some of which are extremely rich, particularly that of St. Rosolia, the patroness of Palermo. The relics of this saint are preserved in a large box of silver, enriched with precious stones; and they are considered as the greatest treasures of the city. Here are also found the tombs of several of the ancient Norman kings, and of the emperors Henry VI and Frederic II, of the finest porphyry. The city is crowded with statues of sovereigns and tutelar saints placed in small courts and squares, upon pedestals of colossal proportion and tasteless form. In the streets women hide their heads in black veils; a very ancient mode of dress in this island. This city has suffered greatly, at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. The harbour, defended by two castles, is open to the sea from the NE; and, even at the anchoring place, ships are in danger when a westerly wind rushes through the valley of Colli between the moun-

tains. About the middle of the 11th century, the Norman king Roger established silk manufactures in this city, by means of prisoners taken in his war with the Greeks, and they still flourish, though not so lucrative since the manufacture has extended to Italy. One mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of capuchins, in which is a vault made use of as a receptacle for the dead. It consists of four wide passages, each about forty feet in length, with arches along the sides, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. They are prepared for this situation by keeping them six or seven months upon a gridiron, over a slow fire, till all the fat and moisture are consumed. In some of the higher niches they are laid out at full length, and at the top are children of six or seven years of age. On the floor are handsome trunks, containing the bodies of persons of distinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations. Palermo, in 1799, became the residence of the court, when the French made themselves masters of Naples. It is 110 miles W of Messina, and 180 S by W of Naples. Lon. 13 34 E, lat. 38 12 N.

Palestine, a country of Syria, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited its seacoast. In the scriptures it is styled the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land: it is also called Judæa from the patriarch Judah; and the Holy Land, from its having been the scene of the birth, ministry, and death of Jesus Christ. It is divided from the other parts of Syria on the N, by Mount Libanus, and on the E, by the river Jordan and the Dead sea; Arabia Petræa on the S, and the Mediterranean on the W. It is, in general, a fertile country, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, oil; and it might supply the neighbouring country with all these, as it anciently did, were the present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its capital, are the most mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, with excellent wine and oil; and the valleys produce large crops of corn.

Palestrina, one of the largest of the islands called the Lagunes, near Venice. It has a town of the same name, six miles S of Venice.

Palestrina, anciently Prænestе, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with the title of a principality. Here formerly stood a temple dedicated to Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 25 miles E by S of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

Paliano, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, situate on a hill, 20 miles E of Rome.

Paligaut or *Palicaud*, a fort of Hindoostan, in Malabar, built by Hyder, on his conquest of that province. Around it are scattered many villages, which contain a considerable population and have some trade. It stands between two rivulets, near their junction, at the foot of the southern extremity of the Gauts, 25 miles WSW of Coimbetore, and 56 E by N of Paniany.

Paligonda, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with the remains of a fort, in which is a considerable temple. It is seated on the Paliar, 25 miles W of Arcot.

Palimban, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the SE coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and purchase large quantities of pepper. It stands on the river Palimban, about 50 miles from the sea, and 130 NE of Bencoolen. Lon. 103 45 E, lat. 2 56 S.

Palk Strait, a strait at the N end of the island of Ceylon, in the bay of Bengal, which separates that island from the coast of Tanjore, in Hindoostan. A considerable pearl fishery is carried on in it, on both shores.

Palliser Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean; the largest about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 38 S.

Palma, one of the Canary islands, to the N of Ferro, 50 miles in circumference, and very fertile. It has a town of the same name, much frequented for its excellent wines, and safe harbour. Lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 37 N.

Palma, a strong city, capital of the island of Majorca, and a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, the palace of the ancient kings, and the episcopal palace, are magnificent. It contains upward of 6000 houses, built after the antique manner; a university, more ancient than celebrated; seven parochial churches, beside the cathedral; and many convents. The townhouse is a noble building, and the exchange a curious Gothic structure. The harbour, though small, is safe and commodious. Palma was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It stands at the head of a bay, on the SW part of the island. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 39 35 N.

Palma, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Xenil, near its conflux

with the Guadalquiver, 30 miles SW of Cordova.

Palma, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Cadoan, 20 miles E of Setuval.

Palma, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, near which is a rich sulphur mine. It is 15 miles SE of Girgenti.

Palma, a town of New Granada, 40 miles NW of St. Fé de Bogota.

Palma, or *Palma Nuova*, a strong frontier town of Italy, in Friuli, on a canal that communicates with the Lizonzo, 10 miles SE of Udina, and 55 NE of Venice. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Palma di Solo, a seaport of Sardinia, on the SW coast, 38 miles SW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 39 5 N.

Palmas, a river of New Spain, formed by the junction of the Nassas and Sauceda, in New Biscay, and thence flows E about 200 miles, between the provinces of Panuco and New Leon, into the gulf of Mexico.

Palmas, the capital of the island of Canaria. See *Canary*.

Palmas, one of the Philippine islands, 16 leagues SE of Mindanao. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 5 33 N.

Palmas, Cape, a promontory on the Ivory coast of Guinea. Lon. 5 34 W, lat. 4 26 N.

Palmela, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle on a rock, eight miles NNE of Setuval.

Palmerston Isle, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1774. It consists of about ten islets, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction; the principal one not exceeding a mile in circumference, nor more than three feet above the level of the sea. It abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvygrass, and the wharra-tree, but has no inhabitants. Lon. 162 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

Palmyra, or *Tadmor*, once a magnificent city of Syria, originally built by king Solomon. On the decline of the Macedonian empire in the east, it became the capital of a principality, under the name of Palmyra; and it declared for the Romans, on Adrian marching his army through Syria to Egypt. The city flourished and increased to the time of Aurelian, when it resisted the Roman power under queen Zenobia, who held it out a long time, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. Soon afterward the inhabitants massacred the soldiers who had been left in garrison, which outrage occasioned the return of Aurelius, who, having made himself master of the place, caused all the inhabitants to be destroyed, and gave the pillage of the city to the soldiers. The stupendous ruins of this city are in the midst of a sandy desert, bounded on three sides by a chain of high mountains. They were visited, in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published a splendid account of them in 1753. The inhabitants then consisted of about forty families, living in mud cottages, erected within the spacious court of a once magnificent temple. Palmyra is 100 miles SE of Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Palnaud, a district of Hindoostan, belonging to the Carnatic, lying between the river Kistna, and to the W of the Guntoor circar. Timerycotta is the principal place.

Palos, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a tolerable harbour; celebrated for being the place whence Columbus sailed on his first adventurous voyage in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Tinto, 50 miles W by S of Seville. Lon. 6 52 W, lat. 37 10 N.

Palos, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, 19 miles E of Carthagena. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 37 37 N.

Palota, a fortified town of Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken from the Turks, in 1687. It is 40 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Palotza, a town of Hungary, situate on the Poprat, 54 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Palte, a famous lake of Tibet, lying to the SW of Lassa, about 12 miles S of the river Sanpoo. It is represented as a wide trench, of about six miles broad, surrounding an island 30 miles long and 20 broad. On the W shore of this island is a monastery, and the seat of the Lamissa Turcepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Tibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *lama* signifies a priest, and *lamissa* is the feminine.

Paltz, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the W side of the Hudson, 20 miles N by W of Newburg.

Pamiers, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and lately a bishop's see. In the vicinity is a mineral spring. It is seated on the Arriege, 36 miles S by E of Toulouse. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Pamlico Sound, a kind of inland sea, on the coast of N Carolina. It is 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad, separated, in its whole length, from the Atlantic, by a beach of sand, hardly

a mile wide. It has several inlets; but that of Ocrecock is the only one that will admit vessels of burden, and it lies in lat. 35 10 N.

Pampelonne, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 15 miles N by E of Alby.

Pampliega, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 12 miles SW of Burgos.

Pamplona, or *Pampeluna*, a city of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel, and a university. The squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. It is seated on the Arga, 47 miles S of Bayonne, and 197 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 42 47 N.

Pamplona, a town of New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles N by E of St. Fé de Bogota. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 6 30 N.

Panagia, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 14 miles N of Gallipoli.

Panama, a city and seaport of Terra Firma Proper, of which it is the capital. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the S coast of the isthmus of Darien, and is the seat of a royal audience, and of a bishop, who is primate of Terra Firma. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, it was the emporium for all the merchandise of Chili and Peru, intended for Europe. See *Porto Bello*. The trade and commerce is still considerable, and in the harbour is a fine pearl fishery. The city is surrounded by a wall and other fortifications, and is 60 miles S by W of Porto Bello. Lon. 80 21 W, lat. 8 49 N.

Panaraga, a town of the island of Java, capital of a district, 60 miles E by N of Mataram.

Panaria, one of the Lipari islands, between Lipari and Stromboli. It is barren, and only five miles in circumference.

Panarucan, a town on the N coast of Java, capital of a district in the E part of the island. Many Portuguese are mixed with the inhabitants, and the principal commerce is in slaves and long pepper. Lon. 113 25 E, lat. 8 0 S.

Panay, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Paragoa and Negros. It is of a triangular form, 250 miles in circumference, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. The chief commodity for exportation is rice. Iloila is the capital.

Pancras, a village in Middlesex, two miles NW of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. Here is a medicinal spring; also a Veterinary College, established in 1791, for the improvement of farriery.

Pancsova, a town and fortress of Hungary, in the banat of Temeswar, seated near the Danube, 10 miles ENE of Belgrade, and 56 SSW of Temeswar.

Pangasena, one of the Molucca islands, in the E Indies, 45 miles long and 10 broad, lying between Celebes and Bouton.

Pango, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. It stands on the river Barbela, 95 miles NNE of St. Salvador. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 4 20 S.

Panjab, a country in the NW part of Hindoostan Proper, being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the termination of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 miles, and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moulton Proper. Toward the lower part of Moulton it is flat and marshy, inundated by the rains which fall between May and October.

Paniany, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar. It contains above 40 mosques, 500 houses belonging to traders, and 1000 huts inhabited by the lower orders. The port is frequented by small vessels, and much rice is exported to the northern parts of the province. It is seated on a sandy plain, near the mouth of a river, 32 miles S by E of Calicut. Lon. 75 58 E, lat. 10 47 N.

Pannanach, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, a little below the waterfall, called the Lin of Dee. It is noted for mineral waters, and has houses and baths for the accommodation of company.

Panniput, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi. It is celebrated for a battle, in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and the sultan of Candahar at the head of 150,000 Mohamedans, in which the former were totally defeated. Panniput is situate in an extensive plain, 72 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 76 55 E, lat. 29 13 N.

Panomi, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 16 miles S of Salonichi.

Panormo, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on a gulf of the Adriatic, opposite the island of Corfu, 45

miles SSE of Valona. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Pantalaria, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, 17 miles in circumference. It abounds in cotton, fruits, and wine, and is subject to the king of Naples. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 53 N.

Pantika, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the NE coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 miles SE of Constantinople.

Panuco, or *Guasteca*, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the E by the gulf of Mexico, and W by Mechoacan and New Biscay. The tropic of Cancer divides it into two parts: the S part abounds with provisions, and has some veins of gold and mines of salt; but the other is poor and barren.

Panuco, a city of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is situate near the river Panuco, 210 miles NNE of Mexico. Lon. 98 50 E, lat. 22 50 N.

Pao-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang, 830 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 111 0 E, lat. 27 5 N.

Pao-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the river Kialing, 700 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 31 3 N.

Paoom, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, to the S of Mallicollo. Lon. 168 29 W, lat. 16 30 S.

Pao-ting, a city of China, the most considerable in the province of Pe-tcheli next to Peking. The country around is pleasant, and fertile as any part of China. It is 78 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 115 25 E, lat. 38 54 N.

Papa, a town of Hungary, in the county of Vesprin, seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 45 miles W of Buda.

Papantla, a large Indian village of New Spain, in Tlascala; near which, in the midst of a forest, is a pyramidal edifice of great antiquity, constructed of immense stones, remarkable for their polish and regularity of cut, and adorned with hieroglyphics. It is 80 miles NNW of Xalapa.

Papoul, St. a town of France, in the department of Aude, seated on the Lembe, 13 miles NW of Carcassone, and 35 SE of Toulouse.

Pappenburg, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with two churches, and numerous yards for ship-building. It is seated on a canal, which communicates with the river Ems, 23 miles S of Emden.

Pappenheim, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Franconia. It is seated on a hill, near the Altmal, 11 miles WNW of Aichstadt.

Papua; see *Guinea, New*.

Para, a city and fort of Brasil, capital of a government of the same name. The chief business is cultivating tobacco and sugar canes, and gathering cotton which grows wild here. It is seated on the estuary of the Tocantin, 80 miles from the ocean. Lon. 49 25 W, lat. 1 50 S.

Paracels, or *Pracels*, a vast multitude of small islands and rocks in the China sea, lying off the coast of Cochinchina. They extend 300 miles in length by 60 in breadth, and the intercurrents among them render their navigation dangerous.

Paradella, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 miles SE of Lamego.

Paragoa, or *Palawan*, the most westerly of the Philippine islands, and the largest of the cluster called Calamianes. It is 180 miles long and from 20 to 40 broad, divided between the king of Borneo and the Spaniards, with some independent natives in the interior parts, who are black, and have no fixed place of abode. The Spaniards have a garrison at the N end of the island, at a place called Tatay. Lon. 118 45 E, lat. 11 0 N.

Paraguay, a large country of S America, bounded on the N by Amazonia, E by Brasil, S by Patagonia, and W by Chili and Peru. It contains six provinces; namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guaria, Uraguay, Tucuman, and La Plata. It has numerous lakes and rivers: of the latter, the three principal are the Parana, Paraguay, and Uraguay; the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio de la Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks; and on their recess, leave them enriched by a slime, that renders the soil extremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being still unknown. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata. This province with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drank, in all the Spanish provinces of S America, instead of tea. Here are also a variety of fruits and very rich pastures; but the country

is destitute of woods. Cattle, sheep, horses, and mules are in great abundance; of the latter many thousands are annually sent to Peru. In the mountains toward Tucuman, the condor, the largest bird of the vulture tribe, is not unfrequent; and the ostrich is found in the wide plains. Several independent tribes of indigenes live in the interior, on the Rio Grande; one of them, called Abipons, are a warlike race, and by a novelty in American manners, chiefly cavalry, securing and taming the wild horses introduced by the Spaniards. In 1515, the Spaniards discovered this country by sailing up Rio de la Plata, and, in 1535, founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580, the jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and in the next century, founded the famous missions of Paraguay: these were a number of colonies, each governed by two jesuits, one of whom was rector, the other his curate; and in process of time, merely by the most wonderful address, they acquired an absolute dominion, both spiritual and temporal, over the natives. In 1757, Spain exchanged the colonies on the E shore of the Uraguay, for the Portuguese colony of St. Sacrament, which caused that river to become the boundary of the respective possessions of the two crowns. In 1767, the court expelled the jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of S America. Buenos Ayres is the capital.

Paraiba, a province of Brasil, between those of Rio Grande and Tamarica. It abounds in sugar-canes, brasil-wood, tobacco, and cotton. The chief town is of the same name, seated on the S side of the river Paraiba, 10 miles from the sea, and has many stately houses. The Dutch got possession of it, in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. Lon. 49 53 W, lat. 6 50 S.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, in Guiana, and the chief place of the Dutch colonies in S America. It has a small but strong citadel; and a noble road for shipping, where there are seldom less than 80 vessels loading coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo. The streets are straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, in continual bloom. It surrendered to the English in 1799, and in 1803. It is situate on the E side of the river Surinam, 16 miles from its mouth. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 5 48 N.

Parana, a province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which receives the Paraguay at Corrientes, and afterward joining the Uraguay, forms the river Plata.

Parchim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the Elda, 20 miles SE of Schwerin.

Parchwitz, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, with a considerable manufacture of cloth; seated on the Katzbach, 10 miles NE of Lignitz.

Pardubitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudin, with a fortified castle. It has a manufacture of knives and sword blades, and stands on the Elbe, 43 miles E by S of Prague. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Parechia; see *Paros*.

Parenza, a seaport of Istria, on a peninsula in the gulf of Venice, with a harbour for large vessels. It is 28 miles S by W of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Paria, or *New Andalusia*, a province of Terra Firma, in the government of Caracas, lying to the SE of Cumana, on the banks of the Oronoko, and including the delta of that river. On the N of this province, between Cumana and the island of Trinidad, is a large bay called the Gulf of Paria.

Paria, a town of Peru, capital of a district in the audience of Charcas. Here are some silver mines, and its cheeses are in high esteem made from the milk both of sheep and cows. It is 140 miles WNW of Plata. Lon. 68 32 W, lat. 18 30 S.

Paridrong, a strong town of Tibet, on the borders of Bootan, near a river that flows into the Teesta, 45 miles WNW of Tassasudon.

Parilla, or *Santa*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 80 miles SE of Truxillo, and 280 NW of Lima. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 8 56 S.

Parima, a lake of S America, near the borders of Amazonia and Guiana, of a square form, 80 miles long and 40 broad. It seems to be a kind of an inundation formed by the Oronoko; for that river enters on the N and issues on the W side of the lake, near its NW angle. From the SE of this lake issues the White river, called also the Parima, which flows S to the Black river, and thence SE to the river Amazon. To the W of this lake, before the main stream of the Oronoko turns to the N, there are two other branches that flow from it to the Black river. Hence there are three communications between those

two great rivers, the Oronoko and the Amazon.

Paris, the metropolis of France, the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a university. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms two small islands, called Isle du Palais and Isle Notre Dame; the first is the ancient city of Paris, and had its name from a building that was formerly the residence of the kings, and afterward resigned to the parliament. Paris has 16 gates, and is 15 miles in circumference, including the suburbs. That part of it which is called the ville is situate to the north, the university to the south, and the city in the centre. The streets are narrow, and generally without accommodation for foot passengers. The houses are built of freestone, many of them seven stories high, and often contain a different family on every floor. The number of inhabitants, by an official statement in 1810, is 547,756. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, but only three of them occupy the whole breadth of the Seine, which is not half so large as the Thames at London. There are a great number of public fountains, and some triumphal arches. Of the squares, the finest is the Place de Louis Quinze, of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, now called the Place de la Revolution, was the scene of the execution of Lewis XVI, of his consort Marie Antoinette, and of his sister the princess Elisabeth. Beside the cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the largest in Europe, Paris has many fine churches. The abbey of St. Genevieve was founded by king Clovis, whose monument is still to be seen in the church: it has a library of 24,000 printed books and 2000 manuscripts, also a valuable cabinet of antiquities and natural curiosities. The new church of St. Genevieve, now called the Pantheon, was destined by the national assembly, in 1791, to receive the remains of such great men as had merited well of their country. The Bastile, built as a fortress by Charles V, lately served for a state prison; but it was destroyed by the people, in the beginning of the revolution. The university, founded by Charles the fat, consists of four faculties; namely, divinity, the civil and canon law, physic, and the sciences. The finest college is that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the cardinal, its founder. Among the public libraries, that lately called the royal holds the first rank, in respect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of volumes. The royal observatory is built of freestone, and neither iron nor wood has been employed in the erection. The botanical garden is worthy of its appellation of royal. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, and the Luxemburg. In the Louvre is deposited the finest collection of paintings and statues in the world; the principal of them lately brought from various parts of Italy. The garden of the Tuileries, in front of the palace and on the banks of the Seine, is the finest public walk in Paris. The Palais Royal was long the property of the dukes of Orleans; and the interior courts have been embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffeehouses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair. The Luxemburg is famous for its gallery, in which are twenty exquisite paintings by Rubens. The Hospital-general, which also goes by the name of la Salpatreria (saltpetre being formerly made here) is a noble foundation for the female sex; near 7000 of whom are here provided for, and live under the inspection of sixty sisters. To this foundation belongs the castle of Bicestre, defended on all sides by a wall of considerable circuit, which contains within it many large buildings and several open places; and here near 4000 persons of the other sex are maintained The Hospital de la Pietie, where poor children are brought up, constitutes also a part of the Hospital-general. These three foundations, with the Hotel Dieu, have one common fund, amounting to full two millions of livres a year. The Hotel des Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, built by Lewis XIV, is a magnificent structure; as is the military school in the Champ de Mars, founded by Lewis XV. The two principal theatres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian theatre; which, in point of elegance and convenience, are worthy of the capital of a great nation. The Monnoie, or mint, is a noble building, situate on that side of the Seine, opposite the Louvre. The Samaritan is a beautiful edifice, at the end of the bridge leading to the Louvre, and contains an engine for conveying the water of the Seine to all the parts of the villa. The Hotel de Ville is an ancient structure; this tribunal stands in the Place de Greve, where all public rejoicings are celebrated, and common malefactors executed. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is plate-glass, and tapestries made after

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the pictures of the greatest masters. In the environs are excellent free-stone and abundance of gypsum. Paris now forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France. It is 210 miles SSE of London, 625 W of Vienna, and 630 NNE of Madrid. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Paris, a town of Kentucky, chief of Bourbon county. It is situate in a fine plain, watered by a small river, 30 miles E of Frankfort.

Parkgate, a village in Cheshire, on the estuary of the Dee, 12 miles NW of Chester. Hence packet-boats frequently sail to Ireland.

Parma, or *Parmesan*, a duchy of Italy, under which name are included the duchies of Parma Proper, Piacenza, and Guastalla. It is bounded on the W and N by the Milanese, E by the Modenese, and S by Tuscany and Genoa. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, and pasturage; and there are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country, but at Lodi in the Milanese, and some other places. This duchy, in 1808, was annexed to France, under the name of the department of Taro.

Parma, a fortified city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, many beautiful churches, and handsome streets. The cupola of the cathedral, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. In the church of la Madonna della Stoccata are the tombs of the Farnese family. The other most remarkable places are the ducal palace, with its gallery and collection of artificial curiosities; the celebrated opera-house, capable of containing 14,000 spectators; the large Benedictine convent, in which 12,000 soldiers were quartered in 1734; the Palazzo Giardino, a ducal palace connected with the town; and the promenade, between the town and citadel. The inhabitants, about 38,000, trade in silk and silk stockings. In 1734, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French and Sardinians, in which the former were defeated. Parma is situate on a river of the same name, which divides it into two parts, united by three bridges, 40 miles NW of Modena, and 60 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N.

Parnassus, or *Parnasso*, a mountain of European Turkey, in Livadia. It has two heads, one of which was famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and has a fine fountain, supposed to be the ancient Castalia. It is eight miles N of Livadia.

Paro, or *Porrogong*, a town of Bootan, with a castle, the residence of a governor. It is famous for the manufacture of idols, and the forging of swords, daggers, and arrows. It stands on the Patchieu, in a fertile valley, 20 miles S by E of Tassisudon.

Paros, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W of Naxia. It is 10 miles long and eight broad, and the soil is well cultivated. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, and pulse, and in callicos. It once produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other. Those excellent statuaries, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian marbles, at Oxford, were brought from this place.

Paros, or *Parechia*, the capital of the isle of Paros and a bishop's see. It was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but is greatly decayed. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed longwise; some of them that stand upright, support cornices of amazing size. The natives build their houses of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they take no care to place the pieces in a regular manner; their fields likewise are enclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that instead of great sculptors and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and salt-cellars. Paros is situate on the W coast of the island. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Parras, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, in a beautiful situation, where a species of wild vine is cultivated. It stands near a lake of the same name, 76 miles W of Saltillo.

Parret, a river that rises in the S part of Somersetshire, receives the Ivel and Thone, and enters the Bristol Channel, at Bridgewater bay.

Parramatta, a town of New S Wales with a church, court-house, and gaol, seated near the head of the harbour;

of Port Jackson, 13 miles W of Sydney.

Partenkirch, a town of Bavaria, in the county of Werdenfels, 20 miles S by E of Weilheim.

Parthenay, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres, with a considerable trade in cattle and corn; seated on the Thoue, 21 miles S of Thours, and 28 NNE of Niort.

Partoncraig, a ferry-town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, near the mouth of the frith of Tay, nine miles NNW of St. Andrew.

Paru, a town and fort of Brasil, in the jurisdiction of Para; situate on the N side of the head of the estuary of the Amazon, 200 miles from the ocean. Lon. 54 20 W, lat. 1 50 S.

Parupanada, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, containing about 700 houses built of stone, seated near the mouth of a river, 12 miles S of Calicut.

Parys, a mountain of Wales, on the NW coast of the isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, which is wrought similar to a stone quarry, open to day. This mine was not opened till 1768, and the quantity of ore is prodigious. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places: the most impure is deprived of its sulphur on the spot; which sulphur is sublimed, and afterward formed into rolls of brimstone. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The smelting and boiling houses are in the valley below, near the sea, and at Amlwich is a commodious haven for vessels employed in the copper and brimstone trade.

Pas, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 miles SW of Arras.

Pas de Calais, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Artois and Boulonnois. Arras is the capital.

Pascuaro, or *Patzquaro*, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, celebrated for containing the ashes of the famous Vasco, first bishop of Mechoacan, who died in 1556, and whom the indigenous still call their father. It stands on the E bank of a picturesque lake of the same name, 25 miles WSW of Mechoacan.

Pasewalk, a town of Hither Pomerania, near which are some iron-works. It stands on the Ucker, 28 miles W of Stettin.

Pasqua, a town of New Spain, in the province of Xalisco, situate at the mouth of a river, 100 miles SSW of Compostella.

Pasquiaro, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, 70 miles W by N of Durango.

Passage, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, with a castle; seated on a gulf of the sea, between Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, three miles E of the latter.

Passamaquody, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles NNE of Machias.

Passao, Cape, a cape of Peru, in the audience of Quito. Lon. 80 50 W, lat. 0 30 S.

Passaro, Cape, anciently called Pachinum, the most southerly point of Sicily, on which is a fort. Off this cape, sir George Byng, in 1735, defeated a Spanish squadron. Lon. 15 17 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Passarowitz, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, where a peace was concluded in 1718, between Charles VI and Achmet III. It is situate near the river Morava, 33 miles ESE of Belgrade.

Passæruan, a town of the island of Java, with a trade in cotton and rice, 30 miles W of Panarucan.

Passau, a fortified city of Bavaria, capital of a principality (late bishopric) of the same name. It stands on the Danube, where it receives the Inn and Ilz; and by these rivers is divided into four parts; namely, the town of Passau, Instadt, Ilstadt, and the fortified castle of Oberhaus, on the mountain St. George. Passau is on the S side of the Danube, separated by the Inn on the E from Instadt; the other two are on the N side of the Danube, parted by the Ilz, and the fortress is united to Passau by a bridge. This city is celebrated for the treaty, or religious peace, concluded here in 1552. In 1662, the cathedral and greatest part of the town were consumed by fire, but they have been handsomely rebuilt. It is 65 miles ESE of Ratisbon, and 135 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 13 32 E, lat. 48 34 N.

Passenheim, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, 40 miles S of Heilsberg.

Passignano, a town of Italy, in Perugino, on the N coast of the lake Perugia, 17 miles NW of Perugia.

Passo del Norte, a town of New Mexico, with a fortress. The environs produce abundance of corn, wine, and fruit, and feed great numbers of sheep and cows. It stands on the right b

of the Rio del Norte, near the borders of New Biſcay, 246 miles N of Chihuahua, and 270 S of St. Fe. Lon. 104 44 W, lat. 32 14 N.

Paſſy, a village of France, in the department of Paris, near the town of St. Denys. Here is a conſiderable manufacture for ſpeedily bleaching cotton and linen cloth.

Paſto, or *St. Juan de Paſto*, a town of New Granada, in Popayan, ſeated in a valley, 120 miles N by E of Quito. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 1 50 N.

Paſtrana, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 32 miles E of Madrid.

Patagonia, a country in the moſt ſouthern part of S America, bounded on the N by Paraguay and Chili, and extending 1100 miles on the eaſtern coaſt, from Rio de la Plata to the ſtraits of Magellan. The natives of Patagonia are tall, ſtout, and well made, ſome of them ſix feet five and ſeven inches in height; but their hands and feet are remarkably ſmall. Their colour is a kind of bronze. They are all painted, and clothed nearly in the ſame manner: the circles round the two eyes are, ſome white and red, and ſome red and black. Their teeth are as white as ivory, remarkably even and well ſet. They have no other clothing than ſkins, which they wear with the hair inward; and a piece of leather covers the private parts. This country has no timber in the S parts, though the N contains an immenſe quantity, and numeros flocks of cattle. The E coaſt is generally low. The principal harbour is that of port St. Julian.

Patak, a town of Hungary, with a proteſtant college, ſituate on the Latorcza, 25 miles SSE of Caſſovia.

Patana, a city and diſtrict of Myſore. See *Seringapatam*.

Patani, a town on the NE coaſt of the peninſula of Malaya, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with a well-defended harbour. The inhabitants have ſome trade with the Chineſe. It is 300 miles N by W of Malacca. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 7 5 N.

Patay, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, where the Engliſh were defeated in 1429, by Joan of Arc. It is 15 miles NW of Orleans.

Pateli; ſee *Putala*.

Paterno, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the ruins of Hybla, ſo celebrated for its honey. It is 15 miles W of Catania.

Pathhead, a village of Scotland, in Fifeſhire, two miles W of Dyſart. It has long been famous for a manufacture of nails, and now includes different branches of weaving woollen and linen.

Patmos, or *Patino*, an iſland of the Archipelago, lying 26 miles S of the iſle of Samos. It is 20 miles in circumference, and one of the moſt barren in the Archipelago; but famous for being the place where St. John compoſed the book of Revelation. A few valleys only are capable of ſome cultivation; but it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and ſnipes. In the midſt of the iſland riſes a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John; the abbot of which is the prince of the country, and pays a certain tribute to the grand ſeignior. The hermitage of the Apocalypſe is on the ſide of the mountain between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to the church of the Apocalypſe, which is built againſt a grotto in a rock, pointed out as the aſylum of St. John, during his exile at Patmos. The inhabitants are chiefly Greek Chriſtians, ſailors or ſhip-builders; and have ſome trade in cotton, and ſtockings of their own manufacture. The women are generally pretty, but they diſfigure themſelves by the exceſſive uſe of paint. Lon. 26 24 E, lat. 37 24 N.

Patn, a city of Napaul, two miles SSE of the capital, Catmandu, and near the Bogmutty, which flows W between the two cities. It is not ſo large as Catmandu, but is a neater town, and contains ſome handſome edifices.

Patna, a city of Hindooſtan, capital of Bahar, ſeated on the right bank of the Ganges, oppoſite the influx of the Gunduck, and fortified with a wall and citadel. In the citadel were confined the priſoners taken in 1764, by Meer Coſſim, nabob of Bengal, by whoſe order they were maſſacred. The buildings are high, but the ſtreets are narrow. It is a place of conſiderable trade, 400 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 0 E, lat. 25 35 N.

Patræ, a ſeaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, and a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four ſynagogues, and there are ſeveral handſome moſques and Greek churches. The principal articles of trade are ſilk, leather, honey, wax, manna, pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times; but the Turks are now maſters of it. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, near the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto, 14 miles SW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 17 N.

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Patria, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, near a lake of the same name, 13 miles NW of Naples.

Patrica, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 13 miles S of Rome.

Patrimony of St. Peter, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 43 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Orvietto, E by Umbria and Sabina, S by Campagna di Roma, and SW by the sea. It is said to be so called, because it was granted by emperor Constantine, to support a church he had built in honour of St. Peter, and for the use of the pope. The country is fertile in corn and fruit, and produces much alum. Viterbo is the capital.

Patrington, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Here the Roman road from the Picts wall ended. It is seated near the mouth of the Humber, 18 miles ESE of Hull, and 188 N of London.

Patschkau, a town of Silesia, on the river Neisse, 13 miles W of Neisse.

Patta, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, 10 miles in circuit, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It is inhabited chiefly by Arabians, with whom the Europeans and Indians trade for ivory and slaves. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 1 56 S.

Pattan, a town of Napaul, containing several temples, and about 24,000 houses, 10 miles ESE of Catmandu.

Pattensen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, seven miles S by E of Hanover.

Patti, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Patti, 38 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 17 E, lat. 38 9 N.

Pattiary, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 55 miles NW of Canogue, and 55 ENE of Agra.

Pattun, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Guzerat. It is seated on the Surswutty, 48 miles N of Amedabad. Lon. 72 30 E, lat. 23 45 N.

Patuxent, a navigable river of Maryland, which flows into the W side of Chesapeak bay, 30 miles S of Annapolis.

Patzow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a Carmelite convent and good cloth manufactures, 17 miles E of Tabor.

Pau, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle where Henry VI was born. It was the ancient residence of the kings of Navarre; and before the revolution, the capital of Bearn. Here are manufactures of cloth, linen, &c. and in the environs are vineyards. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Pau, 97 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 43 15 N.

Pavia, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and a bishop's see, with a celebrated university, and a citadel. Beside the cathedral, there are 18 churches, and numerous convents. The chief articles of commerce are corn, hemp, cheese, and wine. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1800. It is seated in a beautiful plain, on the Tesino, near its conflux with the Po, 17 miles S of Milan. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Paul, St. an island in the Indian ocean. See *Amsterdam*.

Paul, St. a province of Brasil, and the most southern one, except that of Del Rey. The capital, of the same name, was founded in 1570, by some malefactors transported from Portugal, and became a kind of independent republic, but at last submitted to the Portuguese. It is situate in a charming climate, 54 miles NW of Santos. Lon. 46 36 W, lat. 23 23 S.

Paul, St. a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 18 miles WNW of Arras.

Paul, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 miles SE of Limoges.

Paul, St. a town of France, in the department of Gar, on the river Egli, 10 miles NE of Uzes.

Paul, St. a town of France, in the department of Var, seven miles W of Nice.

Paul de Fenouilledes, St. a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, 18 miles WNW of Perpignan.

Paul de Leon, St. a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, on a bay of the English channel, 30 miles NE of Brest. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 48 41 N.

Paul de Omaguas, St. a town of Amazonia, on the S side of the river Amazon, and on the borders of Peru. Lon. 69 20 W, lat. 4 10 S.

Paul Trois Chateaux, St. a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the side of a hill, 16 miles S of Montelimar.

Paula, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated near the sea, 12 miles WNW of Cosenza.

Paulograd, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, 32 miles E of Catharinenslaf. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 47 10 N.

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Pavlovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz; seated on a high sandy bank of the Don, 98 miles SSE of Voronetz.

Pavoasan, the capital of the isle of St. Thomas, on the coast of Guinea, and the see of a bishop, with a fort, and a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. 8 30 W.

Pausa, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seven miles NNW of Plauen.

Pausilippo, a mountain five miles W of Naples, celebrated for a grotto, which is a passage cut through the mountain near a mile in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. People of fashion generally drive through this passage with torches; but the country people find their way by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto. On the top of this mountain is the tomb of Virgil; and the N and E sides are covered with villas and gardens.

Pauzk, a town of W Prussia, in Pomerelia, near the W coast of the gulf of Dantzic, 25 miles NW of Dantzic.

Paxu, an island in the Mediterranean sea, a little to the S of that of Corfu, about 15 miles in circumference. It is part of the republic of Seven Islands, and produces wine, oil, and almonds. San Nicolo is the only town, and has a good harbour. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 39 12 N.

Payerne, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Broye, 22 miles SW of Bern.

Paymogo, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the river Chanza and frontiers of Portugal, 42 miles N by E of Ayamonte, and 73 NW of Seville.

Pays de Vaud, a new canton of Swisserland, extending along the lake of Geneva, and rising gradually from the edge of that lake. It is richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and meadows, and chequered with many villages and towns. Lausanne is the capital.

Paz, a city of Peru, capital of a province of its name, in the audience of Charcas, and an archbishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it contains four churches, an hospital, a college, and several convents. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding in wine and fruits, 220 miles NW of Plata. Lon. 68 50 W, lat. 17 0 S.

Pazzy, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a bishop's see, eight miles SW of Gallipoli.

Peak, a mountainous district in the NW part of Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, iron, millstones, marble, alabaster, coal, and a coarse sort of crystals. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities. The 'Wonders of the Peak' have been celebrated both in prose and verse; and they are noticed in this work under the articles Buxton, Castleton, Chatsworth, and Tideswell.

Pearl Islands, islands lying in the bay of Panama. The inhabitants of Panama have plantations on them.

Pechlarn, a town of Austria, on the right bank of the Danube. The river is very wide; and here the Romans, who called it Præclara, had a harbour for their navy. It is 14 miles W of St. Polten, and 48 E of Lintz.

Pecquencour, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Scarpe, five miles E of Douay.

Pedee, a river of the United States, which rises in N Carolina, and is there called Yadkin river: on entering S Carolina, it takes the name of Pedee, and flows into Wynyaw bay, at Georgetown.

Pedena, a town of Italy, in Istria, 25 miles SE of Capo d'Istria.

Pederneira, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the seacoast, 33 miles SW of Leiria.

Pedir, a town of Sumatra, on the N coast, 40 miles ESE of Acheen. Lon. 96 36 E, lat. 5 22 N.

Pedraza, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle. It is the birthplace of emperor Trajan, and stands on the Cega, near its source, 25 miles NE of Segovia.

Pedro, Point, the most northern point of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere on the continent of Hindoostan. Lon. 80 27 E, lat. 9 52 N.

Pedro, St. one of the islands in the Pacific ocean, called Marquesas. Lon. 138 51 W, lat. 9 58 S.

Peebles, a borough of Scotland, capital of Peeblesshire, seated on the Tweed, over which is an elegant bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and serges, and is noted for excellent beer. On a projecting rock, near the Tweed, stands Nidpath castle; and on an eminence on the E stands Horseburg castle. It is 22 miles S of Edinburg. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 40 N.

Peeblesshire, a county of Scotland, 30 miles long and 12 broad; bounded on the N by Edinburgshire, E by Selkirkshire, S by Dumfriesshire, and W by Lanerkshire. It is divided into 16 parishes; and the number of inhabitants

in 1801 was 8735. In this county there is not much arable land. The hills (among which are those of Tweedsmuir) abound with salubrious springs, and feed numbers of sheep and cattle. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lyne; the former runs through the county, and hence the country is sometimes called Tweedale.

Peekskill, a town of New York, in W Chester county, on the N side of a creek of the same name, five miles from its entrance into Hudson river, and 50 N of New York.

Peel, a town on the W coast of the isle of Man, situate on a spacious bay. At the S extremity of the bay is Peel isle, a rock of great magnitude and height, on the summit of which is a castle, and the cathedral of the isle (very ruinous) dedicated to St. Germain, the first bishop, who lived in the fifth century. The town is much decayed, and the inhabitants are indolent and poor. It is 10 miles WNW of Douglas. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 54 13 N.

Peer, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 24 miles NNW of Maestricht.

Peene, a river of Germany, which issues from some lakes in Mecklenburg, flows through Hither Pomerania to the western branch of the Oder, which is thence called Peene, and runs by Wolgast into the Baltic sea, at Peenemunde. In the latter part of its course it separates Hither Pomerania from Further Pomerania.

Peenemunde, a town and fort of Further Pomerania, in the isle of Usedom, and the residence of the governor of the island. It commands the entrance and mouth of the Peene, near which it stands, six miles N by E of Wolgast. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Pegau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Elster, 10 miles SSW of Leipsic.

Pegau, a town of Germany, in Stiria, near which are considerable lead mines. It is seated near the Muer, nine miles NNW of Gratz.

Pegna de Francia, a town of Spain, in Leon, 27 miles SSE of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Pegnafiel, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a palace, and a strong castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Douro, 38 miles ESE of Valladolid. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 41 33 N.

Pegnafirme, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Mongola, 36 miles NNW of Lisbon.

Pegnaflor, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Pravia, eight miles NW of Oviedo.

Pegnaflor, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquiver, 48 miles NE of Seville.

Pegnagarcia, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the frontiers of Spain, 36 miles E of Castel Branco.

Pegnamacor, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, on the frontiers of Spain, 31 miles ENE of Castel Branco. Lon. 6 52 W, lat. 40 6 N.

Pegnaranda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 41 miles SSE of Burgos.—Another, 33 miles NW of Avila.

Pegnitz, a town of Franconai, in the principality of Bayreuth, on a river of the same name, near its source, 10 miles S of Bayreuth.

Pegnon de Velez, a seaport and fortress of the kingdom of Fez, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It was built by the Spaniards in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1664. It is 73 miles SE of Ceuta. Lon. 4 16 W, lat. 35 12 N.

Pegu, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Birmah, W and S by the bay of Bengal, and E by Siam. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits; and the other products are teak, elephants, elephants teeth, bees-wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer than the men, small, but well proportioned. If the wife proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, mostly of wood, varnished and gilt. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence: they are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue; affirming that religion to be the best which teaches men to do the most good. They have idols in their temples, in a sitting posture, cross-legged, and with very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inundations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was long an independent kingdom, and, in 1752, conquered the king-

dom of Birmah; but Alompra, whom the king of Pegu had continued as chief at Monchaboui, soon afterward revolted, and in 1757, reduced Pegu to a dependent province on Birmah.

Pegu, a city of the kingdom of the same name, erected on the site of the former city, which was ruined, in 1757, by the king of Birmah. The ancient city was a quadrangle, each side measuring nearly a mile and a half, and surrounded by strong walls and other fortifications, now in ruins. The present city occupies about one-fourth of the former area. On the N and E sides it borders on the old wall, and is fenced round by a stockade. Here is a grand temple, which has been newly embellished. The king of Birmah has here a viceroy, who resides in the fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, 300 miles S of Ummerapoora. Lon. 96 11 E, lat. 17 40 N.

Pei-ho, or *White-river*, a river of China, in Pe-tche-li, which passes near Peking, and by the cities of Tong-tchou and Tien-sing, into the Yellow sea. The tide flows 110 miles, and frequently submerges the flat country on its banks.

Peina, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, with a palace and a capuchin convent. It was formerly deemed a fortress, and stands in a marshy country, on the river Fuse, 16 miles W of Brunswick.

Peipus, or *Tchudskoi*, a large lake of Russia, between the governments of Petersburg and Riga. The river Narova issues from this lake, by which it has a communication, at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

Peishore, or *Pishour*, a town of Candahar, in the province of Cabul, 55 miles NNW of Attock, and 95 SSE of Cabul.

Peiskretscham, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 30 miles SE of Oppeln.

Peitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark. It has manufactures of cloth and yarn; and in the neighbourhood are iron-works. It stands on the Maukse, which runs into the Spree, 10 miles NNE of Cotbus, and 37 SSE of Frankfort.

Peking, the capital of the empire of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li. Its name signifies the Northern Court, to distinguish it from Nan-king, the Southern Court, where the emperor formerly resided. This capital forms an oblong square, and is divided into two cities; one inhabited by Chinese, the other by Tartars. These two cities, exclusive of the suburbs, are nearly 16 miles in circumference. The walls of the city are 28 feet high, 24 thick at the base, and 12 at the top; and there are spacious towers at 70 feet distance from each other. The gates are high, and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard: they are nine in number, three in the S wall, and in each of the other sides two. The middle gate, on the S side, opens into the Tartar or imperial city, which is a space within the general enclosure, about a mile from N to S, and three-fourths of a mile from E to W, with a rivulet winding through it. A wall of large red polished bricks, 20 feet high, covered with a roof of tiles painted yellow and varnished, surrounds this space, in which are contained the imperial palace and gardens, the public offices, lodgings for the ministers, the eunuchs, artificers, and tradesmen belonging to the court. Between the other two gates in the S wall, and the opposite ones on the N side of the city, run two straight streets, each four miles in length, and 120 feet wide. One street of the same width runs from one of the eastern to the corresponding western gate, but the other is interrupted by the imperial city, round the walls of which it is carried. The other streets branch from these main streets at right angles, and are very narrow. The houses have no windows nor openings to the street, except the great shops; most of them are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. It is astonishing to see the concourse of people that are in the main streets, yet not one Chinese woman among them, and the confusion occasioned by the number of horses, camels, mules, asses, wagons, carts, and chairs; without reckoning the several mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad-singers, &c. Persons of distinction have always a horseman to go before them and clear the way. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrole night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The little streets have lattice gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The emperor's palace and garden occupies two-thirds of the Tartar city, and are surrounded by a brick wall, two miles in length.

with pavilions at each corner encompassed by galleries, supported by columns. The architecture of the stupendous pile of buildings of which the palace consists, is entirely different from that of the Europeans; and they are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The temples and the towers of Peking are so numerous that it is difficult to count them. Provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from all parts by canals from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes; and within the walls are several hundred acres of land under cultivation. An earthquake which happened here, in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. The inhabitants are estimated at 2,000,000. A Russian church is established here, with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have appeared at Petersburg, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Peking. This city stands in a fertile plain, 60 miles S of the great wall. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 39 54 N.

Pelagnisi, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about eight miles in circumference. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Pelegrino, a mountain on the N coast of Sicily, nearly two miles W of Palermo. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St. Rosolia, who is said to have died here; and round the cave of this saint (who is the patroness of Palermo) a church is built, where priests attend, to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

Pelew Islands, or *Palaos*, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, lying between 134 and 136 E lon. and 6 and 8 N lat. They are encircled on the W side by a reef of coral; and the names of some of the principal are Oroolong, Emungs, Emillegue, Artingal, Corooraa, and Pelelew. They are well covered with trees of various kinds and sizes; and every part of that called Corooraa, to which Pelew appeared to be the capital, seemed to bear the marks of industry and good cultivation. Captain Wilson, of the Antelope E India packet, who was wrecked here in 1783, found the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in fine, a people that do honour to the human race. The astonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly showed, that they had never before seen a white man. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. Their principal arms consist of bamboo darts, from five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the betel-nut tree; but there are short ones for different marks, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet long. The chiefs wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which, being a mark of great honour conferred by the king, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house or canoe is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted to him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but whenever he removes to another place, the ground reverts to the king. The natives make canoes out of the trunks of trees, some large enough to carry 30 men. Yams and cocoa-nuts are their chief articles of subsistence, and the milk of the latter is their common drink. On particular occasions, they add to their ordinary fare certain sweetmeats, and a sweet beverage, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm-tree or the sugar-cane. The houses are raised about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, which are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins; the intermediate space being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together. The tops of the houses are covered with bamboos and palm-tree leaves; and the inside is without any division, forming one great room. The domestic implements are little baskets, nicely woven from slips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baskets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with shells. No one goes abroad without a basket, which usually contains some betel-nut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and

teeth are faſtened in the ſolid wood. The fiſhing-hooks are of tortoiſe-ſhell; and twine, cord, and fiſhing-nets, are well manufactured from the huſks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which ſerve the people as beds. They alſo uſe a plantain leaf at meals, inſtead of a plate; and the ſhell of a cocoa-nut ſupplies the place of a cup. There are veſſels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddiſh brown colour, in which they boil their fiſh, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut huſks ſerves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores five or ſix inches in diameter, are their buckets or ciſterns. The ſhell of the tortoiſe is here remarkably beautiful; and the natives have the art of moulding it into little trays or diſhes, and ſpoons. Some of the great ladies have alſo bracelets of the ſame manufacture, and earrings inlaid with ſhells. The Pelewans, in general, are ſtout and well made, rather above the middle ſtature, and of a deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large looſe curl round their heads. The men are entirely naked; but the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both ſexes are tattowed, have their teeth made black by art, and the cartilage between the noſtrils bored, through which they frequently put a ſprig or bloſſom of ſome plant or ſhrub. The men have the left ear bored, and the women both; a few of the firſt wear beads in the perforated ear, the latter either put ſome leaf through, or an earring of tortoiſe-ſhell inlaid. Both ſexes are expert at ſwimming; and the men are ſuch admirable divers, that they will fetch up any thing from the bottom of the ſea. Abba Thulle, the king of the iſland, entertained ſuch an opinion of the Engliſh, that he permitted his ſecond ſon, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where they arrived in 1784. In a few months after this hopeful youth died of the ſmallpox, and the E India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard. The E India Company, ſenſible that there remained obligations for them to fulfil, equipped two veſſels at Bombay, under the command of captain M'Cluer, which arrived at theſe iſlands in January 1791. A joyful and affecting interview took place between the Engliſh and the Pelewans; and Abba Thulle bore the intelligence of the death of Lee Boo with great fortitude. When the preſents were landed, conſiſting of cattle, ſheep, goats, pigs, &c. together with arms, grindſtones, ſhovels, ſaws, and other utenſils, the multitude were ſtruck with amazement, and the king himſelf was at a loſs how to expreſs his gratitude. The king, in return, made a preſent of one of the iſlands to the Engliſh, which was taken poſſeſſion of with the uſual formalities. Captain M'Cluer leaving one ſhip behind to ſuperintend the gardens, plantations, and live ſtock, proceeded with the other to Canton; ſome of the natives voluntarily accompanying him. He returned to Pelew in June; but thinking his benevolent miſſion not yet completed, he ſailed with both ſhips to New Guinea and Bencoolen, and returned again in January 1793, with two full cargoes of cattle and ſtores. During his abſence Abba Thulle had died, and his brother had ſucceeded to the ſovereignty. The munificent gratitude of the E India Company has been attended with complete ſucceſs; the live ſtock having greatly multiplied, and the rice producing two abundant crops every year. A ſmall trade is now carried on occaſionally by the Engliſh, between Pelew and China.

Pelissane, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 15 miles WNW of Aix.

Pellerin, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, ſituate on the Loire, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels, 10 miles N of Nantes, and 13 SE of Painbœuf.

Pemba, an iſland in the Indian ocean, near the coaſt of Zanguebar, about 100 miles in circumference, governed by a king, tributary to the Portugueſe. Lon. 41 10 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Pemba, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Loze, 90 miles SSE of St. Salvador. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 6 45 S.

Pembridge, a town in Herefordſhire, whoſe market is now diſuſed. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and is ſeated on the Arrow, ſeven miles W of Leominſter, and 144 WNW of London.

Pembroke, a town of Maſſachuſets, in Plymouth county, ſituate on North river, remarkable for its depth of water, though in ſome places not more than 50 feet wide. Veſſels of 300 tons are built here, and deſcend to Maſſachuſets bay, 18 miles diſtant. Pembroke is 51 miles SSE of Boſton.

Pembroke, a borough of Wales, capital of Pembrokeſhire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It ſtands at the extre-

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mity of a creek of Milford-haven, over which are two bridges, but the harbour is become injured by the rubbish of the neighbouring limestone quarries. It is surrounded by a wall (part in ruins) with three gates, has a castle on a rock, in which Henry VII was born, and three churches. It is 10 miles S by E of Haverfordwest (where the assizes of the county are held) and 263 W by N of London. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Pembrokeshire, a county of Wales, 37 miles long and 28 broad; surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E, where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It contains 335,600 acres; is divided into seven hundreds, and 145 parishes; has one city and seven market-towns, and sends three members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 56,280. The rivers are inconsiderable. A great part of the county is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. The NE part alone is mountainous; which, however, yields good pasture for sheep and cattle.

Penang; see *Prince of Wales Island*.

Penautier, a town of France, in the department of Aude, four miles N of Carcassonne.

Pendennis, a castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth bay. It was built by Henry VIII for the security of the coast; and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Mawes. It is a little to the SE of Falmouth, the harbour of which it defends.

Pendleton, a large village in Lancashire, two miles NW of Manchester, employed in the trade and manufactures of the various Manchester goods.

Penella, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the river Esa, 24 miles SSE of Coimbra.

Peniche, a strong seaport of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour and a citadel; seated on a peninsula, 48 miles N by W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 20 W, lat. 39 22 N.

Penig, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a manufacture of woollen stuffs, and a pottery; seated on the Mulda, 11 miles NW of Chemnitz.

Peniscola, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with an old castle and a strong fort; seated on a high point of land, surrounded on three sides by the sea, and of difficult access by land. It is 30 miles S by W of Tortosa, and 80 NNE of Valencia. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 40 24 N.

Penishehr, a town of Candahar, in the country of Cabul, 46 miles N of Cabul.

Penistone, a town in Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Don, 13 miles SSE of Huddersfield, and 176 NNW of London.

Penkridge, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Penk, six miles S of Stafford, and 129 NW of London.

Penkum, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on a lake, 15 miles SW of Stettin.

Penmaenmawr, a mountain of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, overhanging the sea. It is four miles W by S of Aberconway; and along its side the road to Holyhead is carried on arches nearly 300 feet in perpendicular height above sea-water mark. The mountain is 1540 feet above the level of the sea; and on the summit are the ruins of extensive fortifications, constructed of unhewn stones, without mortar.

Pennar, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Mysore, flows by Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, and enters the bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam.

Pennaranda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the borders of Leon, 34 miles NW of Avila.

Pennon de Velez; see *Pegnon*.

Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, 280 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by New York, E by that state and New Jersey, S by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, W by the state of Ohio, and NW by Lake Erie, on which it has a good port. It is divided into 23 counties; namely, Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Northampton, Luzerne, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Westmorland, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Allegany, and Lycoming. It is well watered by the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Monongahela, Allegany, and other navigable rivers. The chief products are corn, cattle, potash, wax, skins, and furs; and the principal manufactures are iron, copper, tin, leather, paper, gunpowder, hats, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 810,168. Philadelphia is the capital.

Pennygant, a mountain of England, in Yorkshire, seven miles N of Settle. The summit is 2270 feet above the level of the sea. On the sides are two

awful orifices, called Hulpit and Huntpit holes; through each of them runs a brook, both of which pass under ground for about a mile, and cross each other in the bowels of the earth without mixing their waters.

Penobscot, a bay of the district of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobscot. It is long and capacious; and the E side is lined with a cluster of small islands.

Penrice, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are the ruins of a Norman castle. Three miles to the N, on a mountain, is a Druidical monument, called Arthur's stone. Penrice is seated on the Bristol channel, 20 miles SE of Carmarthen, and 220 W of London.

Penrith, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of checks and fancy waistcoat pieces. Here are the ruins of a castle; and in the churchyard is a singular monument of antiquity, called the Giant's Grave. It is seated under a hill, near the river Eamont, 18 miles S of Carlisle, and 280 NNW of London.

Penryn, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Here are large warehouses for flour and grain, and several good breweries, which supply the shipping at Falmouth; and it has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. It is seated on a creek of Falmouth haven, three miles NW of Falmouth, and 265 W by S of London.

Pensacola, a city of W Florida, seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms a safe and commodious harbour. It was the capital of the province while in possession of the English, but since the conquest of the Spaniards it has been on the decline. The entrance into the bay is defended by a small fort and a battery. Lon. 87 14 W, lat. 30 24 N.

Pensford, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of hats; seated on the Chew, six miles S by E of Bristol, and 117 W by S of London.

Pentland Frith, a strait which divides the Orkney islands from Caithnesshire, in Scotland. It is 20 miles long and 10 broad, and dangerous to those who are not acquainted with its tides and currents; especially in passing the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks at the E end of the frith. On the largest of these rocks is a lighthouse Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 58 35 N.

Penza, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza, 220 miles SW of Kasan. Lon. 45 38 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Penzance, a seaport in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593, but soon rebuilt, and made one of the tin-coinage towns. It is seated on a creek of Mount Bay, 10 miles NE of the Lands-end, and 280 W by S of London. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 50 11 N.

Penzlin, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 miles NNW of Strelitz.

Pequigny, a town of France, in the department of Somme; memorable for an interview and treaty between Lewis XI of France, and Edward IV of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose. It is seated on the river Somme, 15 miles SE of Abbeville.

Perak, a seaport of Malaya, capital of a kingdom on the W coast. It is seated on a river of the same name, 180 miles NW of Malacca. Lon. 100 0 E, lat. 4 23 N.

Peralta, a town of Spain, in Navarre, celebrated for its wine; seated on the Arga, 30 miles S of Pamplona.

Peray, St. a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, noted for its wines. It stands on the Rhone, opposite Valence, 32 miles N of Viviers.

Perche, a late territory of France, in Orleanois, which takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

Perdu, Mount, the highest mountain of the Pyrenees, deemed to be 11,000 feet above the sea. It is of very difficult access, as the calcareous rock often assumes the form of perpendicular walls, from 100 to 600 feet in height; and glaciers increase the difficulty. About 2000 feet from the summit is a lake, which throws its waters to the E, into the Spanish valley of Beoussa.

Perekop; see *Precop*.

Perga, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles WNW of Arta.

Pergamar, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a bishop's see, 60 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Pergamo, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a bishop's see, with a palace and a castle. It is not so considerable as formerly, but has nine

mosques, and occupies an oblong circumference of three miles, at the foot of a mountain. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the Germasti, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

Peria, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 90 miles W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 25 E, lat 32 20 N.

Periac, a town of France, in the department of Aude, celebrated for its salt works, six miles SW of Narbonne.

Periapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. The fortifications are quite ruinous, the late sultan having blown up the best works; and ruins occupy the greater space of the suburb, but it is recovering fast. The environs are rich and beautiful. It is 40 miles W by S of Seringapatam.

Periers, a town of France, in the department of Manche, nine miles N of Coutances.

Perigord, a late province of France, 83 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Angoumois and Marche, E by Quercy and Limosin, S by Agenois and Bazodois, and W by Bourdelois, Angoumois, and Saintonge. It abounds in iron-mines, and now forms the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, a town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, and lately a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the Ille, 50 miles SW of Limoges. Lon. 0 43 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Perinda, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 188 miles NW of Hydrabad. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 18 33 N.

Perindura, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbetore, 12 miles SSW of Bhawanikudal.

Perleberg, a town of Brandenburg, capital of the mark of Pregnitz. It has considerable cloth manufactures, and stands on the Stepenitz, 42 miles WNW of Ruppin. Lon. 12 3 E, lat. 53 8 N.

Perm, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into two provinces, Perm and Catharinenburg, the capitals of which are of the same name.

Perm, a town of Russia, capital of a government and province of the same name. It is seated on the Kama, at the influx of the Zegochekha, 620 miles E by N of Moscow, and 810 E by S of Petersburg. Lon. 55 10 E, lat. 57 55 N.

Permaboil, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, situate on a mountain, 20 miles N W of Pondicherry.

Pernalla, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 38 miles S of Surat.

Pernambuco; see *Fernambuco*.

Pernau, a fortified town of Russia, in Livonia, with a castle; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 95 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 58 30 N.

Pernes, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. It is the birthplace of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Nismes, and 12 miles E by N of Avignon.

Pernes, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Clarence, 17 miles NW of Arras.

Perno, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the coast of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Helsingfors.

Peronne, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme. It is called Pucelle, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. The castle was the imprisonment of Charles the simple, who here miserably died; and in this castle the duke of Burgundy detained Lewis XI three days, till he consented to sign a disadvantageous treaty. It is seated on the Somme, 27 miles SW of Cambray, and 80 E by N of Paris. Lon. 3 ¾ E, lat. 49 55 N.

Perote, a town of New Spain, in Tlascala, with a small fortress. Twelve miles to the SE is the Coffre of Perote, a summit 1300 feet higher than the Pike of Teneriff, which serves for a mark to sailors on entering the port of Vera Cruz. Perote is 15 miles W of Xalapa.

Perousa, a town and fort of Piedmont, on the river Clusion, six miles NW of Pignerol.

Perpignan, a fortified town of France, capital of the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a good citadel and a university. It was lately a bishop's see, and is seated on the Tet, near the Mediterranean, 95 miles SE of Toulouse. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Persaim; see *Bassien*.

Persepolis, anciently the capital of the Persian empire. It was taken by Alexander the great, who set it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50 miles NE of Shiras.

Pershore, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here are two churches, and that of Holy Cross contains several ancient monuments. It is seated on the Avon, nine miles ESE of Worcester, and 106 WNW of London.

Persia, a country of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different

times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded on the N by Georgia, the Caspian sea, and Usbec Tartary, W by Turkey and Arabia, S by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus and the Arabian sea, and E by Hindoostan. It is 1220 miles from E to W, and 900 from N to S. In the N and E parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and SE parts, sandy and desert; in the S and W, level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Kur; but there are many others, and several in the interior which are lost in sandy deserts. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. In several places naptha rises out of the ground; and there are mines of gold, silver, iron, turcois stones, and salt; but the first two of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. Among the products of Persia that are peculiarly excellent, are dates, pistachio-nuts, and poppies that produce the finest opium. There are extensive plantations of mulberry trees for silkworms; and large flocks of sheep and goats. The camels, horses, mules, asses, oxen, and buffalos, are the best of their kind, and are indifferently used for carrying passengers or burdens, the horses excepted, which are only used for the saddle. The principal manufactures are satins, tabbies, taffetas, silk mixed with cotton, or with camels or goats hair, brocades, gold tissues, gold velvet, carpets, calicos, camlets, &c. During almost the whole of last century, Persia has been desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. On the assassination of the usurper, Nadir Shah, in 1747, Ahmed Abdalla, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Candahar; to which he annexed the provinces of Korasan and Segestan, in the E part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindoostan, W of the Indus, that had been ceded by the great mogul, in 1737, to Nadir Shah. Kerim Khan, another of Nadir's officers, obtained the sovereignty of all the southern provinces. He held the seat of government at Shiras; but refused the title of Shah, or king, being satisfied with that of Vakeel, or protector. He was a mild prince, beloved by his subjects, and respected by foreign powers. On his death, in 1779, new competitors for the throne sprung up, and caused another period of slaughter and desolation till the year 17 4, when Akau Mohamed Khan became sole monarch. The Persians are generally Mohamedans, of the sect of Ali. They are commonly fat, with black hair, high forehead, aquiline nose, full cheeks, and a large chin; the form of the countenance being frequently oval. The general complexion is fair, somewhat tinged with olive; but those in the S, and the provinces toward India, are of a dark brown. The men are generally strong and robust, and inclined to martial exercises; they shave the head, and wear high crimson bonnets; but the beard is sacred, and tended with great care. They often wear three or four light dresses, one above the other, fastened with a belt and sash; and they are fond of large cloaks of thick cloth. The women wrap around their heads pieces of silk of different colours; and their robes are rather shorter than those of the men. The Persians are generally gay, polite, and hospitable; yet are passionate; and the recent commotions have imparted a taint of cruelty to the national character. They dine about noon, but the chief repast is the supper. The most usual dish is boiled rice, variously prepared. The meat is boiled to excess, and the meal is enlarged with pot-herbs, roots, fruits, cakes, hard eggs, and sweetmeats, of which last they are extremely fond. They are remarkable for cleanliness both in their persons and habitations. The language of Persia is perhaps the most celebrated of all the oriental tongues, for strength, beauty, and melody. Ispahan is the capital.

Persia, Gulf of, a sea or inland lake, between Persia and Arabia. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over; but within it is from 120 to 250 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 500 miles. The southern side is particularly celebrated for its pearl fishery.

Perth, a borough of Scotland, capital of Perthshire, with two parish churches, one of which belonged formerly to a fine abbey. It has been the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland, and the seat of the parliament and of the supreme courts of justice. Near the town are some saline springs, called Pitcaithly Wells. Perth is seated on the SW side of the Tay, which is navigable for small vessels, but the largest vessels are obliged to unload at Newburg. Over the river is a modern bridge of 10 arches, the most beautiful in Scotland, to the town of Kinnoul. Here are several incorporated trades, some of which have halls. The salmon fishery is a great article of trade; and it has considerable manufactures of linen and cotton goods, leather,

boots, shoes, and gloves. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 14,878. It is 35 miles N by W of Edinburg. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 56 24 N.

Perth Amboy, a city and seaport of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, seated on a neck of land, between the river Rariton and Arthur Kull sound. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of the best harbours on the continent. It is 35 miles SW of New York, and 74 NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 35 N.

Perthes, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, six miles SSW of Melun.

Perthes, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, six miles NW of St. Dizier.

Perthshire, a county of Scotland, 76 miles long and 68 broad; bounded on the W by Argyleshire, N by the shires of Inverness, and Aberdeen, E by Angusshire, SE by the frith of Tay and the counties of Fife and Kinross, and S by the frith of Forth, and the counties of Clackmannon, Stirling, and Dumbarton. It contains 4,068,640 acres, is divided into 68 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 126,366. The country exhibits scenes of rugged and striking magnificence, contrasted with the most beautiful ones of cultivation. The Grampian mountains cross it from SW to NE, the highest of which is Benlawers. The country NW of this ridge is mountainous, and contains several lakes; but the opposite side, though not free from hills, is more low and fertile. The principal rivers are the Forth and Tay. Perth is the capital.

Pertigi, a town of the island of Sardinia, 19 miles SE of Castel Aragonese.

Pertuis, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, near the Durance, 11 miles N of Aix, and 38 ESE of Avignon.

Peru, a country of S America, bounded on the N by Popayan and New Granada, W by the Pacific ocean, S by Chili, and E by the Andes. It is 1800 miles from N to S, and about 500 from E to W. It never rains in the south parts; but in the north, where the mountains are not so high, it often rains excessively. There are large forests on the sides of the mountains which advance near the sea; but none of the trees are like those in Europe. Peru has been long celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, which are the chief or only source of its riches. Notwithstanding the little industry which is employed in working them, and the small help that commerce affords to the miners, 534,000 marks of silver, and 6,038 of gold, were smelted and refined in the royal mint at Lima, in 1790; and 5,162,239 piastres in both materials were coined there. Beside the produce of the mines, the commodities exported are sugar, Vienna wood, cotton, Peruvian bark, copper, and cocoa. The fiercest beasts of prey in Peru are the puma and jaquar, inaccurately called lions and tigers by the Europeans, for they possess neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter. A quadruped, called the lama, peculiar to this country, was tamed to domestic purposes by the ancient Peruvians: in form it bears some resemblance to a camel, but only of a size somewhat larger than a sheep; and its wool furnishes the Peruvians with clothing, its flesh with food. Among the birds, the most remarkable is the condor, which is entitled to pre-eminence over the flying tribe, in bulk, strength, and courage. The river Guyaquil abounds with alligators, and the neighbouring country swarms with snakes and vipers. When the Spaniards landed in this country, in 1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities; and the inhabitants were found to be much more polished than the natives of other parts of America, those of Mexico excepted. These were soon subdued by a few Spaniards, under the command of Francis Pizarro. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Americans, and a mixture arising from both, called Mestics. The native Americans, who live among the forests, form as it were so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers. They have no distrust, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, calabashes, and a sort of aloes, of which they make thread, and several other small matters that they trade with, which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. Their skin is of a red copper colour; and they have no beard nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and

coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather are of a lighter colour than the rest. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different temper; for they are extremely idle, and so stupid, that they will sit whole days together upon their heels, without stirring or speaking. Their garment is a sort of a sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. The Mestics, though illegitimate, have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort. Peru is divided into three great audiences, which are Quito, Lima, or Reyes, and Charcas; the whole under the government of a viceroy, whose authority once extended over all S America possessed by the Spaniards: but as some of the countries are above 2000 miles distant from the supreme seat of justice at Lima, the inhabitants were subject to the greatest inconveniences; to remedy which two new viceroyalties have been established. The first is fixed at St. Fe de Bogota, the capital of New Granada, and extends over the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito. In the government of the second, at Buenos Ayres, the capital of Paraguay, are the provinces of Plata, Paraguay, Tucuman, and the jurisdictions of Potoli, St. Cruz de la Sierra, and Mendoza. Lima is the capital.

Perugia, a city of Italy, capital of Perugino, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel and a university. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, 75 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Perugia, a lake of Italy, eight miles W of the city of its name. It is almost round, five miles in diameter, and in it are three islands.

Perugino, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 25 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the W by Tuscany, S by the territory of Orvieto, E by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and N by the county of Citta di Castello. The soil is fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

Pesaro, a fortified seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent, and it has handsome churches, convents, and palaces, with exquisite paintings. The environs abound in olives and excellent figs. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles ENE of Urbino. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Pescara, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. It was taken by the French in 1798, and stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles NNE of Civita di Chieti.

Peschiera, a strong town of Italy, in the Veronese. It was taken by the French in 1796; and the garrison surrendered to the Austrians in 1799. It is seated on the river Mincio, where it proceeds from the lake Garda, 16 miles W of Verona.

Pescia, a town of Tuscany, celebrated for its fine oil, 27 miles W by N of Florence.

Pescina, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near the lake Celano, 20 miles S by E of Aquila.

Pensenas, a town of France, in the department of Herault, on the river Herault, 12 miles NE of Beziers.

Pest, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortress, a royal palace, and a university, the only one in the kingdom. Here are many Greek merchants, who conduct the Levant trade to Germany and the northern nations. It is seated on the E side of the Danube, oppofite Buda, 96 miles ESE of Presburg. Lon. 19 8 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Pesti, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, near the magnificent ruins of the ancient Pæstum, 20 miles SE of Salerno.

Petapa, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guatimala, 25 miles SE of Guatimala.

Pe-tche-li, the principal province of China, bounded on the N by the great wall and part of Tartary, E by the Yellow sea, S by Chan-tong and Ho-nan, and W by the mountains of Chan-si. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have many others under their jurisdiction. Although Pe-tche-li extends no further than the 42d degree N, yet all its rivers are so much frozen during four months in the year, that wagons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kind of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees common in Europe. But what renders this province the most considerable is, that the riches of the whole empire are brought hither, the southern provinces furnishing it with every thing they produce, that is most uncommon and delicious. The inhabit-

ants, in general, are reckoned not so polite, nor so apt to learn the sciences, as those of the southern provinces; but they are stronger and more warlike, in which they resemble the people who inhabit the northern provinces. Peking is the capital.

Peter and Paul, St. or *Petropauloskoi*, a seaport of Russia, in Kamtschatka. The town consists of some log-houses and a few conical huts. Captain Clerke, who succeeded captain Cook, and died at sea, was interred here. It is seated on the E side of Awatska bay. Lon. 158 48 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Peterborough, a city in Northamptonshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday It is governed by a mayor, and has but one church, beside the cathedral, which was formerly a monastery. The market-place is spacious, and the streets regular. It has a manufacture of stockings, and a trade in corn, coal, and timber. It is seated on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire, 42 miles NE of Northampton, and 81 N of London. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 52 30 N.

Peterhead, a seaport of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situate on a peninsula, about a mile S of the mouth of the Ugie. It has two harbours, defended by piers; a considerable trade in the fishery, and to the Baltic; and manufactures of thread, woollen cloth, and cotton. Here is a small fort and a battery. A mineral spring, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the sea-bathing, bring a great resort of company, for whose accommodation there is a ball room and many elegant houses. It stands a little to the W of Buchanness, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, 34 miles NE of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 57 27 N.

Petersburg, a town of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, 18 miles E of Keene, and 73 W by S of Portsmouth.

Petersburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, 25 miles SW of York, and 58 N of Washington.

Petersburg, a town of Virginia, in Dinwiddie county, with a considerable trade, particularly in tobacco and flour. It is seated on the S side of the Appamatox, 25 miles S of Richmond.

Petersburg, a town of the state of Georgia, in Albert county, situate at the conflux of the Broad and Savanna rivers, 40 miles NW of Augusta.

Petersburg, or *St. Peterburg*, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in a government of the same name, with a university. It is seated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and built partly on some islands formed by the river, and partly upon the continent. The ground on which Petersburg now stands was a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the great first began this city by the erection of a citadel with six bastions, in 1703; he built also a small hut for himself, and some wooden hovels. In 1710, count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburg; and in less than nine years, after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets are straight, and generally broad and long, frequently intersecting each other in abrupt and sharp corners; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the admiralty, are above two miles in length: most of them are paved, but a few still remain floored with planks; and numerous canals, from one part of the river to another, pass through many of them, by which the inhabitants are supplied with water. In several parts, wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings; but as they are not suffered to be repaired, or if burnt down to be rebuilt, the number of them is now greatly reduced: however, the mother of all that exists in the city, the first wooden cottage of Peter the great, has a brick building on arches erected over it, to preserve it as a sacred relic of that monarch. The brick houses are covered with stucco, painted of a pink, yellow, or green colour; the roofs of them are nearly flat, formed of sheet or cast iron, or sheet copper, and commonly painted green or red: tiles are only used for outhouses and the meaner sort of buildings. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building, furnished in the most elegant style Petersburg, though more compact than the other Russian cities, is built in a very straggling manner. On the S and SE it has a boundary formed by the town ditch, which is dug far beyond the built parts; and on the NE and N flows the most northern branch of the Neva, called the Nevka, which includes a still more ample interstice. The circumference by these and the sea is nearly 20 miles; but the part properly built

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upon occupies little more than one fourth of this ſpace. The inhabitants are computed to be 230,000. The main ſtream of the Neva is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London, and its banks are lined on each ſide with a continued range of handſome buildings. On the N ſide are the grand ducal palace, the fortreſs, the cuſtomhouſe, the academy of ſciences, and the academy of arts. On the S ſide are the imperial palace, the marble palace, the admiralty, the arſenal, the bank, the manſions of many Ruſſian nobles, and the Engliſh-line, ſo called, becauſe the whole row is almoſt wholly occupied by Engliſh merchants. In the front of theſe buildings is the quay, which extends three miles, except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that ſpace, is embanked by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. The oppoſite diviſions of Peterſburg, ſituate on each ſide of the Neva, are connected by two bridges, on pontoons; and there are ſeveral others over the different arms of the river. Theſe bridges, on account of the large maſſes of ice driven down the ſtream from the lake Ladoga, are uſually removed when they firſt make their appearance; and for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the oppoſite parts of the town. Among the nobleſt ornaments of Peterſburg, is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Peter the great, in bronze, of a coloſſal ſize; the pedeſtal of which is a huge rock, brought to the ſpot at a great expenſe. Within the walls of the fortreſs is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are depoſited the remains of Peter the great, and of the ſucceſſive ſovereigns, except Peter II, buried at Moſcow. Peterſburg has a conſiderable trade in exporting the products of the empire, and has a communication by canals and rivers with many of the ſouthern provinces as far as Aſtrachan, on the borders of the Caſpian ſea. It is 425 miles NW of Moſcow, 500 E by N of Stockholm, and 1000 NNE of Vienna. Lon. 30 19 E, lat. 59 56 N.

Petersdorf, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, 24 miles E of Konigſberg.

Peterſfield, a borough in Hampſhire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the Loddon, 18 miles NE of Portſmouth, and 54 SW of London.

Petershagen, a town of Weſtphalia, in the principality of Minden, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Weſer, ſeven miles NNE of Minden.

Petersham, a town of Maſſachuſets, in Worceſter county, on the E branch of Swift river, 28 miles NW of Worceſter.

Petershausen, a town of Suabia, with a Benedictine abbey, and a fort; ſeated on the N ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite Conſtance.

Peterwardein, a town of Sclavonia, one of the ſtrongeſt frontier places the houſe of Auſtria has againſt the Turks, over whom, in 1716, prince Eugene here gained a great victory. It is ſeated on the Danube, oppoſite the fortreſs of Neuſatz in Hungary, 50 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Petherton, South, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday, and a manufacture of dowlas; ſeated near the Parret, over which is a bridge, 24 miles SSW of Wells, and 130 W by S of London.

Petigliano, a town of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, eight miles W of Caſtro, and 45 SE of Sienna.

Petit Guave, a ſeaport of St. Domingo, ſeated on a bay at the W end of the iſland. It is 200 miles E of Jamaica. Lon. 72 52 W, lat. 18 27 N.

Petoune, a city of Eaſtern Tartary, in the province of Kirin. It has ſcarcely any inhabitants but Tartar ſoldiers, and Chineſe condemned to exile. It ſtands on the Songari, 150 miles N by W of Kirin. Lon. 125 55 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Petrella, a town of Naples, in the Moliſe, 11 miles E of Moliſe.

Petzella, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 26 miles SE of Durazzo.

Petrikow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles SW of Warſaw. Lon. 19 46 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Petrina, a ſtrong town of Croatia, ſeated on the Kulpa, 37 miles E of Carlſtadt.

Petroria, a city of Chili, in the province of Quillota, celebrated for the rich gold mines in its vicinity. It is ſituate on the Longotoma, 140 miles NW of St. Jago. Lon. 72 1 W, lat. 31 30 S.

Pettapolly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Guntoor circar, on the bay of Bengal, 38 miles SSE of Condavit, and 48 NE of Ongole.

Pettaw, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with conſiderable manufactures; ſeated on the Drave, 14 miles SE of Marchburg.

Pettycur, a harbour of Scotland, in

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Fifeshire, one mile W of Kinghorn, in the frith of Forth. It is the usual landing-place of passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore.

Petworth, a town in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. Near this place, in a field under Bignor hill, a Roman bath and tessellated pavement was discovered in 1811. Petworth is seated near the Arun, 12 miles NE of Chichester, and 48 SW of London.

Pevensey, a village in Sussex, 14 miles WSW of Hastings, situate on a small river that runs into a bay of the English channel, called Pevensey Harbour. Here is an ancient castle, which belonged to Robert earl of Morten, and said to be the largest and most entire remain of Roman building to be seen in Britain. Pevensey was anciently a famous haven, though now it is nearly two miles from the sea. Here Swain landed in 1049, when he carried off his cousin Beorn and murdered him; and here William the conqueror landed, when he invaded England.

Pfaffenhofen, a town of Bavaria, with a Benedictine monastery at a small distance. It is seated on the Ilm, 15 miles S of Ingolstadt.

Pfalzel, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a convent, which was formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks, and is seated on the Moselle, three miles NE of Treves.

Pfeddersheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the river Prim, five miles W of Worms.

Pfeffikon, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, 12 miles E of Zurich.

Pfeter, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, near its conflux with the Danube, 14 miles E by S of Ratisbon.

Pforten, a town and lordship of Lusatia, 10 miles S of Guben.

Pforzheim, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a castle. It has a trade with Holland in wood, and manufactures of cloth, stuffs, stockings, jewellery, and watches. It is seated on the Entz, 15 miles E by S of Durach.

Pfreimbt, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the conflux of the Pfreimbt with the Nab, 10 miles E of Amberg.

Pfullendorf, a town of Suabia, seated on the Andalspatch, 22 miles N by E of Constance.

Pfullingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, eight miles SE of Tubingen.

Phalsburg, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurte, 25 miles WNW of Strasburg.

Pharos, a small island in the Mediterranean sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, and on the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

Pharza, anciently Pharsalia, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, famous for the decisive victory gained by Julius Cesar over Pompey, in 48 B. C. It is an archiepiscopal see, and seated on the Enipeus, 10 miles S of Larissa.

Phasis; see *Rioni*.

Philadelphia, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated at the foot of the mountain Timolus, in an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 Christians, who have four churches, and a Greek archbishop. It is 40 miles ESE of Smyrna. Lon. 28 15 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, and formerly the metropolis of the United States of America, situate in the county of its name, on the W bank of the Delaware, which is here a mile broad. It was laid out by William Penn, the first proprietary of the province, in 1683, and settled by a colony from England; and was increased by a constant influx of foreigners to so great a degree, that in less than a century, and in the lifetime of the first person born in it of European parents, it was computed to contain 6000 houses and 40,000 inhabitants, in the city and suburbs. The population has been constantly increasing, and in 1802 it was estimated to contain 70,000 inhabitants. The original plan was an oblong square, on the isthmus between the Delaware and Schuylkil rivers, one mile from S to N on the former and two from E to W on the latter. But the Delaware front has been preferred, and the buildings now occupy a space nearly three miles in length, and in the most extended part do not reach a mile from the

Delaware. The ſtreets interſect each other at right angles; the principal one is Broad-ſtreet, 113 feet wide, running N and S, which is croſſed by High-ſtreet, 100 feet wide, extending from river to river; the other ſtreets, in general, are 50 feet wide: they are all paved, and have broad bricked footways, with pumps on each ſide at about 100 yards from each other, with a lamp on the top. It is governed by a mayor, has 26 places of public worſhip for Chriſtians of various denominations, and a ſynagogue for the Jews. The ſtatehouſe is a magnificent building; on the left of which is a city court-houſe, and on the right a philoſophical hall. Here likewiſe is a county court-houſe, a public library, and ſeveral other public buildings. A univerſity was incorporated here in 1791; its funds partly given by the ſtate, and partly taken from the old college. This city was viſited by a malignant fever in Auguſt 1793, which, in the courſe of three months, carried off nearly 5000 of the inhabitants. It is 97 miles SW of New York, and 130 NE of Waſhington, the preſent metropolis. Lon. 75 8 W, lat. 39 57 N.

Philip, St. a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, long celebrated for its ſaffron; ſituate among hills, 30 miles WNW of Catania.

Philip, St. a town of Spain. See *Xativa*.

Philip, St. a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, 70 miles S of Venezuela.

Philip, St. a town of Braſil. See *Louis de Marannon, St.*

Philip, St. a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, 28 miles N of Guanaxuato.

Philip Iſlands, two iſlands in the Pacific ocean, diſcovered by captain Hunter in 1791. They are five miles aſunder, but almoſt joined by a ſandy ſpit, which reaches, for about two thirds of the diſtance, from the eaſternmoſt iſland to the moſt weſterly, which laſt is the ſmalleſt. They are covered with ſhrubs, have a few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. of the eaſtern iſland 140 3 E, lat. 8 6 S.

Philipopoli, a city of European Turkey, in Romania, the reſidence of a pacha, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is of conſiderable ſize, but meanly built, and chiefly inhabited by Greeks. It ſtands on the Mariſſa, 50 miles NW of Adrianople. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Philippeville, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It was anciently called Corbigny, and received its preſent name in honour of Philip II of Spain. It is 16 miles N of Rocroy.

Philippi, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and an archbiſhop's ſee. Near this place, commonly called the Plains of Philippi, Caſſius and Brutus were defeated by Auguſtus and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. It is greatly decayed, but an amphitheatre and ſeveral other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. It is 60 miles E of Salonica. Lon. 24 18 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Philippine, a ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It was taken by the French in 1747, reſtored in 1748, and again taken in 1794. It is ſeated on an arm of the Scheldt, 15 miles N by W of Ghent.

Philippine Iſlands, a large group of iſlands in the N Pacific ocean, diſcovered by Magellan, in 1521, and afterward conquered by the Spaniards, in the reign of Philip II. They lie 400 miles SE of China, and are ſaid to be 1100 in number, but ſome hundreds of them are very ſmall. The principal are, Luconia, Mindanao, Paragoa, Samar, Maſbate, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, Leyta, Bohol, Zebu, Negros, St. John, and Abyo. This extenſive group preſents many volcanic appearances, and is ſubject to violent earthquakes, thunder, and rains. The air is hot and moiſt; and the ſoil is fertile in rice, bread-fruit, and many other uſeful vegetables and fruits. The cotton is of peculiar beauty, and the ſugar-cane and cocoa-nut trees are objects of particular culture. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. Here are a great many wild beaſts and birds, quite unknown in Europe; alſo many noxious and venomous creatures, and even herbs and flowers that are poiſonous. Gold, copper, and iron are among the certain products. The natives are not all of one original; they are affable, hoſpitable, and honeſt, and cultivate the land with abundant ſkill. The principal tribe are called Tagala, and ſeem of Malay origin. They are tall and well made, of a tawny complexion, and wear only a kind of ſhirt and looſe drawers; but the dreſs of the women is chiefly a large mantle, and their black and beautiful hair is of great length. The houſes are of bamboo covered with palm leaves, raiſed on pillars to the height of nine feet. The chief food is rice, cocoa-nuts, and ſalted fiſh. See *Luconia*.

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Philips Norton, a town in Somerset-shire, with a market on Thursday, seven miles S by E of Bath, and 104 W of London.

Philipsburg, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, on the river Delaware, opposite Easton in Pennsylvania, 41 miles NW of Trenton.

Philipsburg, a town of New York, in Duchess county, near which is a mine that yields virgin silver. It stands on the E side of Hudson river, 28 miles N by E of New York.

Philipsburg, a town and fortress of Germany, in the late bishopric of Spire, considered as one of the bulwarks of the empire. The swamps round it add greatly to its strength. It was taken by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was restored the year following, by the treaty of Vienna. In 1799, it was four times blockaded by the French republicans, without success. It now belongs to Baden, and is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles N of Durlach.

Philipstadt, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated in a mountainous country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. In 1775, it was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. It is 22 miles NE of Carlstadt, and 160 W by N of Stockholm.

Philipstown, a borough of Ireland, capital of Kings county. It is 42 miles W by S of Dublin. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Piacenza, or *Placenza*, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a duchy, included in that of Parma, and a bishop's see, with a good citadel, and a celebrated university. The churches, squares, streets, and fountains, are beautiful. The inhabitants, about 30,000, have scarcely any other employment than the manufacture of silk stuffs. At this place, in 1746, the Austrians gained a decisive victory over the Spaniards and French. In 1796, the French took possession of Piacenza; were forced to evacuate it in 1799; but regained it in 1800. It is of greater extent than Parma, and seated in a well-cultivated country, near the river Po, 38 miles WNW of Parma. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 45 5 N. See *Parma*.

Pianezza, a town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the Dora, six miles W of Turin.

Pianoza, an island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany, six miles S of that of Elba. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 42 46 N.

Piave, a river of Italy, which rises on the frontiers of the principality of Brixen, flows by Cadore, Belluno, and Feltri, and through the province of Treviso, into the gulf of Venice, 16 miles NE of Venice.

Piazza, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 40 miles W by S of Catania.

Picardy, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Hainault, Artois, and the strait of Dover, E by Champaigne, S by the Isle of France, and W by Normandy and the English channel. It now forms the department of Somme.

Picightone; see *Pizzighetone*.

Pickering, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, and the remains of a castle, 26 miles NE of York, and 223 N by W of London.

Pickersville, a town of S Carolina, in Pendleton county, capital of Washington district. It is 52 miles WNW of Cambridge.

Pico, one of the Azores, or Western islands. It has a volcanic mountain, called Pico, about 8000 feet in perpendicular height from the surface of the sea to the summit of the peak: on its sides are numerous craters, and several of them are now almost concealed by trees. The last eruption of the peak happened in 1718, and destroyed several vineyards. The island is about 80 miles in circumference, and produces a great deal of wine. Lon. 28 26 W, lat. 38 29 N.

Pictou, a small island, between that of St. John and the continent of Nova Scotia, at the E end of Northumberland strait. Lon. 62 15 W, lat. 45 50 N.

Picts Wall, in England, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway frith, in Cumberland, and passing E by Carlisle, was continued across the island to Tynemouth.

Pidaura, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, the ancient Epidaurus; situate on the W coast of the gulf of Engia, 25 miles E of Napoli di Romania. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Piedmont, a late principality of Italy, 150 miles long, and 90 broad; bounded on the N by the Valais, E by the Milanese, S by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and W by France and Savoy. It includes the duchy of Montferrat, and contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are rich mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. The principal

rivers are the Po, Tanaro, Sturia, and Doria. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. It lately belonged to the king of Sardinia, and the capital was Turin. But this country, with that portion of the Milanese lying w of the river Tesin and the duchy of Parma, are now annexed to France, and divided into six departments; namely, Ivrea or Doire, Marengo, Po or Eridan, Sesia, Stura, and Tanaro, of which the chief towns are Ivrea, Alexandria, Turin, Vercelli, Coni, and Asti.

Pienza, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, 25 miles SE of Sienna.

Pierre, St. a small island near Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793. Lon. 56 0 W, lat. 46 39 N.

Pierre, St. a town of Martinico, situate on a round bay, on the W coast, 15 miles NW of Fortroyal. Lon. 61 21 W, lat. 14 44 N.

Pierre le Moutier, St. a town of France, in the department of Nievre, seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, and near a lake, 15 miles NW of Moulins, and 150 S of Paris.

Pietro, St. an island in the Mediterranean, 13 miles long and three broad, near the SW coast of Sardinia, taken by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after.

Pignerol, or *Pinerola*, a town of Piedmont, formerly fortified, but now only surrounded by a wall. It is seated on the Clusen, 18 miles SW of Turin.

Pilgram, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, at the source of the Iglan, 28 miles E of Tabor.

Pillau, a seaport of Prussia, on the Baltic. The harbour is good, and it is well fortified, being considered as the bulwark and key of the kingdom. Here is a magazine for military stores; and below the gate of the castle is a stone equestrian statue of Frederic William the great. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses built in the Dutch taste. It is 20 miles W by S of Konigsberg, of which it is the port. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Pilnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a royal palace; celebrated for a treaty entered into by the princes of Europe against France in 1792. It is seven miles SE of Dresden.

Pilsen, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which is particularly rich in sheep, and noted for excellent cheese. It is fortified, and well built, and seated at the conflux of the Radbuza and Walta, 55 miles SW of Prague. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Pilsno, or *Pilzow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the Wilsake, 50 miles SSW of Sandomir.

Pilten, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile district of the same name; seated on the river Windau, 12 miles NNW of Goldingen.

Pinckney, an inland district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of York, Chester, Union, and Spartanburg.

Pinckneyville, a town of S Carolina, in Union county, capital of Pinckney district. It is situate on Broad river, at the influx of the Pacolet, 75 miles NW of Columbia. Lon. 81 40 W, lat. 34 52 N.

Pines, Isle of, an island in the S Pacific ocean, off the S end of New Caledonia, 14 miles in length. It is quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low; and on the low land are many tall pine trees. Lon. 167 38 E, lat. 22 38 S.

Piney, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 12 miles ENE of Troyes.

Ping-king, or *Ping-yuen*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou, 930 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 142 28 E, lat. 26 38 N.

Ping-liang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-si; seated on the river Kin-ho, 550 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 106 25 E, lat. 35 35 N.

Pinhel, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Coa, 28 miles N by W of Guarda. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Pinneberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a lordship, with a castle. It is seated on the Owe, 15 miles NW of Hamburg, and 16 SE of Gluckstadt.

Pinos, an island of the W Indies, on the S side of Cuba, 25 miles long and 15 broad, mountainous, and covered with pines. Lon. 82 33 W, lat. 22 2 N.

Pinsk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. There are many Jews among the inhabitants, and the Greeks have a bishop. The chief manufacture is dressing Russian leather. It is surrounded by morasses, and stands on a river of the same name, 95 miles E of Brzesc. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Piombino, a small principality of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, to which was annexed the island of Elba, separated by a channel seven miles broad. It had its own prince, under the protection of Naples; but the continental part now belongs to Tuscany, and the island of France.

Piombino, a seaport of Italy, capital of the principality of the same name. It has a good harbour, defended by a citadel, and is seated on a peninsula, 40 miles SSE of Leghorn. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 42 57 N.

Piperno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, built out of the ruins of the ancient Privernum, and seated on a mountain, nine miles NNW of Terracina.

Pipley, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, which formerly had English and Dutch factories; seated on the Subanreeka, not far from its mouth, 53 miles S of Midnapour.

Pirano, a small seaport of Istria, seated on a peninsula, six miles SW of Capo d'Istria.

Piritz, a town of Further Pomerania, where the ancient dukes of Pomerania often resided; seated near the lake Maldui, 12 miles S by W of New Stargard.

Pirmasens, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts. Near this place, in 1793, the French were defeated by the Prussians. It is 13 miles E of Deux Ponts.

Pirna, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle on a mountain, called Sonnenstein, which was almost destroyed by the Prussians in 1756 and 1758, and is now an asylum for invalids, &c. It is a place of considerable trade, situate on the Elbe, 12 miles SE of Dresden.

Pisa, a city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisano, and an archbishop's see, with a famous university, and three forts. The Arno runs through the city, and over it are three bridges, one of which is constructed of marble; and there is a canal hence to Leghorn. Pisa formerly contained 100,000 inhabitants, but there are not at present above 22,000, so that grass grows in some of the streets. The manufactures consist of steel, jewellery, embroidery, damasks, velvet, taffeta, and calico. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is a leaning tower, much noticed by travellers There are upward of 80 more churches, and that of St. Stephen, belonging to an order of knights, is deserving of notice. The other remarkable buildings are the palaces of the grand duke and archbishop, the arsenal, the great hospital, and the magnificent exchange, which last is almost superfluous, as the trade of Pisa is removed to Leghorn. To the N of the city are celebrated baths, constructed at the expense of the hospital of Pisa; and the revenues arising from them are appropriated to the hospital. This city was possessed and evacuated by the French republicans, in the same manner as that of Leghorn. It is seated in a fertile plain, at a small distance from the Mediterranean, 11 miles NNE of Leghorn, and 42 W by S of Florence. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Pisano, a territory of Tuscany, lying W of the Florentino, on the Mediterranean. It is 47 miles long and 25 broad; abounds in corn, oil, wine, and is well cultivated; but some of the necessaries of life are dear. Pisa is the capital.

Piscadores; see *Pong-hou*.

Piscataqua, a river of New Hampshire, the mouth of which forms the only port in that state, and at its entrance is a lighthouse. Lon. 70 41 W, lat. 43 4 N.

Piscataway, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, on a creek of its name, which flows W into the Potomac, 14 miles S of Washington.

Pisco, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ships. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, 140 miles SSE of Lima. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 13 36 S.

Pisek, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Prachin. Bohemian diamonds are found here. It is seated on the Wotawa, near its conflux with the Muldau, 58 miles SSW of Prague. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Pishour; see *Peishore*.

Pistoia, a city of Tuscany, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. There are several fine churches, magnificent palaces, and handsome streets; but it is almost deserted, in comparison to what it was formerly. In the neighbouring mountains, which are a part of the Apennines, are mines of copper and crystals. It is seated near the river Stella, 20 miles NW of Florence. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Pitcaithly, a village of Scotland, in a sequestered vale, five miles S of Perth. It is noted for its mineral waters, which have been long famed in scurbutic complaints, and has good accommodations for invalids.

Pitha, a seaport of Sweden, in W.

Bothnia, with a fortress; seated on a small island, at the mouth of the Pitha, in the gulf of Bothnia, and joined to the continent by a wooden bridge. It is 95 miles NNE of Uma. Lon. 20 58 E, lat. 65 15 N.

Pithiviers; see *Pluviers*.

Pitschen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, on the frontiers of Poland, 30 miles NE of Brieg.

Pittenweem, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a harbour on the frith of Forth. In the vicinity are coal mines and salt works. It is 10 miles S by E of St. Andrew.

Pittsburg, a town of N Carolina, chief of Chatham county. It is famous for pure air and water, and stands on a rising ground, in a rich and well cultivated country, 16 miles W of Raleigh.

Pittsburg, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Allegany county, situate on a point of land between the rivers Allegany and Monongahela. It is the staple of commerce for Philadelphia, with the western country, and also for the numerous establishments formed on the two rivers above mentioned, which here unite and take the name of Ohio; and by this river and the Mississippi, it has a trade with Louisiana and New Orleans. Here was Fort Du Quesne, which was abandoned by the French in 1758, on the approach of general Forbes, and its name changed to Fort Pitt; but it is now gone to decay. Fort Fayette, a recent structure, stands on the bank of the Allegany. Here are manufactures of glass, nails, hats, and tobacco; and ship-building is practised to a considerable extent. It is 300 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 80 8 W, lat. 40 22 N.

Pittsfield, a town of Massachusets, in Berkshire county, situate in a rich vale, on the Housatonic, 38 miles W of Northampton.

Pittstown, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, on the W head waters of the Rariton, 32 miles N of Trenton.

Pittstown, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on Kennebec river, 22 miles N by W of Wiscasset.

Piura, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. This was the first Spanish settlement in Peru, and founded in 1531. It is 25 miles SE of Paita. Lon. 80 29 W, lat. 5 15 S.

Pizzighetone, a fortified town of Italy, in the Cremonese, with a strong castle, in which Francis I of France was kept prisoner. It was taken by the French in 1733, again in 1796, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799. It is situate on the Adda, 10 miles NW of Cremona.

Pizzo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the gulf of St. Eufemia, four miles W by N of Monte Leone.

Placentia, a city of Spain, in Estremadura, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 50 miles NE of Alcantara, and 110 WSW of Madrid. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 40 6 N.

Placentia, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, 25 miles E by S of Bilboa.

Placentia, a seaport of Newfoundland, on the E side of a large bay on the S part of the island. The harbour is capacious, and defended by a fort, called St. Louis. It is 60 miles WSW of St. John. Lon. 53 43 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Placenza; see *Piacenza*.

Plainfield, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, on the E side of the Quinabang, 10 miles ESE of Windham.

Plan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with a castle, 20 miles SE of Egra.

Plassey, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated in a plain, memorable for a great victory obtained by colonel Clive, in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dowlah. It is 25 miles S of Moorshedabad.

Plata, or *Chuquisaca*, a city of Peru, capital of the audience of Charcas, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The cathedral is large, and finely adorned with paintings and gildings. It is seated on the Chimao, 600 miles SE of Cusco. Lon. 66 34 W, lat. 19 16 S.

Plata, or *Rio de la Plata*, a large river of S America, formed by the union of the great rivers Parana and Uraguay. It was discovered, in 1515, by Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spanish navigator, who was slain by the natives, in endeavouring to make a descent in the country. It forms the S boundary of Brasil, and enters the Atlantic between the capes of St. Anthony and St. Mary, the latter in lat. 35 S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Monte Video, 60 miles up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel; and at Buenos Ayres, 160 miles higher, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that city. This river has many islets and shoals, which cause adverse currents, and render the navigation intricate.

Plata, a province of Paraguay, on the SW of the river Plata. It is subject to Spain, and at Buenos Ayres, the ca-

pital, a viceroyalty was established in 1776. See *Paraguay* and *Peru*.

Plate, a town and castle of Further Pomerania, on the river Rega, 19 miles E by S of Camin.

Platten, a lake of Hungary, 60 miles to the SE of that of Neusidler. It is 46 miles in length, from three to eight in breadth, and abounds with fish.

Platten, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the frontiers of Misnia, 14 miles N of Elnbogen.

Plattsburg, a town of New York, chief of Clinton county, situate on Lake Champlain, 50 miles N of Crown Point.

Plau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle; seated on a lake of the same name, 20 miles SSE of Gustrow.

Plauen, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of Voigtland, with a castle. It has considerable cotton manufactures, and is seated on the Elster, 80 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 12 12 E, Lat. 50 28 N.

Plauen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with an ancient castle on a mountain, seated on the Gera, 15 miles S of Erfurt.

Plauen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on a lake formed by the Havel, from which is a canal to the Elbe. It has a manufacture of porcelain, and is five miles WNW of Brandenburg

Plescof; see *Pskof*.

Pleshey, a village in Essex, seven miles NNW of Chelmsford. It was the seat of the lord high constable of England, from the institution of that office to the year 1400. On the site of his castle is now a brick farm-house.

Plesse, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship, with a fine castle. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and seated on the Vistula, 36 miles ESE of Ratibor. Lon. 19 3 E, lat. 49 57 N.

Pleitenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with an ancient castle; situate on the Else and Oester, 28 miles S of Ham.

Pleyberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Feistez, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles E of Clagenfurt.

Plocsko, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated on a hill, near the Vistula, 75 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Ploen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name. It has a castle on a mountain, and is seated on the N side of a lake, 24 miles NNW of Lubec. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 54 11 N.

Ploermel, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 27 miles NE of Vannes.

Plotzkau, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle; seated on the Saal, 10 miles W of Cothen.

Pludenz, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of a lordship of its name. It is seated in a plain, on the river Ill, 12 miles SSE of Feldkirch.

Plumstead, a town of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, seated on Delaware river, 36 miles N of Philadelphia.

Pluviers, or *Pithiviers*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 20 miles NNE of Orleans.

Plymouth, a borough and seaport in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Plym, and, next to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly speaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and a commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second, frequented by merchant ships only, is almost surrounded by the houses of the town, and further secured by an extensive pier. The third is the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for large ships, having moorings for 92, and good anchorage for a much greater number. These harbours unite in a capacious bay, called the Sound; and their entrances are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas island, by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town, and by several batteries and block-houses, on different points of the harbour. See *Plymouth-dock*. Near the citadel is the Victualling Office, an extensive range of buildings; in which are two bakehouses each containing four ovens, that in one day can bake a sufficient quantity of bread for 16,000 men. The fishery for pilchards extends no further E than this port, whence great quantities are exported to Italy and other catholic countries. Plymouth contains two parish-churches, is governed by a mayor, and carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 19,040. It is well supplied with fresh water, first brought here, from a place seven miles off, by the famous Sir Francis Drake. It is 43 miles SW of Exeter, and 216 W by S of London. Lon. 4 7 W, lat 50 21 N.

Plymouth, a seaport of Massachusets, capital of a county of the same name. It is the oldest settlement in New England; and the *rock* on which their forefathers first landed, was conveyed, in 1774, from the shore to a square in the centre of the town. The principal business of the place is the cod-fishery, in which are employed 2000 tons of shipping. It is situate on the s end of Plymouth bay, 42 miles SSE of Boston. Lon. 70 45 W, lat. 41 58 N.

Plymouth, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, situate on the Pemigewasset, at the mouth of Baker river, 45 miles N of Concord.

Plymouth, a town of N Carolina, on the s side of Roanoke river, four miles above Albemarle sound, and 23 SSW of Edenton.

Plymouth-dock, the largest town in Devonshire, situate two miles NW of Plymouth, on an eminence between Stonehouse creek on the E, and Hamoaze on the W. It is of modern date, and owes its origin, and rapid increase, to the establishment of the dock-yard and naval arsenals along the E bank of Hamoaze. The king's dock-yard is one of the finest in the world, occupying near 72 acres, and having all the conveniences for building and fitting out ships of war: it is separated from the town by a high wall, and both are defended by strong fortifications. The governor of Plymouth now resides here, in a handsome house overlooking the harbour from a rocky eminence. Near it are six squares of barracks; and about half a mile distant are military hospitals for the sick. The town contains one church, two chapels (a third in the dock-yard) and several meeting-houses. The market-place is large, and a market, though not chartered, is held three times a week. The trade and population, in time of war, is very considerable; in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 23,747, exclusive of the military and persons belonging to the navy.

Plympton, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had once a castle, now in ruins; and is one of the stannary towns for tin. It is seated near the Plym, seven miles E of Plymouth, and 218 W by S of London.

Plynlimmon, a vast mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The loftiest summit is 2463 feet above the level of the sea. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

Po, the principal river of Italy, which has its source at Mount Viso in Piedmont, flows through Montferrat, the Milanese, and the Mantuan; thence on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Ficherulolo, and enters the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, as most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow. It gives name to a new department of France, including part of Piedmont, of which the capital is Turin.

Pô, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-si, which runs into the Poyang-hou, a small distance from Jaotcheou.

Pocklington, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a stream that runs into the Derwent, 14 miles E of York, and 194 N by W of London.

Podenstein, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near the source of the Putlach, 30 miles SE of Bamberg.

Podlachia, a province of Poland, 88 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Prussia, E by Lithuania, S by the palatinate of Lublin, and W by that of Masovia. It is also called the palatinate of Bielsk, from the capital.

Podolia, a province in the SE part of Poland, wrested from that country by the empress of Russia, in 1793. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the SW; and the Bog crosses it from the N in a SE direction. It is divided into the palatinates of Podolia and Bracklaw. Kaminieck is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

Podolsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, seated on the Mockra, between two hills, 28 miles S of Moscow.

Podor, a fortress of Africa, on the river Senegal, built by the French: it was ceded to the English in 1763, but afterward taken by the French, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. Lon. 14 20 W, lat. 17 1 N.

Poggio, a town of Tuscany, with a handsome palace, 8 miles SE of Florence.

Poggiobonzi, a town of Tuscany, with the ruins of a citadel, seated near the Elsa, 20 miles S of Florence.

Poggy, an island in the Indian [illegible], on the W side of the island of [illegible], and separated from the [illegible] of Nassau by a narrow channel: [illegible] angular, and about 20 miles [illegible]. Lon. 99 30 E, lat. [illegible]

Poirino, a town of Piedmont, 14 miles SE of Turin.

Poissy, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated near the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles NW of Paris.

Poitiers, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, and a bishop's see. The population is not in proportion to the extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished; and a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. Here, in 1356, Edward the black prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners king John and his son Philip, whom he brought to England. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. It is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles SW of Tours, and 120 N by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 21 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Poitou, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Bretagne, Anjou, and Touraine, E by Touraine, Berry, and Marche, S by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis, and W by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendée, Vienne, and Two Sevres.

Pola, a strong seaport of Istria, and a bishop's see. Here are large remains of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated on a mountain, near a bay of the gulf of Venice. 38 miles S of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 45 13 N.

1 *Poland*, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia, W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia, S by Hungary and Moldavia, and E by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into four principal parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, Red Russia, and Lithuania: each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. Poland has now no political existence as a nation, being divided among the neighbouring states. The government was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of the king and republic of Poland. The king was the only elective sovereign in Europe; being chosen by a general diet summoned by the archbishop of Gnesna, as chief of the republic during the interregnum. This circumstance proved the source of great calamities; for, on the demise of every sovereign, the country was generally involved in a war, between contending factions, respectively supported by foreign powers. In 1772, a partition of this country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled, by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. In 1791, however, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy were avoided, the throne being declared hereditory in the house of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peasants) were alike equitably consulted; and it seemed to be formed agreeably to the universal wish of the nation. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifice of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretext of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted; and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this country, which took place in 1793. Such multiplied oppressions at last roused the spirit of the nation. General Kosciusko appeared, in 1794, at the head of a Polish army, to assert the independency of his country, and to recover the provinces wrested from it. He was successful, at first, against the king of Prussia; but was defeated and taken prisoner in the sequel, by the Russians, who soon after took the capital, Warsaw. The king formally resigned his crown at Grodno in 1795, and was afterward removed to Petersburg, where he remained a kind of state prisoner, till his death in 1798. The whole of the country was divided among the three partitioning powers. Austria had Little Poland, and the greatest part of Red Russia and Podolia, which is now called the kingdom of

Gallicia; Prussia had Great Poland, Polish Prussia, a small part of Lithuania, and Polachia; and Russia had Samogitia, the remainder of Lithuania, Volhinia, and Podolia. The towns of Poland are for the most part built with wood; and the villages consist of mean cottages, or huts. The country is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities, and it has extensive pastures. Peat, ochre, chalk, belemnites, agate, chalcedony, cornelians, onyxes, jasper, rock crystals, amethysts, garnets, topazes, sapphires, and even rubies and diamonds are found in Poland; also talc, spar, lapis calaminaris, coal, iron, lead, and quicksilver. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, saltpetre, alum, manna, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rocksalt. Horses are numerous, very strong, swift, and beautiful; and horned cattle are bred in such numbers, that above 80,000 are driven every year out of the country. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Dniester, and Bog.

Poleron; see *Poolorean*.

Polesia, a name commonly given to the palatinate of Brzesc, in Lithuania.

Polesino, a province of Italy, in the duchy of Venice; bounded on the N by the Paduano, E by the Dogado, S by the Ferrarese, and W by the Veronese. It is 42 miles long and 17 broad, and fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

Pol, St. a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, noted for mineral waters, 16 miles NW of Arras.

Policandro, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists, in general, of barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

Policastro, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on a gulf of the same name, in the Mediterranean, 85 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 40 15 N.

Polignano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a craggy rock, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles E of Bari.

Poligny, a town of France, in the department of Jura, seated on a rivulet, 20 miles SSW of Besançon.

Polina, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 12 miles S of Durazzo.

Politz, a town of Hither Pomerania, noted for hops, eight miles N of Stettin.

Politzka, a walled town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, on the frontiers of Moravia, 23 miles SE of Chrudim.

Polizzi, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 42 miles SE of Palermo.

Polkowitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 13 miles S of Glogau.

Pollockshaws, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the river White Cart, four miles WSW of Glasgow.

Polno, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Grabow, 38 miles ESE of Colberg.

Polore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 26 miles SSW of Arcot, and 55 NW of Pondicherry.

Polotsk, a government of Russia, formed of part of the palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. The products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

Polotsk, a strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the influx of the Polota, 50 miles SW of Vitepsk. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Polten, St. a town of Austria, the residence of a great number of the nobility. The adjacent country yields excellent saffron. It is seated on the Drasam, 35 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Poltzin, a town of Further Pomerania, near which are medicinal springs and baths. It is 33 miles SE of Colberg.

Polynesia, a term applied by some geographers to the circuit that includes those numerous islands in the Pacific ocean lying E of the Philippines and Australasia; namely, the Pelew, Ladrone, Caroline, Sandwich, Marquesa, Society, and Friendly isles, and others within the circuit of those groups.

Pombal, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with an ancient castle, 26 miles NE of Leiria, and 21 S of Coimbra.

Pomegue, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, at the entrance into the harbour of Marseilles, defended by a tower, with a garrison.

Pomerania, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 250 miles long and 75 broad; bounded on the N by the Baltic, E by Prussia and Poland, S by Brandenburg, and W by Mecklenburg. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and

corn, of which a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours. The principal rivers are the Oder, Reckenitz, Peene, Ucker, Rega, Persante, Wipper, Ihna, Stolpen, and Lebo. It is divided by the Oder into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter, and part of Hither Pomerania, lately belonged to the king of Prussia: and the remainder, N of the Peene, to the king of Sweden. Stettin and Stralsund are the chief towns.

Pomerelia, a district of W Prussia, extending W from the river Vistula, to the duchy of Pomerania, of which it was formerly a part. Dantzic is the capital.

Pomfret, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, 12 miles NNE of Windham, and 40 E by N of Hartford.

Pomona, or *Mainland*, the principal of the Orkney islands, 24 miles long and from six to ten broad; but intersected by numerous arms of the sea. The general appearance of this country is much the same as the Mainland of Shetland; but the soil is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See *Orkneys*.

Pondicherry, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It was first settled by the French in 1674; and previously to the war of 1756 was a fine city. It extended along the sea-coast above a mile, was three quarters of a mile in breadth, and had a citadel, then the best of its kind in India. This city was taken by the English, in 1761, and immediately razed, in retaliation of M. Lally's conduct toward Fort St. David, in 1758. It was restored in 1763; taken by the English in 1778; restored in 1783; and again taken by the English in 1793. It is 85 miles S by W of Madras. Lon. 79 58 E, lat. 11 42 N.

Pondico, a small uninhabited island of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Negropont.

Ponferrada, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill, 40 miles SW of Leon.

Pong-hou, or *Piscadores*, a cluster of islands in the China sea, which lie about six leagues from the W coast of the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks; and not a shrub is to be seen upon them. The harbour of Pong-hou is good, and was fortified by the Dutch, while they were masters of Formosa. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of the mandarins called literati, whose chief employ is to watch the trading vessels between China and Formosa. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 25 30 N.

Pons, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a mineral spring; seated on a hill, near the river Sevigne, 10 miles S of Saintes.

Pons, St. a town of France, in the department of Herault, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated in a valley surrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble quarries, 24 miles N of Narbonne. Lon. 3 47 E, lat. 43 39 N.

Pont de l'Arche, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Seine, 18 miles N of Evreux.

Pont Audemer, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Rille, 23 miles WSW of Rouen, and 38 NW of Evreux.

Pont de Camare, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, noted for mineral waters, 49 miles SSE of Rodez.

Pont de Cé, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Loire, three miles S of Angers.

Pont l'Evegue, a town of France in the department of Calvados. It is a trading place, seated on the Touque, four miles from the sea, and 40 WSW of Rouen. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 49 17 N.

Pont du Gard; see *Gard*.

Pont Gibaut, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 10 miles WNW of Clermont.

Pont a Mousson, a town of France, in the department of Meurte. It had once a university, which was removed to Nancy in 1768. There were lately several religious houses, and the premonstrantes had a magnificent church here. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 14 miles NNW of Nancy.

Pont St. Esprit, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the river Rhone. Here is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 19 great and four small arches. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, six feet above the common level of the river, and to stem the rapidity of the river, the bridge is not built in a right line, but in a curve. This passage is defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. Pont St. Esprit is 17 miles S of Viviers, and 55 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Pont St. Maxence, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Oise, five miles N of Senlis.

Pont sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube, with a castle, seated on the Seine, 17 miles NW of Troyes, and 55 SE of Paris.

Pont de Vaux, a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the Resouze, near its conflux with the Saone, eight miles S of Macon.

Pont de Vesle, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with manufactures of stuffs and tapestry; seated on the Vesle, 12 miles W of Bourg.

Pont sur Yonne, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Yonne, eight miles NW of Sens.

Ponta Delgada, a seaport of St. Michael, one of the Azores. It is defended by a citadel, and contains about 8000 inhabitants. Lon. 25 40 W, lat. 37 45 N.

Pontarlier, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated on the river Doubs, and the frontiers of Swisserland, 22 miles W of Neuchatel, and 30 SE of Besançon. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Pontcroix, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 15 miles W of Quimper.

Ponte, a town of Piedmont, at the conflux of the Soano and Orco, 19 miles NNW of Turin.

Ponte de Lima, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 13 miles NW of Braga.

Ponte Stura, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, at the conflux of the Stura and Po, four miles WSW of Casal.

Ponte Vedra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the mouth of the Leris, 26 miles N of Tuy.

Ponteba, or *Ponte Imperiale*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Fella, over which is a bridge to Ponteba Veneta, a small town of the province of Friuli, in Italy. It is 20 miles NNW of Friuli, and 25 SW of Villach.

Pontefract, a borough in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is situate in a very rich soil, and noted for large plantations of licorice. The castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly the murder of Richard II. It is 22 miles SW of York, and 174 NNW of London.

Ponteland, a village of Northumberland, on the river Blythe, seven miles NE of Newcastle. It was a Roman station, called Pons Ælii; and here, in 1244, a peace was concluded between Henry III and the king of Scotland.

Pontiana, a river of Borneo, which enters the ocean by several mouths, on the W side of the island, under the equinoctial line, where the Dutch have a factory.

Pontivy, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a linen manufacture; seated on the Blavet, 25 miles N of Vannes.

Pontoise, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a castle. In 1435, the English took it by stratagem; and Charles VII retook it by storm in 1442. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1753. It is seated on an eminence, near the Oise, 27 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Pontorson, a town of France, in the department of Manche, on the river Coesnon, with a tide harbour, 10 miles SSW of Avranches.

Pontremoli, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle; seated at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Magra, 55 miles NNW of Pisa. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Pontrieu, a town of France in the department of Cotes du Nord, on the river Trieu, 20 miles NW of St. Brieuc.

Pontypool, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of japanned ware; seated between two hills, on the river Avon, 15 miles SW of Monmouth, and 149 W by N of London.

Ponza, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples, at the entrance of the gulf of Gaeta; containing a town, harbour, and considerable salt-works. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Ponzone, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat, 10 miles S of Acqui, and 18 N of Savona.

Poole, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and situate on a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, which branches into many creeks, and forms several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Poole rose into consequence, when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay. The principal branch of business is the Newfoundland fishery; but it has also a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried, to be fattened in

the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Poole is 40 miles WSW of Winchester, and 105 W by S of London. Lon. 1 59 W, lat. 50 43 N.

Pooleroon, or *Poleron*, one of the Banda islands, 100 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. 130 0 E, lat. 4 20 S.

Poolowoy, one of the Banda islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge.

Poona, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour, and the capital of the Western Mahratta empire. It is not large, and entirely defenceless; the chief seat of power being at Poorunder. It is 100 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 73 55 E, lat. 18 30 N.

Poorunder, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Visiapour, seated on a mountain, 18 miles ESE of Poona. It is the place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

Poote, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, six miles WSW of Alençon.

Popa Madre, a town of Terra Firma, with a convent and chapel of the Virgin, to which the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. It is seated on a high mountain, 50 miles E of Carthagena. Lon. 74 32 W, lat. 10 15 N.

Popayan, a province of New Granada, in the W part of that kingdom. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N to S; and the soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and often flooded by the rains.

Popayan, the capital of a province of that name in New Granada, and a bishop's see, with a university. The trade is considerable, and the inhabitants are estimated at 25,000. It stands in a large plain, 230 miles WSW of St. Fe de Bogota, and 240 NE of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 2 35 N.

Popedom; see *Ecclesiastical State*.

Poperinghe, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on a river of the same name, six miles W of Ypres.

Popo, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave coast. The inhabitants have scarcely any houses to dwell in, beside the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. The chief trade is in slaves. Lon. 2 33 E, lat. 6 18 N.

Popocatepetl, the most elevated mountain of New Spain, in Tlascala. It is a volcano, and continually burning; but for these several centuries nothing has issued from its crater but smoke and ashes. This mountain is 1968 feet higher than the most elevated summit of the old continent. It is frequently called the Volcano of Puebla, and is 30 miles W of that city.

Pora, an island in the Indian ocean, on the W coast of Sumatra, 54 miles long, and from nine to 12 broad. Lon. 98 30 E, lat. 1 10 S.

Porcali, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Travancore, taken from the Dutch by the English in 1795. It is 85 miles NW of Travancore. Lon. 76 20 E, lat. 9 15 N.

Porchester, a village in Hampshire, four miles N of Portsmouth, at the upper end of the harbour, between Fareham and Portsea island. It has an ancient castle, which has served, of late years, for the reception of prisoners of war, and ordnance stores.

Porco, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction in the diocese of Plata. It has its name from a mountain, rich in silver, and its mine was the first worked by the Spaniards after the conquest. It is 25 miles WSW of Potosi. Lon. 67 20 W, lat. 19 40 S.

Porcuna, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 22 miles NW of Jaen.

Porentrui, a town of France, capital of the department of Mont Terrible. It lately belonged to Swisserland, and was the capital of the bishopric of Basel. It is seated on the Hallan, near Mount Jura, 24 miles WSW of Basel. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 47 27 N.

Porlock, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, and a trade in coal and lime; seated on a bay of the Bristol channel, surrounded by hills, 14 miles N by W of Dulverton, and 170 W of London.

Porrogong; see *Paro*.

Porselou, a rich and commercial town of the kingdom of Siam. It is surrounded by fourteen bastions, and situate on a large river, 300 miles N of its mouth in the gulf of Siam. Lon. 100 2 E, lat. 17 48 N.

Port Baltic; see *Rogerwick*.

Port Desire, a harbour on the E coast of Patagonia, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the Pacific ocean. Lon. 67 56 W, lat. 47 50 S.

Port Egmont, one of the finest harbours in the world, on the NW coast of Falkland islands, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. The whole navy of England might ride here in perfect security from all winds; and every thing for the refreshment of ships is to be obtained in abundance. Lon. 55 0 W, lat. 51 27 S.

Port Français, a harbour on the W coast of America, discovered by Perouse

Google

in 1788. It is of a circular form, not to be fathomed in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an excessive height, covered with snow. The natives on this coast are described as the most complete thieves, possessed of an activity and obstinacy capable of executing the most difficult projects. Skins were found here in great abundance, particularly those of the sea otter. In this harbour is a small island. Lon. 137 30 w, lat. 58 37 N.

Port Glasgow, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the mouth of the Clyde, erected in 1710, to serve as the port of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for its government. The harbour is excellent; and there are extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the Glasgow merchants. Contiguous to the town, and near the shore, stands the castle of Newark, a strongly fortified edifice. It is four miles E of Greenock, and 26 W by N of Glasgow.

Port Jackson, a bay and harbour on the coast of New S Wales, 13 miles N of Botany bay. The capes that form the entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs; and the harbour is one of the noblest in the world, extending 14 miles in length, with numerous creeks or coves. The name of Port Jackson was given to it by captain Cook, who observed it in sailing along the coast. See *Sydney*.

Port Louis, a strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a citadel and a good harbour. It is a station for part of the French navy, and the E India Company's ships; and stands on the extremity of a peninsula, at the mouth of the Blavet, 27 miles W of Vannes. Lon. 3 18 w, lat. 47 46 N.

Port Mahon; see *Mahon*.

Port Mulgrave, a harbour on the W coast of N America, formed by small islands on the E side of Beering bay, near the entrance. It was so named by captain Dixon, who saw some of the natives, and their habitations; the latter were wretched hovels, with their insides conveying a complete picture of dirt, filth, and idleness. Lon. 139 25 w, lat. 59 18 N.

Port Paix, a town on the N coast of St. Domingo, with a good harbour, opposite the island of Tortue. Lon. 73 2 w, lat. 19 58 N.

Port Patrick, a seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. It is nearly opposite Donaghadee, in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles distant; and a packet boat sails hence for that place every day. The harbour is good; and has one of the finest quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting lighthouse. It is 28 miles W of Wigton, and 167 SW of Edinburg. Lon. 5 3 w, lat. 54 58 N.

Port Penn, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, with a secure harbour, opposite Reedy island, in the river Delaware. It is the rendezvous of outward-bound ships, waiting for a favorable wind; and 56 miles below Philadelphia.

Port au Prince, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W side of the island, of which part it is the capital in time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. It was nearly burnt down in 1791, by the revolting Negros, and was taken by the English and royalists in 1794. Lon. 72 10 w, lat. 18 40 N.

Port Roseway; see *Shelburne*.

Port Royal, a seaport of Jamaica, once a considerable town; abounding in riches and trade. In 1692, it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 by a hurricane. After these extraordinary calamities, the customhouse and public offices were removed, and no market suffered to be held here in future. It now consists of about 200 houses, built on a neck of land which juts out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a strong fort. The harbour is deep, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. It is six miles across the bay, SSW of Kingston. Lon. 76 45 w, lat. 18 0 N.

Port Royal, a town of Virginia, in Caroline county, with three churches; situate on the Rappahannoc, 22 miles SE of Fredericsburg, and 58 above Urbanna.

Port Royal, an island on the coast of S Carolina, separated from the neighbouring continent by an arm of the sea, called Broad River, which forms the most commodious harbour in the state, at the town of Beaufort.

Port St. Ann; see *Killough*.

Port St. Julian, a harbour on the E coast of Patagonia, where ships usually touch that are bound for the Pacific ocean. Lon. 68 44 w, lat. 49 10 S.

Port St. Mary, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fort, called St. Catharine. The principal trade is in salt; and hence Cadiz is supplied with spring water. It is seated on the harbour of Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalete, eight miles NNE of Cadiz.

Port sur Saône, a town of France

in the department of Upper Saone, on the river Saone, eight miles NW of Vesoul.

Port Tobacco, a town of Maryland, chief of Charles county, situate on a creek of its name, which enters the Potomac four miles below the town. In its vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery. It is 30 miles S of Washington.

Port Vendre, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a small harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 25 miles SSE of Perpignan.

Portadown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, with a linen manufacture; situate on the river Bann, 14 miles NE of Armagh.

Portalegre, a city of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and is seated at the foot of a high mountain, 30 miles N of Elvas.

Portarlington, a borough of Ireland, partly in Kings but chiefly in Queens county. It sends one member to parliament, and is seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles N of Maryborough, and 40 WSW of Dublin.

Portici, a village four miles ESE of the city of Naples, on part of the site of ancient Herculaneum, near mount Vesuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples, enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum.

Portland a peninsula in Dorsetshire, connected with the mainland by a ridge of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, extending above seven miles up the SW coast. Between this bank and the mainland, is a narrow arm of the sea called the Fleet. Portland Isle is four miles long and two broad, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, at the NW end, where is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. This peninsula is noted for freestone, which is used for building the finest structures, and about 9000 tons of it are annually exported. It lies on the SW side of Weymouth bay, and the S extremity is called Portland Point, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 2 27 W, lat. 50 31 N.

Portland, the capital of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, with a capacious harbour, defended by a fort, a citadel, and a battery. It was almost laid in ashes by a British fleet in 1775, but has been rebuilt, and has three churches. It is situate on a promontory in Casco bay, with a lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour, 123 miles NNE of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 43 40 N.

Portland Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean. They are low and covered with wood; and the centre one is in lon. 149 8 E, lat. 2 38 S.

Porto, a fortified town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the E side of the Adige, opposite Legnago, 20 miles ESE of Verona.

Porto, a small seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and the see of a bishop, who is generally a cardinal, and dependent only on the pope. It is seated on the W side of the Tiber, 10 miles SW of Rome.

Porto; see *Oporto*.

Porto Bello, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien, nearly opposite Panama on the S coast. It is a very unhealthy place; and the country around swarms with toads and other reptiles in the rainy season. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, this place was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili. At the season when the galleons were expected, the product of all the mines, and other valuable commodities, of those countries, were sent by sea to Panama, and thence conveyed across the isthmus, partly on mules, and partly down the river Chagre, to Porto Bello. The town stands close to the sea, on the side of a mountain that surrounds the harbour, which is safe and commodious. It was taken, in 1742, by admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications; but it has since been strongly fortified. It is 60 miles N by E of Panama, and 300 W of Carthagena. Lon. 79 50 W, lat. 9 33 N.

Porto Cavello, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caracas. It has a good harbour, defended by forts, and is the place of import and export for a considerable extent of inland country. It is 90 miles WNW of Leon. Lon. 67 32 W, lat. 10 31 N.

Porto Farino, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the W of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

Porto Ferrajo, a seaport on the N side of the isle of Elba, with a good harbour, defended by two forts. It is seven miles SW of Piombino, on the coast of Italy. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 42 53 N.

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Porto Fino, a small seaport on the coast of Genoa, with a fort, situate between two mountains, 15 miles SE of Genoa.

Porto Galete, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on a small bay, 12 miles NW of Bilboa.

Porto Greco, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, near the gulf of Venice, nine miles S of Viesti.

Porto Gruaro, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Lema, 15 miles W of Marano.

Porto Hercole, a small seaport of Italy, in Stato delli Presidii, situate on a peninsula, four miles S of Orbitello.

Porto Longone, a seaport on the SE side of the isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. It is 35 miles NW of Orbitello, on the coast of Italy. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 42 50 N.

Porto Marin, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the river Minho, 17 miles S of Lugo, and 48 E of Compostella.

Porto Novo, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the coast of the Atlantic, 28 miles NNW of Lisbon.

Porto de Plata, a seaport, and the principal shore-settlement on the N side of St. Domingo. Lon. 70 45 W, lat. 19 45 N.

Porto Praya, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape Verd islands. The town stands on an elevated plain, and is the residence of the Portuguese governor of the islands. Lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 54 N.

Porto del Principe, a seaport on the N coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. Near it are several springs of bitumen. Lon. 78 15 W, lat 21 52 N.

Porto Real, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the harbour of Cadiz, near the mouth of the Guadalete, or St. Peter river. Here are dock yards and naval storehouses; and at the entrance of the harbour is a strong fort called Matagorda. It is seven miles E of Cadiz.

Porto Rico, an island of the W Indies, 60 miles E of St. Domingo, belonging to the Spaniards. It is 120 miles long and 40 broad, diversified with woods, valleys, and plains, and watered by springs and rivers, but unhealthy in the rainy seasons. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, maize, and rice; and there are so many cattle, that they are often killed for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N part of the island. St. Juan de Porto Rico is the capital.

Porto Santo, an island in the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 miles in circumference. In 1418, a Portuguese ship, coasting along the African shore, was driven out to sea by a sudden squall, and when they all expected to perish, they discovered this island, which, on account of their escape, they named Porto Santo; and hence they descried the island of Madeira. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. The most valuable productions are dragon's-blood, honey, and wax. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. Lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

Porto Seguro, a province of Brasil, S of that of Ilheos, and N of Spiritu Santo. It is very fertile. The capital is of the same name, seated on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Lon. 40 20 W, lat. 16 30 S.

Porto Vecchio, a seaport of Corsica, seated on a bay on the E coast of the island, 40 miles SE of Ajaccio. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Porto Venero, a seaport on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. It has a good harbour, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 45 miles SE of Genoa, Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Portree, a town of Scotland, on the E side of the isle of Skye, one of the Hebrides. The inhabitants trade chiefly in black-cattle, sheep, and kelp. It has an excellent harbour, sheltered at its mouth by the isle of Raaza. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 57 33 N.

Portsea, an island between Chichester bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire. It is a low tract about 14 miles in circumference, separated from the mainland on the N by a creek, over which are two bridges, one for the entrance and the other for the departure of passengers. At the SW extremity of it is situate the town of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, a borough and seaport in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It is the most considerable haven for men of war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. Its capacious harbour is made by a bay running up between the island of Portsea, on which the town is situate, and the opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here; and, in time of war, it is the principal rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks,

arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in the most perfect order. The town is governed by a mayor, and entirely supported by the resort of the army and navy. To the s of it is the noted road of Spithead; where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. Portsmouth has one spacious church, and two neat chapels; the latter are in a part of the town called Portsea, built on what was formerly called Portsmouth Common, and is now become much larger than the parent town. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 33,226, exclusive of the males belonging to the army and navy. Portsmouth is the birthplace of the celebrated philanthropist Jonas Hanway. It is 20 miles SSE of Winchester, and 72 SW of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 50 47 N.

Portsmouth, the capital of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with three churches. It is the largest town and the only seaport in the state, seated on the Piscataqua, two miles from the ocean. The harbour is one of the finest on the continent, well defended by nature, both against storms and an enemy. It is 50 miles N by E of Boston. Lon. 70 42 W, lat. 43 5 N.

Portsmouth, a town of Virginia, in Norfolk county, on the W side of Elisabeth river, opposite Norfolk; both which towns constitute but one port of entry. It is 107 miles ESE of Richmond. See *Norfolk*.

Portsmouth, a town of the state of Ohio, on the E side of the Sciota, at its confluence with the Ohio. It is the depot for the merchandise of the settlements on the upper parts of the Sciota, and 60 miles S of Chillicothe. Lon. 83 8 W, lat. 38 22 N.

Portsoy, a seaport of Scotland, in Banffshire, with manufactures of fine linen and sewing thread. Near it are found a vein of serpentine, called Portsoy marble; a species of asbestos, of a greenish colour, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth; and a brilliant kind of granite of a flesh colour. Portsoy stands on a point of land projecting into Murray Frith, nine miles W of Banff.

Portugal, the most western country of Europe, 350 miles in length and 120 in breadth; bounded on the W and S by the Atlantic, and on the E and N by Spain. It is divided into six provinces, Estremadura, Beira, Entre Douro e Minho, Tra los Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, the air of the latter is more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the ocean. Corn is not plentiful, for little attention is paid to husbandry; and maize, imported from Africa, is used by the peasants instead of wheat. There is a great number of barren mountains, and many fine vales remain in a state of nature; yet there is plenty of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. Much salt is made also from the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The manufactures are few and unimportant, but the chief are those of woollen cloth. The foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of the country, or in the merchandise which is received from its foreign settlements; such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, brasil and other woods for dying, and many excellent drugs. Beside these, it has gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now mules are preferred; the horned cattle are small and lean; sheep are also neglected, and not numerous; but swine abound, and are fed with excellent acorns. Toward the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which was formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tajo, the Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by their poets for its golden sands. There are mines of iron, copper, tin, and lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Tajo, Douro, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The Portuguese are indolent, and so fond of luxury, that they spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandise. The women are addicted to gallantry, for which reason the men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but little liberty. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited; for the sovereign cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, and there are two archbishops, and 10 bishops, beside a patriarch. The authority of the pope is so great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his consent. In 1580, there was a failure in the royal line, and Philip II king of Spain subdued the country; but, in 1640, there was a great revolution, and the crown was conferred on John duke of Braganza (king John IV) whose descendants still enjoy it. In 1807, in

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consequence of the French invading Portugal, the whole of the Royal family embarked on a fleet in the Tajo, and on Dec. 1. sailed for Brasil, escorted by four British men of war. A regency was previously appointed, but no attempt was made to resist the French, who soon after entered the capital. The French governor immediately abolished the regency, and begun to treat the country as a conquest of France; but in 1808, the English sent an army to aid the Portuguese, and the French were defeated on the 21st of August at Vimiera. This battle was followed by a convention, and all the French forces were sent by sea to their own country. Lisbon is the capital.

Portumna, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, with a noble castle, and the remains of a monastery, the ancient choir now serving for the parish church. It stands on the Barrow, at the head of Lough Deirg, 12 miles SSW of Clonfert.

Posados, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquiver, 19 miles SW of Cordova.

Posata, a town of the island of Sardinia, on the E coast, 45 miles ESE of Castel Aragonese. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Posega, a town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the Austrians, in 1687; and is seated near the Orlava, 18 miles NNW of Brod.

Posen, or *Posna*, a fortified city of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a castle on an island in the river Warta. The cathedral is magnificent. The suburbs are extensive, and contain many fine buildings. The river Warta frequently inundates the town, but is very beneficial to its trade with Germany. In 1716, Posen was garrisoned by Saxons; but taken by storm and plundered by the Poles. By the partition of Poland, in 1773, it became subject to the king of Prussia, and the seat of government of South Prussia. In 1806, this city was entered by a corps of the French army, under general Davoust. It is seated in a pleasant plain, 27 miles W by S of Gnesna. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Posneck, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, with manufactures of cloth and leather; seated on the Gams, near its conflux with the Orla, eight miles NE of Saalfeld.

Possinho, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 10 miles NE of Santarem.

Potenza, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the source of the Bafiento, 11 miles S by W of Acerenza.

Potomac, a river of the United States, which rises in the NW part of Virginia, and separates that state from Maryland, almost its whole course, till it enters the W side of Chesapeak bay. It is navigable near 300 miles.

Potosi, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the audience of Charcas. Here are the best silver mines in all America, in a mountain in the form of a sugar loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but the mines are now much exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly. The country around is so naked and barren, that the inhabitants get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 260 miles WNW of Arica. Lon. 67 30 W, lat. 19 50 S.

Potsdam, a city of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on an island 10 miles in circumference, formed by the river Havel. It is the most elegant and singular city in Europe. Many new houses were raised by Frederic II, and presented to the inhabitants; and the various public buildings display great magnificence and taste. The royal palace is an admirable structure, and the houses near it are almost all built in the Italian style. The great parade, with Roman colonnades before the town, is the place of exercise for the king's guards and the garrison. In the market-place is a marble obelisk, 75 feet in height, and marble statues of the first four kings of Prussia. The garrison church is large, and has a marble pulpit, under which is the tomb of Frederic-William II. In 1795, the beautiful church of St. Nicholas, in the Palace-square, was destroyed by fire. Here are two large orphan-houses for the children of the soldiers, an extensive poor-house and hospital, and a capital foundery for fire-arms. On a hill near the city is the royal palace of Sans Souci, which is but small, and only one story high, yet its singularity and grandeur are astonishing. Potsdam has numerous manufactures of silk, velvet, cotton, linen, &c. It is 17 miles SW of Berlin. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Potton, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Bedford, and 48 N by W of London.

Pottsgrove, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill, 17 miles SE of Reading, and 35 NW of Philadelphia.

Poughkeepsie, a town of New York, capital of Duchess county. It has two churches, and stands on the E side of the Hudson, 74 miles N of New York.

Pougues, a village of France, in the department of Nievre, noted for its ferruginous mineral spring, five miles NW of Nevers.

Poulton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, seated near the mouth of the Wyre, 18 miles SW of Lancaster, and 233 NNW of London.

Pourçayn, St. a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Bioule, 16 miles S by W of Moulins.

Poyang-hou, a lake of China, in the N part of the province of Kiang-si, formed by the confluence of several rivers, from every point of the compass. It is 250 miles in circumference, and surrounded by a most desolate region.

Pozzuolo; see *Puzzoli*.

Prabat, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 100 miles N of Siam. Lon. 101 10 E, lat. 15 40 N.

Pracels; see *Paracels*.

Prachatitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 23 miles S by W of Pisek.

Prachin, a mountain of Bohemia, on which formerly stood a castle of the same name. It gives name to a circle on the W side of the Muldau of which Pisek is the capital.

Prades, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the river Tet, in a fine plain, 22 miles WSW of Perpignan.

Prades, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which is a magnificent abbey, where the ancient kings of Aragon were interred. It is 39 miles NW of Barcelona.

Praga, or *Prague*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Vistula, opposite Warsaw, of which it is considered as a suburb.

Pragilas, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin.

Prague, a fortified city, capital of Bohemia, and lately an archiepiscopal see. It comprehends four towns, the Old, New, and Little Town, and Radshin. It is 15 miles in circumference, built upon seven hills; has about 100 churches and as many palaces; and contains 80,000 inhabitants. The Muldau runs through the city, seperating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, with a strong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. In this part is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided; but the finest ornament is the university, frequented by a great number of students. Here also is a magnificent college, formerly belonging to the jesuits, and the Jews have nine synagogues. The New Town contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets; also an arsenal, and a secular foundation, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. The Little Town, which is the most ancient part of Prague, has broad streets; and is very populous. Radshin once belonged to the Little Town, but in 1756 it was made the fourth town of Prague: its principal buildings are the royal palace, in which is a hall, 100 paces long and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof; the cathedral of St. Veir, containing the burial-place of the kings, and many relics; the chapel of Our Lady of Loretto; the magnificent archiepiscopal palace; and the large palace of Tschernin. Prague has suffered frequent devastations by war, which were however soon repaired. The White Mountain, without the gate of Strahow, is celebrated for the victory, in 1620, gained by the Austrians over Frederic V of the Palatinate, whom the Bohemians had chosen for their king. In 1631, Prague was taken by the Saxons; and by the Swedes in 1648. It was taken by storm by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744, it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it in the same year. It was besieged by the king of Prussia, in 1757, after a great victory, obtained near this city, over the Austrians; but being defeated some time after, he was obliged to raise the siege. It is 75 miles SE of Dresden, and 285 NW of Vienna. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Prato, a town of Tuscany, with a citadel, seated on the Bisentino, 10 miles NW of Florence.

Prats de Molo, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, near which are mines of copper mixed with silver. It stands on the Tet, 29 miles SW of Perpignan.

Praunitz, a town and castle of Silesia, in the lordship of Trachenberg. It has a fine church, containing the tombs of the counts of Hatzfeld, and is seven miles S of Trachenberg.

Praya; see *Porto Praya*.

Precop, or *Perekop*, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, and province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins the Cri-

mea to the continent. A deep trench, five miles in length, is cut across the isthmus, over which is a bridge, and upon that a vaulted gate, called the Golden Gate of the Tartars. The town is now reduced to a few wooden houses; and its only riches consist of the salt works in the vicinity. It is 65 miles SE of Cherson. Lon. 35 34 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Precopia, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the river Morave, 20 miles W of Nissa.

Pregel, a river of E Prussia, which issues from the lake Angerburg, and flowing by Insterburg, Welau, and Konigsberg, enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff.

Premislau, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the Sana, 60 miles W by S of Lemburg. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Prenzlo, a town of Brandenburg, capital of the Ucker mark. It contains six churches, and has a considerable trade in corn, tobacco, and cattle. It is seated on the lake and river Ucker, 60 miles NNE of Berlin. Lon. 13 57 E, lat. 53 19 N.

Prerau, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the Beczwa, 13 miles SE of Olmutz. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Presburg, a fortified city, capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill. It is seated on the Danube, which is here very rapid and about 250 yards in breadth. The inhabitants are estimated at 27,000. Here the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In the castle, which is a noble Gothic structure, are deposited the regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of Stephen the first king. The Lutherans have a church here, and an academy. In 1805 a treaty of peace was concluded here between Austria and France. Presburg is 38 miles E by S of Vienna, and 95 WNW of Buda. Lon. 17 7 E, lat. 48 9 N.

Prescot, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are manufactures of watch movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthen ware; and around it are many coal mines. It is eight miles E of Liverpool, and 197 NNW of London.

Presenzano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It appears, by an inscription, to be the ancient Rufæ; and its territory has the name of Costa Rufraria. It is 28 miles N of Naples.

Presidii, Stado delli, a small territory of Italy, on the coast of the Siennese. It includes five fortresses, reserved by Spain, when it ceded the territory of Sienna to the duke of Tuscany, in 1557; and in 1735, they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies. Their names are, Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, and Monte Philippo. The first of them is the capital.

Presteign, a corporate town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Saturday. It may be deemed the modern capital of the county, for here the assizes are held, and in it is the county-jail. The site of its castle is now laid out in public walks. It is seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley, 20 miles NNW of Hereford, and 151 WNW of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Prestima, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 miles N of Coimbra.

Presto, a seaport of Denmark, in Zealand, with a good harbour in a bay of the Baltic, 42 miles SSW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 55 9 N.

Preston, a borough in Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Here is a court of chancery, and other offices of justice, for the county-palatine of Lancaster. The chief manufactures are the various branches of cotton and muslin; and in 1801 the number of inhabitants was 11,887. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1715, when most of them were made prisoners; also for a kind of public carnival, or jubilee, held every twenty years, the last of which was in 1802. It is seated near the river Ribble and the Lancaster canal, 21 miles S of Lancaster, and 217 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Prestonpans, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, with a safe harbour, called Morison's Haven, on the Frith of Forth. It has manufactures of salt, stone and earthen ware, and bricks and tiles. At this place the royal army was defeated by the rebels in 1745. It is eight miles E by N of Edinburg.

Pretsch, a town of Saxony Proper, with a fine castle, seated on the Elbe, 10 miles S of Wittenberg.

Prettin, a town of Saxony Proper, seated on the Elbe, 18 miles S by E of Wittenberg.

Prevesa, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see. It

ſtands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by emperor Auguſtus, in memory of his victory over Antony. It was taken by the Venetians in 1684. It is ſeated on a mountain, on the gulf of Larta, 70 miles NW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 39 14 N.

Preuilly, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. Near it are mines of iron; and it ſtands on the Claiſe, 18 miles S of Loches.

Preuſchmark, a town of Pruſſia, in Oberland, defended by a caſtle, 22 miles S of Elbing, and 75 SW of Konigſberg.

Priaman, a town on the W coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. The environs produce but little pepper; but the air is healthy, and it ſtands on a ſmall river in which gold is found. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 1 0 S.

Priboda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 16 miles SSW of Carlſcrona.

Priebus, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Sagan, ſituate on the Neiſſa, 20 miles SW of Sagan.

Primkenau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, with an iron forge and a manufacture of paper, 18 miles SW of Glogau.

Prince Edward Island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. See *John, St.*

Prince Frederic, a town of Maryland, chief of Calvert county. It ſtands on the W ſide of Cheſapeak bay, 20 miles ENE of Port Tobacco, and 35 SE of Waſhington.

Prince of Wales Cape, the moſt weſtern extremity of America hitherto known, diſcovered by Cook in 1778. It is on the E ſide of Beering ſtrait. Lon. 168 5 W, lat. 65 46 N.

Prince of Wales Fort, the moſt northern ſettlement of the Hudſon Bay Company, ſeated on the W ſide of Hudſon bay, at the mouth of Churchill river. Lon. 94 7 W, lat. 58 47 N.

Prince of Wales Island, or *Penang*, an iſland two miles from the W coaſt of Malacca, 18 miles long and 15 broad, divided longitudinally by a ridge of mountains. The channel to the mainland is a ſafe road for ſhips. This iſland was purchaſed of the king of Queda by the Engliſh E India Company, who formed a ſettlement here in 1786; and in five years after, Georgetown, its capital, was eſtabliſhed as a ſeaport. Lon. 98 50 E, lat. 5 36 N.

Prince William Henry Island, an iſland in the Eaſtern ocean, lying WNW of Tench iſland. It is pretty high, well wooded, and 70 miles in circuit. The natives are quite naked, and ſeem to be the ſame ſort of people as thoſe on Tench iſland. It was diſcovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790, and a high mountain in the centre was called Mount Phillip. Lon. 140 30 E, lat. 1 32 S.

Prince William Henry Island, an iſland in the Pacific ocean, diſcovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141 6 W, lat. 17 0 S.

Prince William Sound, a gulf on the NW coaſt of America, ſo named by Cook, in 1778. The men, women, and children, are all clothed in the ſame manner. Their ordinary dreſs is a ſort of cloſe robe, which ſometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. They are compoſed of the ſkins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy ſide outward. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and ſometimes of a bluiſh or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or ſtain the chin with black, that comes to a point on each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two ſorts; the one large and open, the other ſmall and covered: the framing conſiſts of ſlender pieces of wood, and the outſide is compoſed of the ſkins of ſeals, or other ſea animals, ſtretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fiſhing, are the ſame as thoſe uſed by the Eſquimaux. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is entirely derived from the ſkins that were brought by the natives for ſale. Theſe were principally of bears, common and pine martens, ſea otters, ſeals, racoons, ſmall ermines, foxes, and the whitiſh cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, the great kingfiſher, the white-headed eagle, and the humming bird. Few vegetables of any kind were obſerved; and the trees that chiefly grew about the ſound were the Canadian ſpruce pine. Lon. 147 21 W, lat. 59 33 N.

Princes Island, an iſland near the W coaſt of Guinea, 90 miles in circumference, diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1471. It is elevated and fertile, and has a town on the north part, with a good harbour. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 1 40 N.

Princes Island, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ocean, near the W entrance of the ſtrait of Sunda. It is ſubject to the king of Bantam, and viſited by European ſhips for wood and water. Lon. 104 30 E, lat. 6 15 S.

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Princes Islands, four small islands in the sea of Marmora, near the strait of Constantinople, called Prinkipo, Prote, Kalke, and Antigone. The first is the largest, and has a town containing above 2000 inhabitants. Lon. 28 56 E, lat. 40 51 N.

Princess Ann, a town of Maryland, in Somerset county, situate on Chesapeak bay, on the E side of Monokin river, 25 miles WSW of Salisbury.

Princeton, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county. Here was a college called Nassau Hall, which was burnt down in 1802. It is 12 miles NE of Trenton, and 18 SW of Brunswick.

Princeton, a town of N Carolina, in Gates county, situate on the Meherrin, three miles above Murfreesborough, and 28 ENE of Halifax.

Principato, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Ultra and Citra, or Further and Hither Principato. Principato Citra is bounded on the N by Principato Ultra, E by Basilicata, and S and W by the Mediterranean. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad; the soil fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ultra is bounded on the N by the Molise and Terra-di-Lavoro, E by Basilicata and Capitanata, S by Principato Citra, and W by the Mediterranean. It is 37 miles long and 30 broad; the soil not fertile in corn or wine, but it produces chestnuts, and has excellent pastures. Beuevento is the capital.

Prisrendi, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, and a bishop's see, with a magnificent church. It is seated on the Drin, 170 miles S of Belgrade. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 42 20 N.

Pristina, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, which was pillaged by the Austrians in 1689. It is seated on the Rusca, 150 miles S by E of Belgrade. Lon 21 36 E, lat. 42 43 N.

Pritzwalk, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, seated on the Domnitz, 13 miles ENE of Perleberg.

Privas, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardeche. It is seated on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers, 68 miles S of Lyon. Lon. 4 36 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Procida, an island in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia, eight miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital, of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the seaside. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

Prodano, an island in the Mediterranean, near the W coast of the Morea, formerly called Sphacteria. It is 36 miles SSE of Zante. Lon. 21 24 E, lat. 37 15 N.

Prome, a city of Pegu, capital of a province of the same name. It was formerly the metropolis of the kingdom, but has been greatly reduced by frequent wars. Much teak timber is sent hence to Rangoon. It is seated on the Irrawady, 120 miles NW of Pegu. Lon. 95 0 W, lat. 18 50 N.

Prospect, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the W side of Penobscot river, 12 miles NNE of Belfast.

Prosperous, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 16 miles SW of Dublin. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton.

Prostnitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, eight miles SSW of Olmutz.

Provence, a late province of France, 138 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Dauphiny, E by the Alps and the river Var, S by the Mediterranean, and W by Languedoc. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence, dry and sandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the seacoast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron-trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, Lower Alps, and Mouths of the Rhone.

Providence, one of the Bahama islands, and the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. The chief town is Nassau. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 25 3 N.

Providence, an island in the Atlantic, which the bucaniers fortified, but afterward abandoned. It is 150 miles E of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W, lat. 13 25 N.

Providence, a river that rises in the state of Massachusets, and waters the town of Providence, whence it is navigable for ships to Narraganset bay, which it enters on the W side of Rhode island.

Providence, the oldest town of the state of Rhode Island, chief of a county of its name, and the semi-capital of the

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state. It has several manufactures, and a large foreign and inland trade. Here are six edifices for public worship; a handsome court-house, in which is a library for the use of the town and county; and a flourishing seminary, called Rhode Island College. Providence is seated on both sides of a river of the same name, 30 miles NW of Newport. Lon. 71 26 W, lat. 41 51 N.

Provincetown, a town of Massachusets, in Barnstable county, situate on the hook of Cape Cod. Its harbour is one of the best in the state, and was the first port entered by the English, in 1620, when they came to settle in New England. The houses are only one story high, and set upon piles, that the driving sands may pass under them. The inhabitants are wholly dependent on Boston, and the towns in the vicinity, for every vegetable production. It is 50 miles ESE of Boston.

Provins, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, celebrated for its mineral waters and conserves of roses. It is seated on the Vouzie, 30 miles SE of Meaux, and 47 SE of Paris.

Pruck; see *Bruck*.

Prusa, or *Prusia*; see *Bursa*.

Prussia, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic, E by Samogitia and Lithuania, S by Poland, and W by Germany. It produces a great deal of timber, flax, hemp, tobacco, and corn; and much amber is found on the seacoast. The domestic animals are numerous; and, beside the common game, there are elks, wild asses, and bisons, in the forests; the last are of a monstrous size, and their hides are sold to foreigners at a great price. The principal rivers are the Vistula and Pregel; and there are numerous lakes, especially in E Prussia. The inhabitants are industrious, robust, and good soldiers; there are a great number of mechanics, but their principal business is husbandry, and the feeding of cattle. They are a mixture of different nations, comprehended under the denominations of Prussians, Poles, and Lithuanians. Most of the Prussians and the nobility conform to the German language and manners. The Lutheran religion is the most prevalent, but all religious sects enjoy liberty of conscience. The principal manufactures are glass, iron, copper, brass, gunpowder, paper, cloth, linen, and stockings. In the 13th century Prussia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1454, that part, since denominated Polish, or West Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV, king of Poland, and was incorporated into the dominions of the republic. At the same time, the knights were constrained to hold the remaining part, called Ducal or East Prussia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525, Albert, the grand master, betrayed the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with Sigismund, king of Poland, by which E Prussia was erected into an hereditary duchy, and given to him as a Polish fief. Having adopted the tenets of Luther, he married a princess of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendants; one of whom, Frederic-William, was the first duke that threw off his dependence on Poland, in 1657. It is divided into the German department, or that of Konigsberg; and the Lithuanian, of which Gumbinnen is the seat of regency. The foundation of the Prussian monarchy was established by the above Frederic-William, between 1640 and 1688. His son and successor Frederic, in 1701, assumed the title of King of Prussia, which was soon after acknowledged by all the Christian powers, except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764. In 1742, Frederic II acquired the duchy of Silesia from the house of Austria; and in 1772, he compelled the Poles to cede to him a part of Great Poland, and the whole of W Prussia, except the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. In 1793, Frederic-William II, by another forced cession, obtained the possession of those cities; also the remainder of Great Poland, and the provinces of Masovia and Polachia, which were denominated South Prussia, and Posen made the seat of government. But by the unfortunate war, in 1807, Frederic-William III, by the treaty at Tilsit, gave up all the new acquisitions from Poland, also the circle of Cothus in Lusatia, and all his German territories W of the river Elbe. Konigsberg is the capital.

Pruth, a river that rises in Poland, in the mountain of Crapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, flows through Moldavia, and enters the Danube, above Reni, in Bessarbia.

Pruym, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a princely abbey; seated on the river Pruym, 30 miles N by W of Treves.

Przemislia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, with a castle, on the river San, 54 miles W by S of Lemberg.

Przewal, a town of Poland, in the

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palatinate of Chelm, 36 miles E by N of Chelm.

Przibram, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun, with a silver mine and an iron foundery, near the river Muldau, 28 miles SSW of Prague.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, a government of Russia, once a republic, subdued by Ivan Vassilivitch, and formerly comprised in the government of Novogorod.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Welika, at its entrance into the lake Tchudskoi, 80 miles S of Narva, and 150 S by W of Petersburg. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 57 38 N.

Pucculoe, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 40 miles NW of Dacca.

Puchacay, the most southern of the Spanish provinces in Chili. It produces gold dust in abundance, and great quantities of large strawberries both wild and cultivated. The capital is Gualqui, but the principal place is the city of Conception.

Puckholi, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 86 miles SW of Cashmere, and 145 NW of Lahore. Lon. 75 5 E, lat. 33 45 N.

Pudda, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the SW part of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and runs into the gulf of Cutch.

Pudoga, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the E coast of the lake of Onezkoe, 108 miles E of Olonetz. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 61 36 N.

Puebla, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated near the Atlantic, 29 miles SSW of Compostella.

Puebla, or *Puebla de los Angeles*, a city of New Spain, capital of Tlascala, and a bishop's see. Next to Mexico and Guanaxuato it is the most considerable city of New Spain, and contains 67,800 inhabitants. The streets are broad and straight, and the buildings in general of stone, lofty and elegant. In the centre of the city is a large square, adorned on three sides with uniform porticos, where are shops filled with rich commodities, and on the other with the cathedral, which has a beautiful front and two lofty towers. Beside the cathedral, there are several other churches and convents, well built and finely adorned. A small river runs through the town, and the adjacent valley produces vines and all sorts of European fruits. It is 80 miles ESE of Mexico. Lon. 98 3 W, lat. 19 0 N.

Puebla d'Alcocer, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 miles E of Merida.

Puebla Nuova, a town of New Spain, in the province of Veragua, seated near the Pacific ocean, 100 miles W of St. Jago. Lon. 83 0 W, lat. 8 34 N.

Puebla de Sanabria, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 45 miles SW of Astorga.

Puente, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Agra, eight miles SSW of Pamplona.

Puerto Bello, *Puerto Rico*, &c. For all names, which, in the Spanish language, signify a *port*, see *Porto*.

Puglia, the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the side of the kingdom of Naples.

Pulhely, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday; seated on an inlet of Cardigan bay, between two rivers, 22 miles S of Carnarvon, and 243 NW of London

Pulo Condore, see *Condore*; and so with other islands that have sometimes Pulo [Island] prefixed.

Pullicate, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the seacoast, and at the S end of a large lake to which it gives name, 23 miles N of Madras.

Pultousk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia. In 1807, a battle was fought here between the French and Russians, in which both sides claimed the victory. It is seated on the Narew, 30 miles N of Warsaw.

Pultowa, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709, between Peter the great and Charles XII of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated. It is 100 miles SW of Belgorod. Lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Puna, an island in the Pacific ocean, 35 miles long and 12 broad, lying at the entrance of the bay of Guiaquil. It has an Indian town of the same name, on its S side, 115 miles N of Paita. Lon. 81 6 W, lat. 3 17 S.

Punhete, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the confluxes of the Zezere with the Tajo, six miles NW of Abrantes.

Ponta del Gada, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle. It is situate on the S side, and contains 12,000 inhabitants. The streets are regular, and of convenient width; and the churches, religious houses, and public edifices may be deemed elegant. There is no harbour in the

vicinity of the town, and vessels usually anchor at a distance from the shore in an open road. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Punto Gallo; see *Gallo*.

Purbeck, Isle of, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, to the S of Poole bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries. The principal of these lie at the eastern extremity, near Swanage, whence the stone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, but distinguished into numerous sorts, the finest of which deserve the name of marble, and are used for chimneypieces, hearths, &c. The coarser kinds are made use of in paving. Tobacco-pipe clay is dug up in several parts of this island, the finest near Corfe castle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries.

Purchena, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 70 miles E of Granada. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 37 19 N.

Purfleet, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames, four miles W of Grays-Thurrock. It has extensive lime-works, and a large magazine of gunpowder.

Purification, a town of New Spain, in Guadalajara, 145 miles SW of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 30 W, lat. 19 25 N.

Purmerend, a strong town of N Holland, on a brook of the same name, 10 miles N by E of Amsterdam, and 12 SE of Alcmaer.

Purneah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on a river that flows into the Ganges, 125 miles NNW of Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 40 E, lat. 25 47 N.

Purysburg, a town of S Carolina, in Beaufort district, built by a colony of Swiss, with a view to the culture of silk. It is seated on the river Savanna, 20 miles NNW of the town of Savanna. Lon. 81 5 W, lat. 32 12 N.

Puschiavo, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, three miles N from a lake to which it gives name. It is 17 miles WSW of Bormio, and 20 E of Chiavenna.

Putala, or *Pateli*, a mountain of Tibet, near the banks of the Burrampooter, seven miles E of Lassa. On its summit is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Tibet, and the ordinary place of his residence.

Putlitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, with an old castle, 21 miles NNE of Perleberg.

Putney, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge, four miles WSW of London. It is the birthplace of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith; and of Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, his contemporary, a great statesman, whose father was a baker. On Putney heath is an obelisk, erected, in 1786, in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fireplates, for securing buildings from fire; and on its borders are several elegant mansions.

Puttan, or *Puttan Somnaut*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the circar of Puttan, in Guzerat. It stands near the sea, 95 miles S of Noonagur. Lon. 69 40 E, lat. 21 2 N.

Puy, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Loire. The principal church is famous for a prodigious quantity of relics; and Our Lady of Puy is celebrated in the annals of superstition. The late canons of Puy have had kings and dauphins of France at their head. Puy has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs. It is seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire, 45 miles NE of Mende, and 65 SE of Clermont. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 45 58 N.

Puy en Anjou, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 10 miles SSW of Saumur.

Puy de Dome, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne. It has its name from a mountain, situate to the W of Clermont, the capital of the department.

Puy l'Eveque, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 16 miles W by N of Cahors.

Puy Moisson, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 15 miles S of Digne.

Puy la Roque, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 18 miles SSE of Cahors.

Puycerda, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of the county of Cerdagna; surrounded by walls and bastions, and defended by a castle. It was taken by the French in 1794. It stands at the foot of the Pyrenees, near the source of the Segra, 48 miles W by S of Perpignan, and 78 N by W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Puylaurens, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 28 miles S by W of Alby.

Puzzoli, or *Pozzuolo*, a celebrated, but now inconsiderable city of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here are the remains of the temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of antiquity, being different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Asiatics; probably by the Egyp-

tign and Asiatic merchants settled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Ostia and Antium. From a heathen temple it is now changed into a christian cathedral; and so much modern work has been added, that at present only the front of the ancient edifice is visible. Many other remains of temples, amphitheatres, and other public buildings in this city, afford convincing proofs of its former magnificence. The ruins of Cicero's villa, near this place, are of such extent, as to give a high idea of the wealth of that great orator. Puzzoli is 10 miles W of Naples.

Pyrbaum, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, capital of a lordship of the same name. It stands on the frontiers of Franconia, 13 miles SE of Nuremberg.

Pyrenees, mountains that divide France from Spain, and the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, about 212 miles in length, and have different names, according to their different situations. The passages over them are not so difficult as those of the Alps. These mountains yield great quantities of timber for ship-building, and abundance of pitch and tar. See *Perdu, Mount*.

Pyrenees, Eastern, a department of France, containing the late province of Roussillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wine, olives, and oranges; also leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenees, Lower, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Basques and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See *Navarre*.

Pyrenees, Upper, a department of France, containing the late province of Bigorre. Here are excellent horses and good partridges. The valleys are very fertile; furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrmont, a town of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, with a fine citadel. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by persons of the highest rank. It is seated in a delightful valley, between high mountains, 38 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 51 57 N.

Pyrstein, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Passau, insulated in Austria. It is 10 miles NW of Lintz, and 22 E of Passau.

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Quackenbruck, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, seated on the Hase, 30 miles N of Osnaburg.

Quadra and Vancouver Island, an island on the NW coast of America, on the W side of which is Nootka Sound. It was so named by captain Vancouver in compliment to senor Quadra, the Spanish commandant at Nootka. It is about 300 miles in length, and 80 in its greatest breadth.

Quadrella, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 20 miles ENE of Naples.

Quang-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, 212 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 114 30 E, lat. 36 47 N.

Quang-si, a province of China, bounded on the N by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, W by Yunnan and the kingdom of Tonquin, S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and E by the same and Hou-quang. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees, and have mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. It is watered by several rivers, and produces so much rice, as to supply the inhabitants of Quang-tong for six months in the year. Here is a singular tree, which, instead of pith, contains a soft pulp that yields a kind of flour; and the bread made of it is said to be exceedingly good. Beside parroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects are found here. Quei-ling is the capital.

Quang-tong, a province of China, bounded on the W by Quang-si and Tonquin, N by Hou-quang and Kiang-si, NE by Fokien, and S by the China sea. It is diversified by valleys and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, sugar, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; beside fruits of all kinds. Here is a tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called iron wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of offers, which creep along the ground, and are so tough that baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes are made of them. The inhabitants breed a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens. They load a

great number of small barks with flocks of these birds, and carry them to the seashore, where the ducks mix together, and feed on shrimps and other kinds of shellfish left by the tide; and when night approaches they are collected together by only beating on a basin, and each flock returns to its own vessel. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chao-king.

Quangtong, a town on the N borders of the kingdom of Birmah, with a fort, seated on the Irrawaddy, 150 miles NNE of Ummerapoora.

Quaritz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 11 miles WSW of Glogau.

Queaux, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 21 miles SE of Poitiers.

Quebec, a city and the capital of Lower Canada, situate on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the former erected on the summit of a limestone rock, and the latter round the base of the eminence, on the border of the river. The houses in each are of stone, and the fortifications strong, though not regular. The governor resides in a citadel, which covers the town, and is both regular and handsome. The cathedral of the catholics is a plain building, with the spire on one side of its front. The jesuits college, a large edifice, is now converted into a barrack for the troops. The protestant metropolitan church, and a house for the courts of law, are neat edifices built on the site of a monastery destroyed by fire in 1796. The seminary of the catholics and the convent of the Ursulines are spacious buildings, with extensive gardens. On the N side of the town is an edifice above 500 feet in length, containing the office of ordnance, an armoury, storehouses and workshops, and a public gaol. The river here narrows suddenly to the breadth of a mile; but hence to the sea it is from four to five leagues broad, and navigable for men of war. The harbour is safe and commodious, and flanked by two bastions, raised 25 feet from the ground, which is the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. Here are several dock-yards, and vessels of every description, from 50 to 1000 tons, are constructed of materials found in the country, but the anchors, sails, and cordage, are generally imported. The inhabitants are computed at 15,000. This city was erected by the French in 1608. The English reduced it with all Canada, in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. In 1711, it was besieged by the English without success, but was taken by them in 1759, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe, in the moment of victory, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. In 1775, it was attacked by the Americans under general Montgomery, who was slain, and his army repulsed. It is 360 miles by the river, from the Atlantic ocean, and 330 N of Boston. Lon. 71 10 W, lat. 46 47 N.

Queda, a city and seaport on the W coast of the peninsula of Malaya, the capital of a kingdom tributary to Siam. The principal trade is in pepper. It has a good harbour, and is 300 miles NNW of Malacca. Lon. 99 30 E, lat. 6 5 N.

Quedlingburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, and a late famous protestant abbey, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. The river Bode divides it into the old and new town. It has a trade in brandy and linen, and is 10 miles S by E of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Queen Ann, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, situate at the foot of a hill, on the Patuxent, 13 miles SW of Annapolis, and 22 E of Washington.

Queen Charlotte Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, six miles long and one broad, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 138 4 W, lat. 19 18 S.

Queen Charlotte Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, explored by captain Carteret in 1767. There is only one of any considerable size, which he named Egmont, and is the same which the Spaniards call St. Cruz. It is 60 miles long and from 20 to 30 broad, woody and mountainous, with many vallies intermixed. The inhabitants are very nimble, vigorous, and active; and their weapons are bows and arrows pointed with flint. On the N side is a harbour named Swallow bay. Lon. 164 26 E, lat. 10 42 S.

Queen Charlotte Sound, a sound at the N extremity of the S island of New Zealand, near Cook strait. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky bay, and the hills near the seaside are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable. Lon. 174 14 E, lat. 41 6 S.

Queenborough, a borough in Kent, in the isle of Sheppey, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It had once

a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing, and oysters are here in great plenty. It is seated near the mouth of the Medway, 15 miles NW of Canterbury, and 45 E by S of London. Lon. 0 49 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Queenborough, a town of S Carolina, on the W side of the Great Pedee river, 32 miles NNW of Georgetown.

Queens County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles long and 29 broad; bounded on the N by Kings county, E by Kildare, SE by Catherlough, S by Kilkenny, and W by Tipperary and Kings county. It is divided into 50 parishes, contains about 82,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now much improved in cultivation. Maryborough is the capital.

Queensferry, a borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, seated on the frith of Forth, where it is not more than two miles wide. It has a trade in soap, and a much frequented ferry. It is 9 miles W of Edinburg.

Queenstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, five miles NE of Halberstadt.

Queenstown, a town of Upper Canada, on the river Niagara, just below the last rapid. Here all the merchandise and stores received from Kingston for the upper part of the province are sent in wagons to Chippawa, a distance of 10 miles, the falls and broken course of the river rendering the navigation impracticable for that space. It is seven miles above Fort Niagara, and 20 N by E of Fort Erie.

Queich, a river of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, which passes by Anweiler and Landau, and enters the Rhine, near Germersheim.

Quei-ling, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si. It has its name from a flower called *quei*, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet odour, that it perfumes the whole country. It stands on a river that runs into the Ta, but with such rapidity as not to be navigable. It is 180 miles N by W of Canton, and 587 S of Peking. Lon. 109 51 E, lat. 25 12 N.

Quentin, St. a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. Near this place, in 1557, Philip II of Spain gained a signal victory over the French, and afterward took the town by storm. In memory of this, he built the Escurial. The town was restored to France in 1559. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Somme, 21 miles S of Cambray, and 83 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Quercy, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Limosin, E by Rouergue and Auvergne, S by Languedoc, and W by Perigord. It is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

Queretaro, a city of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, containing 35,000 inhabitants, and celebrated for the beauty of its edifices, an aqueduct, and cloth manufactures. It is 105 miles NE of Mexico. Lon. 100 10 W, lat. 20 37 N.

Querfurt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. It is situate on the rivulet Wute, surrounded by a ditch, 14 miles NNW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Querimba, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Mosambique, fertile in fruits and pastures. They are inhabited by the descendants of Portuguese, and so named from the principal one. Lon. 41 30 E, lat. 11 40 S.

Quesnoy, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken the same year. In 1793, it was taken by the Austrians, and retaken the next year. It is seated in an extensive plain, on the rivulet Ronelle, nine miles SE of Valenciennes, and 122 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Quiberon, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a fort, situate at the extremity of a peninsula, to the N of Belleisle. In 1795, it was taken by some French regiments in the pay of Great Britain; but owing to the desertion and treachery of some of the soldiers, the republicans soon took it by surprise. It was taken by the English in 1800, but evacuated soon afterward. It is 15 miles SSE of Port Louis.

Quicaro, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua, in New Spain, about 20 miles long and 6 broad. Lon. 82 30 W, lat. 7 25 N.

Quilimancy, a seaport of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It belongs to the Portuguese, and stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, 26 miles SSW of Melinda. Lon. 41 40 E, lat. 3 10 S.

Quillan, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 25 miles SSW of Carcassone.

Quillebouf, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Seine, 37 miles W of Rouen, and 42 NW of Evreaux.

Quillota, a city of Chili, capital of a province of the same name. The province is one of the most populous, and the richest in gold, in all Chili; and its hemp and honey are much esteemed. The city, called also St. Martin, is situate in a pleasant valley, on the borders of the river Aconcagua, 94 miles WNW of St. Jago. Lon. 71 21 W, lat. 32 56 S.

Quiloa, a seaport of Zanguebar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a small citadel. This country was first discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498; and it produces abundance of rice, millet, fruits, cattle, and poultry. The inhabitants are Mohamedans, partly black and partly tawny. The capital is well built, and stands on an island, at the mouth of the river Coavo, Lon. 40 9 E, lat. 8 35 S.

Quimper, a city of France, capital of the department of Finisterre, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Benaudet, 34 miles SSE of Brest, and 112 W by S of Rennes. Lon. 4 6 W, lat. 47 58 N.

Quimperle, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on the Isotte, 30 miles ESE of Quimper.

Quincy, a town of Massachusets, in Norfolk county, 10 miles S by E of Boston.

Quingey, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the Louve, 12 miles SW of Besançon.

Quin-nong, or *Chin-chi*, a bay on the coast of Cochinchina, much frequented by the vessels of the country, being an excellent harbour. The entrance is narrow, and ships of burden can only get in at high water. At the head of the harbour is the city of Quin-nong. Lon. 109 16 E, lat. 13 52 N.

Quinson, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 28 miles SSW of Digne.

Quintin, a town of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord, seated in a valley, 10 miles SSW of St. Brieuc.

Quirpon, an island in the Atlantic ocean, near the N coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55 22 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Quistello, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, famous for an action between the French and Austrians in 1734, when marshal Broglio was surprised in his bed. It is seated on the Seccia, 15 miles SE of Mantua.

Quito, an audience of Peru, in the vice-royalty of New Granada, lying between two chains of the Andes. It was under the jurisdiction of the viceroy of Peru, until the 18th century, when a new viceroyalty was established at St. Fe de Bogota, the capital of New Granada; the jurisdiction of which includes the whole of Quito and all the provinces of Terra Firma. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans: several districts are occupied almost entirely by Indians. Every village is adorned with a large square, and a church on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and in the direction of the four cardinal points; and all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. Although this country is situate on both sides the equator, yet it lies so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. This is the only province in Spanish America that can be called a manufacturing country. Hats, cotton stuffs, and coarse woollen cloths, are made here in such quantities, as to furnish a considerable article for exportation to other parts of Spanish America.

Quito, the capital of the audience of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a pleasant valley, but on high ground, 9370 feet above the level of the sea. Here are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of university. Having no mines in its neighbourhood, it is chiefly famous for manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax. In 1755, it was swallowed up by an earthquake, but soon rebuilt. It is 400 miles SW of St. Fe de Bogota. Lon. 77 55 W, lat. 0 13 S.

Quizama, a province in the S part of the kingdom of Angola. It is full of mountains, and badly cultivated, but produces abundance of honey, wax, and salt. The inhabitants are warlike, and have not submitted to the Portuguese.

Quinzina, a chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez, 100 miles in length, extending from the desert of Gret to the river Nocor.

Quoja, an inland country of Guinea, lying E of Sierra Leone.

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Raab, a town and fortress of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and seated at the conflux of the Raab and Rabnitz, not far from the Danube, 28 miles SSE of Presburg. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Raajegur, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 74 miles NE of Ougein, and 214 SSW of Agra. Lon. 76 56 E, lat. 24 2 N.

Raaza, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, between the mainland of Rossshire and the isle of Skye. It is 12 miles long and four broad, rising with a gentle ascent from the W side to a great height on the E side, which is nearly perpendicular. It is famous for its millstone quarries; and at the NE end stands Castle Broichin, which is a noted seamark. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 57 32 N.

Rabasteins, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, on the river Tarn, 18 miles NE of Toulouse.

Rabat, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, fine mosques, and handsome palaces. On the E side of it is a walled town named Shella, which contains many Moorish tombs, and is entered only by Mohamedans. Rabat has a manufacture of cotton cloth, and docks for ship-building. It is seated at the mouth of the Burigrig, opposite Salee, 80 miles W of Fez. Lon. 6 26 W, lat. 34 1 N.

Rabenstein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Ottava, 21 miles WSW of Rakonitz.

Racca, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbekir, at the conflux of the Beles with the Euphrates. Near it are the ruins of old Racca, once a magnificent city. It is 110 miles S by W of Diarbekir. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 36 5 N.

Rachore, a city of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, capital of a district, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the S bank of the Kistna, 80 miles SW of Hydrabad. Lon. 78 8 E, lat. 16 22 N.

Raclia, a small island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

Ratenigi, a town of Piedmont, seated in a plain, between the rivers Grana and Macra, 38 miles S by W of Turin.

Radeberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which is a bath, called Augustus bath, discovered in 1717. It is seated on the Roder, eight miles ENE of Dresden.

Radeburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. It is celebrated for earthen ware, and seated on the Roder, 10 miles N of Dresden.

Radicofani, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, seated on a steep hill, 46 miles SE of Sienna.

Radimpour, or *Radunpour*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agimere, situate on the Puddar, 175 miles N of Surat, and 250 SW of Agimere. Lon. 71 48 E, lat. 23 58 N.

Radnor, New, a borough of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday. It is nominally the county-town, though a small place, and the assizes are held at Presteign. Two miles SE of it is Old Radnor, said to have been the Magoth of Antoninus, but now an insignificant village. New Radnor is seated near the source of the Somergil, at the foot of a hill, on which a castle formerly stood, 24 miles NW of Hereford, and 159 WNW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Radnorshire, a county of Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by Shropshire and Herefordshire, N by Montgomeryshire, NW by Cardiganshire, and SW and S by Brecknockshire. It contains 326,400 acres, is divided into six hundreds, and 52 parishes; has four market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 19,050. Its principal rivers are the Wye and Teme, the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. The E and S parts are tolerably level and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous; devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and sheep.

Radom, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on a river that runs into the Vistula, 60 miles NNW of Sandomir.

Radomsk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 150 miles SE of Siradia.

Radstadt, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, near the source of the Ens, 35 miles ESE of Salzburg. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 47 18 N.

Ragivolo, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 19 miles S of Mantua.

Ragland, a village in Monmouthshire, five miles NE of Usk. It is famous for its castle, where Charles I passed much of his time, and lived in a magnificent style. This castle was the last in Cromwell's time, which surrendered to general Fairfax.

Ragnit, a town of Prussian Lithuania, with a very ancient castle; in which is a large royal magazine for provisions, &c. It is situate on the Niemen, 56 miles ENE of Konigsberg. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Ragoogur, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 116 miles NE of Oudein, and 256 S of Delhi. Lon. 77 30 E, lat. 24 23 N.

Ragusa, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with two grand churches and a noble college; seated near the river Ragusa, 18 miles W by N of Noto.

Ragusa, a city and seaport of Dalmatia, capital of Ragusen, and an archbishop's see. It is two miles in circumference, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the gulf of Venice. It has a considerable trade with the Turks, and is 66 miles W of Scutari. Lon. 17 55 E, lat. 42 32 N.

Ragusen, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles long and 20 broad. It was a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians; but now is annexed to Italy. The soil is so barren, that the inhabitants receive the greatest part of their necessaries from the neighbouring islands and Turkish provinces. The Ragusians profess the Roman catholic religion; but the Greek, Armenian, and Turkish persuasions are tolerated for conveniency. Ragusa is the capital.

Rajamundry, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the five Circars. The principal riches consist in teak timber. It is seated on the Godavery, 35 miles from its mouth, and 170 SW of Cicacole. Lon. 81 57 E, lat. 17 0 N.

Rajapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan, at the mouth of a river of the same name, six miles N of Geriah.

Rajemal, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the W bank of the Ganges, 68 miles NNW of Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 50 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Rain, a fortified town of Bavaria, seated on the Acha, near the Lech and the Danube, 12 miles W of Neuburg.

Rain, or *Old Rain*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near the river Urie, 14 miles NW of Aberdeen.

Rain Lake, a lake of N America, lying E of Lake of the Woods, and W of Lake Superior. It is nearly 180 miles long, and in no part more than 20 wide.

Rainford, a village in Lancashire, six miles SE of Ormskirk, noted for its manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

Raisin, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, situate near the source of the Ancholm, 16 miles NE of Lincoln, and 147 N of London.

Rakelsburg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a considerable trade in wine and iron. It is a frontier fortress toward Hungary, and situate on an island in the river Muer, 36 miles SE of Gratz. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Rakonitz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Very good beer is brewed here, and forms the principal article of trade. It is seated on the Miza, 32 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 50 5 N.

Ralegh, the capital of N Carolina, in Wake county. It was named after the celebrated sir Walter Ralegh, under whose direction the first settlement in N America was made at Roanoke island. Here is a large and handsome statehouse, and several other public buildings. The remoteness from navigation is its greatest disadvantage. It is 65 miles WNW of Newbern, the former capital, and 145 WSW of Petersburg in Virginia. Lon. 78 52 W, lat. 35 40 N.

Rama, or *Ramula*, a town of Palestine, with many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which show what it has been formerly. It is 20 miles W by N of Jerusalem.

Ramada, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 11 10 N.

Ramagiti, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated on the W side of the Arkawati, with a hill-fort on the opposite bank, 50 miles NE of Seringapatam.

Ramanad, a town of Hindoostan, in Mazawar, 64 miles SE of Madura, and 95 S by W of Tanjore. Lon. 78 56 W, lat. 9 20 N.

Rambert, St. a town of France, in the department of Ain, near the river Alberine, 24 miles SSE of Bourg en Bresse.

Rambert, St. a town of France, in the department of Loire, near the river Loire, 12 miles SE of Montbrison.

Ramberviller, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 30 miles SE of Nancy.

Rambla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 15 miles S of Cordova.

Rambouillet, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. Here was a royal palace, which was demolished in 1793, by order of the national

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convention. It is 27 miles SW of Paris.

Rame Head, a promontory on the S coast of England, the W point of the entrance into Plymouth sound. On its summit is a church (a seamark) belonging to the village of Rame. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 50 19 N.

Ramery, a town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Aube, 18 miles NE of Troyes.

Ramillies, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, memorable for a great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whitsunday, 1706. It is seated at the source of the Geete, 10 miles N of Namur, and 24 SE of Brussels.

Ramiseram, an island in the gulf of Manara, at the W end of Adams bridge, and separated from Marawar, on the continent of Hindoostan, by a narrow channel. It is 30 miles in circuit; contains some beautiful trees, a few villages, and a celebrated pagoda. Lon. 79 22 E, lat. 9 18 N.

Ramla, a town of Palestine, the ancient Arimathea, now in a ruinous state. Here is a manufacture of soap, which is sent into all parts of Egypt. It is 18 miles NW of Jerusalem.

Rammekens, a seaport of Zealand, in the isle of Walcheren. It was one of the towns put into the hands of the English, as a security for a loan in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is four miles S of Middleburg. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Rammelberg, a lofty and extensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz forest which lies within the principality of Gurbenhagen. On this mountain are several silver mines; and at the foot of it is the city of Goslar.

Rampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, 32 miles S of Cossipour, and 105 E of Delhi.

Ramsbury, a village in Wiltshire, six miles E of Marlborough. It is noted for fine beer, of which great quantities are sent to London, and many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

Ramsey, a town of the isle of Man, situate on a bay, on the NE coast. The bay affords good anchorage, but the harbour will only admit small vessels, and at the entrance is a lighthouse. It is 15 miles N by E of Douglass. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 54 18 N.

Ramsey, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly an extensive abbey, but the ruins of a gateway is all that remains. It is seated in the fens, near the meres of Ramsey and Wittlesey, 12 miles NE of Huntingdon, and 69 N of London.

Ramsey, an island on the coast of Wales, separated from Pembrokeshire by a narrow channel, called Ramsey Sound. Near it is a group of dangerous rocks, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks, frequented in the breeding season by vast multitudes of seafowls. The island is two miles long and one and a quarter broad, and four miles W by S of St. David. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Ramsgate, a seaport in Kent, in the isle of Thanet, near the Downs, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The harbour is nearly circular, and has two fine stone piers, a dry dock, and a lighthouse. Ramsgate is a member of the port of Sandwich, and much frequented as a bathing-place. It is 17 miles W by N of Canterbury, and 72 ESE of London. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Ramteak, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, held sacred to Ram, by the Hindoos, who have a temple here. It is 18 miles NNE of Nagpour.

Ranai, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, about three leagues W of Mowee. The S part is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Lon. 156 51 W, lat. 20 48 N.

Rancagua, or *Triana*, the capital of the province of Rancagua, in Chili. The country is fertile in grain and fruits, and includes three lakes, from one of which large quantities of salt are obtained. The town is seated on the N side of the Cachapoal, 70 miles S by W of St. Jago. Lon. 70 20 W, lat. 34 20 S.

Randalstown, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a trade in linen; seated on the Maine, five miles WNW of Antrim.

Randazzo, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 40 miles SW of Messina.

Randerodt, a town of France, in the department of Rein, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Worm, 20 miles NW of Juliers.

Randers, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, near the mouth of the Gulle, 25 miles E of Wiborg.

Ranganatty, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in Bengal. It has a celebrated pagoda, and stands near the Burrampooter, on the confines of Assam and Bootan, 100 miles NE of Moorshedabad. Lon. 93 8, lat. 26 [illegible]

Rangoon, a seaport of Pegu, and the principal mart for teak timber, in the Birman empire. It was founded by Alompro, king of Birmah, in 1755; and is the residence of a governor, who lives within the fort. Here is a custom-house built of brick, but the wharfs and dwelling-houses are all constructed of wood. In the neighbourhood are numerous convents; and two miles N of the town, on a rocky eminence, is a very grand temple, which is a splendid object at the distance of many miles. Rangoon it seated on the most eastern branch of the Irrawaddy (which hence to the sea is called the Rangoon or Syriam river) 18 miles N of its mouth, and 60 S of Pegu. Lon. 96 10 E, lat. 26 48 N.

Ranis, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, 10 miles SW of Newstadt.

Rannoch, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in the N part of Perthshire, 11 miles in length. It receives the waters of Loch Ericht, from the N, and communicates with Loch Tumel on the E, and Loch Lidoch on the W. On its S side is a forest of birch and pine.

Rantampour, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in the country of Agimere. It is 96 miles E of Agimere, and 105 WSW of Agra. Lon. 76 57 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Rantzow, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 24 miles N by W of Lubec.

Raolconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour, near which is a rich diamond mine. It is 20 miles NNW of Sollapour.

Raon l'Etape, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated at the conflux of the Etape and Meurte, 30 miles SE of Nancy.

Rapallo, a town of the territory of Genoa, on a bay of the same name, 16 miles ESE of Genoa.

Raphoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, and a bishop's see. The cathedral serves as a parish church; and here is a free school founded by Charles I. It is six miles NW of Lifford, and 12 W of Londonderry.

Rapolla, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, five miles W of Venosa.

Rappahannoc, a river of Virginia, which rises in the mountains, called the Blue Ridge, and flows by Falmouth, Frederiesburg, Portroyal, Leeds, Tappahannoc, and Urbanna, into Chesapeak bay.

Rapperschweil, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on a neck of land that advances into the lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. It is 18 miles SE of Zurich, and 20 NW of Glaris.

Rapps, a town of Austria, on the river Teya, eight miles N by W of Horn.

Raritan, a river of New Jersey, which runs by Brunswick and Amboy into Arthur Kull sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

Raschid; see *Rosetta*.

Rascia, the eastern division of Sclavonia, watered by the river Rasca, which runs into the Morave. The inhabitants are called Rascians.

Raseborg, a seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 37 miles SE of Abo. Lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 16 N.

Raspenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near which are some medicinal springs, and the ruins of the once celebrated castle of Rasseburg. It is situate on the river Lossa, on the ridges of mountains called Finne, 15 miles NNE of Weimar.

Rastadt, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden, with a noble castle. In 1714, a treaty was concluded here between the French and Austrians; and in 1796, the former defeated the latter near this place. It is seated on the Merg, near the Rhine, five miles NE of Baden, and 24 SW of Philipsburg.

Rastenburg, a fortified town of E. Prussia, with a castle, 46 miles SE of Konigsberg.

Rastof, a town of Russia, capital of a province, in the government of Voronetz, with an extensive fortress. The governor, both of Asoph and Taganrog, resides here; and at this place the barks from Voronetz are unloaded, and the goods embarked on larger vessels for Taganrog. It is seated on the Don, 370 miles SSE of Voronetz. Lon. 42 37 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Ratenau, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Havel, 15 miles N by W of Brandenburg.

Ratkcoole, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 10 miles SW of Dublin.

Rathcormuck, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Bride, 15 miles NNE of Cork.

Rathdowny, a town of Ireland, in Queens county, 17 miles SW of Maryborough.

Rathdrum, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, with a trade in flannels; situate on the Ovoca, 11 miles SW of Wicklow, and 22 S of Dublin.

Rathfriland, a town of Ireland, in

the county of Down, 10 miles NE of Newry.

Rathkeale, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Deel, 18 miles SW of Limerick.

Ratibor, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. The cathedral and townhouse are worthy of notice. It is seated on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles NE of Troppau, and 85 SSE of Breslau. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 50 1 N.

Ratingen, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, six miles NE of Dusseldorf.

Ratisbon, or *Regensburg*, a strong city of Bavaria (lately imperial, and an episcopal see) capital of the principality of Ratisbon, and the see of an archbishop, transferred from Mentz to this place in 1798. The abbey of St. Emmeran contains the relics of St. Denys, a valuable library, and a fine collection of mathematical instruments. The townhouse is magnificent, and in its hall the general diets of the empire used to meet. The inhabitants, in general, are protestants, and about 24,000. Ratisbon has a great trade in salt, for which it is a depot, and sends large quantities of corn and wood to Vienna. It has an ancient bridge of 15 arches over the Danube, and stands on the S side of that river, at the influx of the Regen, 62 miles N by E of Munich, and 195 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Ratoath, a borough of Ireland, in Meath, 13 miles NW of Dublin.

Ratmansdorf, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, 20 miles S by W of Clagenfurt.

Ratolfzell, a strong town of Suabia, on that part of the lake of Constance called Zeller See, 12 miles NW of Constance.

Ratsha, or *Ratzka*, a town and fortress of Sclavonia, on the N side of the Save, opposite the influx of the Drin, 30 miles SW of Peterwardein.

Rattan; see *Ruatan*.

Rattenberg, a fortified town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a citadel. In the vicinity are copper mines, which also yield some silver. It is situate on the Inn, 26 miles ENE of Inspruck, and 44 SW of Salzburg.

Ratzeburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, subject to the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The town is seated on an island, in the midst of a lake, 30 miles in circumference. The buildings are of brick, and almost every house is shaded with a tree. From the lake of Ratzeburg issues the river Waknitz, which joins the Trave near Lubec. Ratzeburg is noted for excellent beer. It is 14 miles S by E of Lubec, and 22 S of Lauenburg. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 53 43 N.

Raudnitz, a town and castle of Bohemia, in the circle of Raconitz, seated on the Elbe, 20 miles N of Prague.

Ravello, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 10 miles W of Salerno, and 25 SE of Naples.

Ravenglass, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It stands on an inlet of the Irish sea, between the Mite and Esk, which, with the Irt, run into this inlet, and form a good harbour; but the adjacent country furnishing little for exportation, the chief trade is in oysters. Two miles from the town, on the S side of the Esk, are ruins of three miles in circumference, called the City of Barnscar, of which no historical documents appear to exist. Ravenglass is 16 miles SSE of Whitehaven, and 279 NNW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 22 N.

Ravenna, a city of Italy, capital of Romagna, and an archbishop's see, with several colleges, a great number of religious houses, and a ruinous citadel. It had a celebrated harbour, but the sea has gradually withdrawn four miles from the town. It is now chiefly noted for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric, king of the Goths, resided here, and afterward the exarchs of the Greek emperors. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, and is covered by a single stone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. Ravenna is seated on the river Mantone, 37 miles SE of Ferrara, and 162 N of Rome. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Ravensberg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of its name. The castle of the ancient counts is seated on a mountain. It is 15 miles ENE of Munster, and 36 SW of Minden.

Ravensburg, a town of Suabia, lately a free town. It has a considerable trade, particularly in paper, and is seated on the Cheuss, 18 miles N of Lindau.

Ravestein, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle; seated on the Meuse, eight miles WSW of Nimeguen.

Ravitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnania, with a considerable manufacture of cloth, 24 miles S of Posen.

Raumo, a town of Sweden, in Finland, near the gulf of Bothnia, 28 miles S of Biorneburg, and 55 N by W of Abo.

Rauschenberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seven miles NNE of Marburg, and 34 SSW of Cassel.

Rauvee, a river of Hindoostan, one of the five E branches of the Indus. It rises in Lahore, on the borders of Tibet, flows by the city of Lahore to Toulomba, in the country of Moultan, and 28 miles below joins the Chunaub. The Rauvee is the Hydraotes of Alexander.

Rawa, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated in a morass, and almost surrounded by the river Rawa, 55 miles SW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 55 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Raynham, a town of Massachusets, in Bristol county, with manufactures of iron; seated near the river Taunton, four miles NNE of Taunton, and 32 S of Boston.

Raypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, near the river Mahanada, 60 miles S of Ruttunpour, and 80 W of Sumbulpour.

Re, an island of France, 16 miles long and four broad, separated from the coast of Lower Charente by the strait of Breton, about seven miles wide. The products are bitter wine, salt, brandy, and the liquor called aniseed. St. Martin is the capital.

Reading, a borough and the capital of Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has three churches, and several meeting-houses. The principal manufactures are canvas, blankets, ribands, and pins; and great quantities of malt, flour, and timber are sent hence to London. Here are the ruins of a rich abbey, in which Henry I was interred. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 9742. It is seated on the Kennet, near its conflux with the Thames, 26 miles SSE of Oxford, and 37 W of London. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Reading, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Berks county, with four edifices for public worship, and a large one for the public offices. In 1795, the county voted 12,000l. for building a bridge here over the Schuylkill, on which the town is seated, 54 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 40 22 N.

Realejo, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, with three churches. The chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. It is situate among swamps, on a river of the same name, near its mouth, 30 miles WNW of Leon, to which it serves as a harbour. Lon. 87 44 W, lat. 12 42 N.

Realmont, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 11 miles S by E of Alby.

Realville, a town of France, in the department of Lot, eight miles NE of Montauban, and 20 S of Cahors.

Rebnick, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, and a bishop's see, seated on the Aluta, 45 miles SW of Targowisco.

Reccan; see *Aracan*.

Reccanati, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. It has a great fair in September, which continues 15 days; and is seated on a mountain, near the river Munsone, 14 miles S of Ancona.

Reckem, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated near the Meuse, five miles N of Maestricht.

Recklinghausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of a county of the same name. It has a strong citadel, and is seated on the Lippe, 20 miles SSW of Munster. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Reculver, a village in Kent, at the mouth of a small branch of the Stour, eight miles NE of Canterbury. It is the Regulbium of the Romans; and its ancient church has two spires, which are called by mariners the Two Sisters.

Red Head, a cape of Scotland, in Angusshire, the S point of Lunan bay. Here are the ruins of a castle, almost surrounded by the sea.

Red Lake, a lake of N America, lying S of Lake of the Woods. It is 60 miles long and 15 broad, and on the N side is fed by several small rivers. The outlet is at the SE extremity, in lat. 47 20, and called Red Lake River, which flows into the Mississippi a little above St. Anthony Falls.

Red River, a large river of Louisiana, which rises among the mountains on the W borders of New Mexico, about 300 miles S of the source of the Arkansaw, and flows nearly parallel with that river, in a very meandering course, to the Mississippi, which it enters in lat. 31 15 N.

Red Sea, a sea that extends 1300 miles from N to S, between Africa and the country of Arabia, and is 200 broad in the widest part. It is separated from the Mediterranean sea on the N, by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates on the S, by the strait of Babelmandel, with the Indian ocean.

Redbridge, a village in Hampshire, at the mouth of the Test, three miles W of Southampton. It has a considerable trade in coal, timber, corn, &c.

and ship-building is also carried on. The Andover canal terminates at this place.

Redon, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 20 miles E of Vannes, and 32 SSW of Rennes. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Redondela, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a strong castle. It was pillaged by the English in 1702, and stands on Vigo bay, eight miles NE of Vigo.

Redondo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, seated on the river Soure, 30 miles S of Coimbra.

Redondo, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, at the foot of a mountain, 23 miles SW of Elvas.

Redruth, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday and Friday; seated in the heart of the mining country, 12 miles N by E of Helstone, and 263 W by S of London.

Redstone, a town of Pennsylvania, in Allegany county, situate on the Monongalia. Large boats called Kentucky boats are built here, and it has a ropewalk, and a manufacture of paper. It is 30 miles S by E of Pittsburg.

Rees, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles NW of Wesel.

Rees, or *Rens*, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. Hard by it, on the Rhine, is the Konigstuhl, or Thronus Regalis, a remarkable piece of antiquity; consisting of a round vault, built of freestone, eighty feet in circumference, and resting on nine stone pillars, one of which stands in the middle. The vault has two stout doors, the ascent to which is by twenty-eight stone steps; and it is furnished with seven seats, agreeable to the number of electors at that time; and on this regal chair the electors of Germany formerly held consultations relative to the weighty matters of the empire. Rees is seated near the Rhine, five miles S by E of Coblentz.

Rees, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Ihna and frontiers of Pomerania, 18 miles ESE of New Stargard.

Regen, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, 72 miles NNE of Deckendorf, and 40 E of Ratisbon.

Regensberg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a rock, called the Lagerberg, 10 miles NW of Zurich.

Regensburg; see *Ratisbon*.

Regenstauf, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the river Regen, eight miles N by E of Ratisbon.

Regenstein, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, six miles S of Halberstadt.

Regenswalde, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Rega, 24 miles ESE of Camin.

Reggio, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and an archbishop's see. The churches, convents, and many houses, are built of stones from ancient edifices, and numerous inscriptions are to be met with on the walls of them. The environs produce the best silk in Calabria; and on the coast is found a species of muscle that yields a kind of wool, of which gloves and stockings are made. Reggio was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 miles ESE of Messina, and 95 S by W of Cosenza. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Reggio, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, included in that of Modena, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The principal trade is in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. In 1796, the inhabitants were the first Italians that renounced allegiance to their sovereign, and solicited the protection of the French. Reggio is the birthplace of the poet Ariosto. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Tessone, 15 miles NW of Modena, and 80 SE of Milan. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 44 43 N.

Reghebil, a town of Negroland, in the country of Wangara, situate on a lake at the influx of a branch of the Niger, 240 miles E by S of Ghanara. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 13 20 N.

Regina, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 14 miles N of Cosenza.

Regis, St. a town of Lower Canada, on the boundary line that separates Canada from the United States, and on a river of its name, at its junction with the St. Lawrence, 56 miles SW of Montreal. Lon. 74 10 W, lat. 45 0 N.

Regnano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated near the Tiber, 17 miles N of Rome.

Reichenau, an island of Suabia, in the Zeller See, or lower lake of Constance, three miles long and one broad. It abounds with vines and other fruit.

trees, and lately had a rich abbey, of which the bishop of Constance was abbot. It is four miles W of Constance.

Reichenau, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Grisons, seated in a fertile valley, at the conflux of the two branches that form the Rhine, seven miles SW of Coire.

Reichenbach, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with considerable manufactures of linen, canvas, and fustian; seated on the rivulet Peil, 10 miles SE of Schweidnitz.

Reichenbach, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland. The inhabitants are principally clothiers, and noted for their method of dying scarlet. It is 10 miles SSW of Zurickau.

Reichenberg, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenellenbogen, seated on a mountain, near the Rhine, five miles E of Reinfels.

Reichenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, with a great manufacture of cloth, 28 miles N of Jung Buntzlau.

Reichenfels, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 24 miles NE of Clagenfurt.

Reichenhall, a town of Bavaria, with a rich salt spring. Some salt is made here; but for want of fuel, most of the salt water is carried a distance of 14 miles, by engines and pipes, over the hills to Traunstein. It is seated on the Sala, nine miles SW of Salzburg.

Reichshofen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle, nine miles N of Haguenau.

Reifferscheid, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, and capital of a county in the duchy of Juliers. It is seated on the Eiffel, 30 miles SSW of Cologne, and 52 N by W of Treves.

Rein, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Save, 25 miles SSE of Cilly.

Reiner, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, with a mineral spring, and manufactures of cloth and paper, 11 miles W of Glatz.

Reisenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, formerly the residence of the bishops of Pomerania. Near it is an ancient castle. It is 78 miles SW of Konigsberg. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 53 53 N.

Remberviller, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 17 miles NNE of Epinal.

Remich, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on the Moselle, 20 miles SE of Luxemburg.

Remiremont, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, at the foot of the Vosges, 12 miles SSE of Epinal.

Remo, St. a town of the territory of Genoa, situate in a fruitful valley, with a good harbour, in the Mediterranean, seven miles E by N of Vintimiglia, and 17 WNW of Oneglia.

Remy, St. a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. A triumphal arch, and a mausoleum, in the neighbourhood, display the taste of the Augustan age: the first is not entire; but the second is in the best state of preservation. St. Remy is 10 miles NE of Arles.

Rendsburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, on the frontiers of Sleswick, and on the river Eyder. It is composed of three parts, the Old Town, the Sklcuskule, and the New Town; the former of which stands on an island formed by the river. The principal manufactures are porcelain, earthen ware, and gold and silver lace; and the trade in timber, by means of the Eyder canal, is considerable. It is 15 miles W of Kiel, and 16 SSE of Sleswick. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 54 20 N.

Renfrew, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Renfrewshire. The principal branch of trade is the thread, but many looms are employed in the silk and muslin manufactures. Robert II had a palace here, of which nothing remains but the exterior ditch. It is seated near the Clyde, to which there is a canal, 11 miles W by N of Glasgow, and 13 E by S of Greenock. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 54 N.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, 28 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad; bounded on the W and N by the frith of Clyde, E by Lanerkshire, and S by Ayrshire. It is divided into 17 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 78,058. In the N part, toward the borders of the Clyde, the soil is fertile, but the S part is mountainous, and rather barren. Beside the Clyde, it is watered by the Gryfe, and the White and Black Cart. The largest town is Paisley.

Reni, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarbia, seated on the Danube, 131 miles SW of Bender. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Rennes, a city of France, capital of the department of Ille and Vilaine, and

a bishop's see. It contains eight parish-churches, beside the cathedral, and several convents. The streets are broad and straight; but they were narrow before the fire in 1720, which lasted seven days, and consumed 850 houses. In the great square is the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel de Ville. It is seated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N by W of Nantes, and 190 WSW of Paris. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 48 7 N.

Rens, or *Rense*; see *Rees*.

Rentown, a village of Scotland, four miles NW of Dumbarton. Near it is one of the most considerable printfields in Scotland; also the old mansion of Dalquhurn, where Dr. Smollett was born, and the lofty column erected to his memory, on the bank of the Leven.

Renty, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, on the river Aa, 12 miles SW of Aire, and 50 NW of Arras.

Rêole, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

Repaille, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, when he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. Here is a Carthusian monastery, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is seated on a river that runs into the lake of Geneva, 20 miles NE of Geneva.

Repeham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches in one churchyard, and is seated in a valley, 15 miles NW of Norwich, and 111 NE of London.

Reppen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, situate on the Eylang, 16 miles SSE of Custrin.

Repton, a village in Derbyshire, eight miles SSW of Derby, celebrated as the burial-place of some of the Saxon kings of Mercia, and for several antiquities. Here is a noted freeschool, which appears to have been the refectory of a priory.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, and a manufacture of silks. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It is seated in a fertile plain, between the river Oliana and a ridge of mountains on the borders of Valencia, 64 miles ESE of Cuenza. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 39 44 N.

Resht, a city of Persia, capital of Ghilan. It has a considerable trade, particularly in silk; and much rice grows in the environs. It is seated on a river, six miles from the Caspian sea, and 100 N of Casbin. Lon. 51 30 E, lat. 37 58 N.

Resolution Island, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 50 miles long and 20 broad, on the N side of the entrance into Hudson strait. Lon. 65 0 W, lat. 61 40 N.

Resolution Isle, a small island in the Pacific ocean, 160 leagues E of Otaheite, so called from the ship in which Cook made his second voyage. Lon. 141 15 W, lat. 17 23 S.

Retel, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a country called the Retelois. It is seated on a hill, near the river Aisne, 26 miles NE of Rheims. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Retford, *East*, a borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Idle, 30 miles N by E of Nottingham, and 141 N by W of London.

Rethem, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Zell, seated in a very fertile country, on the Aller, 35 miles NNW of Hanover.

Retimo, a seaport of Candia, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, where the pacha resides. Its silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the N coast of the island, 42 miles W of Candia. Lon. 24 38 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Retz, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Schwarza, 28 miles ESE of Amberg.

Revel, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, near the grand basin of the Canal Royal, 27 miles SE of Toulouse.

Revel, a government of Russia. See *Esthonia*.

Revel, a seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are well built, and have fine gardens. Here is a college, with four professors; and in 1733, two churches were allowed to the protestants. It is a place of considerable trade, and has two great fairs, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It stands on the gulf of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 160 miles N by E of Riga, and 220 W by S of Petersburg. Lon. 24 17 E; lat. 59 18 N.

Revello, a town of Piedmont, seated

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near the Po, on the top of a mountain fortified by nature and art, three miles NW of Saluzzo.

Revero, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Po, opposite Ostiglia, 20 miles SE of Mantua.

Revilla, a town of New Spain, in New Leon, seated on the Rio del Norte, near the influx of the Sabinas, 85 miles NE of Monterey.

Revin, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, on the river Meuse, six miles E of Rocroy.

Revolution Isles, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, to the NW of the Marquesas, of which they may be deemed a continuation. They were discovered in 1791, and the most considerable are Baux and Marchand. The latter is about 15 miles in circuit, and was taken possession of, in the name of the French nation, by captain Marchand. The natives are of the same colour as those of the Marquesas; and every thing indicates that they are of the same origin. Lon. 140 5 W, lat. 9 21 S.

Reus, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a considerable trade in wine, brandy, leather, and nuts, which are conveyed hence to the port of Salo. It is seated in the middle of a most fruitful plain, 12 miles NW of Tarragona.

Reuss, a river of Switzerland, which issues from the lake of Locendro, on the NW of St. Gothard, flows through the lake of Lucern and the town of that name, and joins the Aar, below Bruck.

Reutlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. In the town-house is preserved an ancient battering ram; and in the vicinity are many paper and powder mills. It is seated on the Echetz, near the Neckar, 17 miles S of Stutgard.

Rewah, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, 57 miles SSW of Allahabad. Lon. 81 36 E, lat. 24 35 N.

Rewari, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in the country of Delhi. It is seated on the Sadi, 55 miles SW of Delhi. Lon. 76 52 E, lat. 28 13 N.

Rhamanie, a town and fort of Egypt, on the W branch of the Nile, where the canal of Alexandria enters that river. It is 25 miles above Rosetta, and 58 ESE of Alexandria.

Rhayader, a corporate town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is situate on the Wye, where there was formerly a cataract, which is now destroyed, and a neat bridge erected; and an eminence near it is the site of an ancient castle, of which no ruins remain. In the vicinity are lead and copper mines. It is 19 miles WNW of New Radnor and 178 of London.

Rheda, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 10 miles N of Lipstadt.

Rheims, a city of France, in the department of Marne, and lately an archbishop's see. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a very beautiful structure; and that of St. Nicaise is remarkable for its fine architecture. Behind the high altar of the church of St. Remy, the corpse of that archbishop is preserved in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France have been successively crowned at Rheims; probably, because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral here, in the year 496. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houses are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 62 miles N of Troyes, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Rhein, a town of Prussia, in Natangen, with a large fortified castle; seated on a lake, 75 miles SE of Konigsberg. Lon. 21 38 E, lat. 53 48 N.

Rheinau, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, five miles SSW of Schaffhausch.

Rheinbach, or *Rynbach*, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles WSW of Bonn, and 36 NW of Coblentz.

Rheinberg, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; seated near the Rhine, 13 miles E of Gelders, and 48 N by W of Cologne.

Rheine, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Ems, 18 miles WNW of Osnaburg.

Rheineck, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; seated on the Rhine, 16 miles NW of Coblentz.

Rheineck, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with

a castle, on the river Sinn, 25 miles N by W of Wurtzburg.

Rheineck, a town of Swisserland, capital of the Rheinthal, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, near its entrance into the lake of Constance, 25 miles SE of Constance. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 47 21 N.

Rheinfelden, a town of Suabia, the best of the four Forest-towns; seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge, eight miles E of Basel.

Rheinfels, a strong fortress of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the lower county of Catzenellenbogen. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, and stands on a stupendous craggy rock, at the foot of which is the fortified town of St. Goar. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is 16 miles S of Coblentz.

Rheinmagen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; situate on the Rhine, 19 miles NW of Coblentz.

Rheinthal, a district of Swisserland, lying along the Rhine, which divides it from a territory of Austria, till it reaches the lake of Constance. The protestant inhabitants are the most numerous. It is a fertile valley, 30 miles long and from three to eight broad, and produces excellent wine. Rheineck is the capital.

Rheinzabern, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Erlbach, 10 miles SE of Landau.

Rhena, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Radegast, 14 miles ESE of Lubec.

Rhenen, a town of Holland, in Utrecht, seated on the Rhine, 20 miles SE of Utrecht.

Rhine, a great and remarkable river of Europe, which rises in Swisserland, in the canton of Grisons. It is formed of three streams; the Further Rhine from the head of the valley of Disentis; the Middle Rhine from the valley of Medelo, an appendage of St. Gothard; and the Hither or Upper Rhine from the mount Avicula. The first two torrents united is called the Lower Rhine, which receives the Upper Rhine at Richenau; and the height is here about 6180 feet above the sea. Flowing by Coire, at the distance of a mile, the Rhine here becomes navigable for rafts. It is soon after the boundary between the Rheinthal and a territory of Austria, and passes through the lake of Constance from E to W. Leaving this lake, it becomes the boundary between Swisserland and Suabia, flowing by Schaffhausen (below which it forms a celebrated cataract) to Basel. At Basel the river turns to the N, and flows thence to Holland; in which course it becomes the barrier between France and Germany, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleve, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W, and flows to Nimeguen, is called the Waal, but loses that name on its junction with the Meuse, at Worcum. Below Gorcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Yfselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee: the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S side of Yfselmonde, and enters the German ocean, below Briel: the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluys and Goree. The other stream which had branched off to the NW below Emmerick, retains its name; but below Huessen another branches off to the N, takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider Zee, below Campen. The old river proceeds W by Arnheim to Duerstede, when it again divides into two streams: that to the left is called the Lock, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, passes on to Utrecht, where it divides once more, into two streams: the smaller one is called the Vecht, which runs N into the Zuider Zee, at Muyden; and the other, the remains of the noble Rhine, flows W by Woerden to Leyden, where it divides into several channels, and becomes lost among hills of sand near the village of Catwyck.

Rhine, Lower, a circle of Germany. It extended on both sides the Rhine, from the circle of Suabia, on the S, to that of Westphalia, on the N; containing the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, the duchy of Westphalia, and the county of Lower Isenburg. But in 1801, the territories of this circle to the W of the Rhine were ceded to France, and are included in the departments of Roer, Rhine and Moselle, Sarre, and Mont Tonnerre.

Rhine, Lower, a department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. Strasburg is the capital.

Rhine, Upper, a department of France, containing the late province of Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

Rhine, Upper, a circle of Germany.

It extended across the Rhine, from the province of Loraine in France, on the s, to the circle of Lower Saxony on the N, and was nearly intersected by the palatinate of the Rhine. It included the landgravate of Hesse, Wetteravia, the counties of Catzenellenbogen and Waldeck, the imperial town of Frankfort, the bishoprics of Fulda, Spire, and Worms, and the duchy of Deux Ponts. But the territories of this circle on the W side of the Rhine were ceded to France in 1801, and are included in the departments of Sarre and Mont Tonnerre.

Rhine, Palatinate of the, a late electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, E by Franconia, S by Suabia, and W by France. It was also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the palatinate of Bavaria, sometimes called the Upper Palatinate. But this electorate was suppressed in 1801; the French annexing the part W of the Rhine to their own territory, and giving the remainder to the electors of Baden and Hesse.

Rhine and Moselle, a new department of France, including part of the late electorates of Cologne and Treves, and of the late palatinate of the Rhine. The capital is Coblentz.

Rhode Island, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N and E by Massachusets, S by the Atlantic, and W by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It is divided into the counties of Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent. The state is intersected in all directions by rivers; the chief of them are Providence and Taunton rivers, which flow into Narragansett bay. Iron-ore and limestone are found in great plenty in this state, which is principally a country for pasture. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 76,213. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

Rhode Island, an island of N America, in the state of its name, 15 miles long and four broad. Between 30 and 40,000 sheep are fed here, besides beeves and horses. This island is a noted resort of the invalids from the southern climates, being exceedingly pleasant and healthy. At the W extremity is the town of Newport.

Rhodes, an island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the gulf of Makri, 40 miles long and 15 broad. The soil is pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. This island is much celebrated in ancient history, having been frequently under the dominion of different masters. The Saracens became possessors of it in 66 ; and, in 1309, it was taken from them by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who afterward took the name of knights of Rhodes. They retained it till 1623, when it was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance; and the small number of knights that remained afterward removed to Malta. A pacha is the governor-general of the island, who presides over civil justice and military discipline.

Rhodes, the capital of the island of Rhodes, and an archbishop's see. It was anciently nine miles in circumference, and regarded by Alexander, who deposited his last will here, as the first city in the world; but the present town occupies only a quarter of the extent of the ancient city. It has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers to defend the passage. Here in all probability stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world: it was thrown down by an earthquake, 56 years after its erection; and when the Saracens became masters of the island, near 900 years after its fall, they knocked it to pieces, and sold the fragments to a Jew of Edessa. Rhodes was deemed an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by triple walls and double ditches, but they are now in a state of dilapidation. Over one of the gates is still to be seen a stone shield with the cross of the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. A quadrangular edifice, which has the appearance of a monastery, is now converted into a guard house and arsenal; and in it are large piles of marble bullets, made from the pieces of sculpture which formerly adorned the city. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Christians, who live in the suburbs, are not suffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 36 27 N.

Rhodez; see *Rodez*.

Rhone, a large river that rises in Switzerland, in Mount Furca, which source soon joins a more considerable stream from an extensive glacier called that of the Rhone. After passing through the vale of Vallais, it runs through the lake of Geneva, and separating Savoy from Bresse, it flows W to Lyon, then S to Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viviers,

Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths.

Rhone, a department of France, so named from the river Rhone, which flows on its E border. The Rhone and Loire was originally one department, but separated in 1792. This department includes the late provinces of Beaujolois and Lyonois. The capital is Lyon.

Rhone, Mouths of the, a department of France, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the influx of the Rhone, containing the W part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhonhouse, a village of Scotland, in Kircudbrightshire, eight miles NNW of Newton Douglas, noted for a great annual fair, and a weekly cattle market from October to January.

Rhuddlan, a village of Wales, in Flintshire, on an eminence near the mouth of the Clwyd, five miles NNW of St. Asaph. It was once of considerable consequence, but now of little note, except for the remains of a castle built by Edward I, whose queen was here delivered of a princess in 1283; and in the same year a parliament is said to have been held here, when the famous Statute of Rhuddlan was enacted.

Rhuden, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Monne and frontiers of Paderborn, 12 miles SSE of Lipstadt.

Rhuthyn; see *Ruthin*.

Rhynbeck, a town of New York, in Duchess county, on the E side of Hudson river, oppofite Kingston, and 18 miles N of Poughkeepsie.

Rhynberg, or *Rhinsberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a handsome palace, built by Frederick II, when hereditary prince. It is seated on the Rhyn, 10 miles N of Ruppin.

Rhyney; see *Rumney*.

Rhynow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, at the conflux of the Rhyn with the Havel, nine miles SE of Havelberg.

Riazan, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is fertile in corn, and populous; and had anciently its own princes.

Riazan, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly considerable for extent and riches, but was almost ruined by the Tartars, in 1568. It is seated at the conflux of the Trubesh with the Oka, 100 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 40 37 E, lat. 54 55 N.

Riba de Sella, a small seaport of Spain, in Asturias, on the bay of Biscay, 29 miles E by S of Gijon.

Ribadavia, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the conflux of the Avia with the Minho, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain, 15 miles WSW of Orense.

Ribadeo, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour, defended by two castles. It is seated on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio de Mirando, 45 miles N by E of Lugo. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 43 38 N.

Ribas, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarama, eight miles E of Madrid.

Ribble, a river which rises in W Yorkshire, above Settle, crosses Lancashire by Clitheroe and Preston, and enters the Irish sea.

Ribeira Grande, the capital of St. Jago, the largest of the Cape Verd islands, and a bishop's see. It has a good harbour, and is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23 24 W. lat. 14 50 N.

Ribemont, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 miles W by S of St. Quentin.

Riberac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 17 miles E of Perigueux, and 27 SSE of Angoulesme.

Ribnik, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor, 20 miles E by N of Ratibor.

Ribnik, or *Rimnik*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, and a bishop's see. Here, in 1789, the Austrians and Russians gained a great victory over the Turks. It is seated on a river of the same name, 68 miles ENE of Tergovist.—Another, on the river Alth, 50 miles W by S of Tergovist.

Ribnitz, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a bay of the Baltic, near the influx of the Reckenitz, 15 miles NE of Rostock.

Richelieu, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, founded by cardinal Richelieu in 1637, and seated on the Amable and Vide, 30 miles SSW of Tours.

Richmond, the capital of Virginia, in Henrico county, on the N side of James river. The public buildings are an episcopal church, a state-house, and court-house. Here is a floating toll bridge over the river; and the falls above the bridge are seven miles in length. Vessels of burden lie at City

Point, 20 miles below, to which goods from Richmond are sent down in boats. In 1811, the theatre here was destroyed by fire, which commenced during a time of performance, and many lives were lost. Richmond is 90 miles ssw of Alexandria. Lon. 77 55 w, lat. 37 35 N.

Richmond, a borough in N Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was enclosed by a wall, with three gates, now in ruins; and has a castle, on an inaccessible mount, and two churches. It is the capital of a district called Richmondshire, which abounds in lead mines, and was formerly a county of itself. Richmond has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. It is seated on the Swale, over which is a bridge, 40 miles NW of York, and 230 NNW of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 54 28 N.

Richmond, a village in Surry, with a bridge over the Thames, nine miles WSW of London. It was anciently called Sheen; but Henry VII called it Richmond, on account of his having been earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Here was a palace, in which Edward III, Henry VII, and queen Elisabeth expired. Richmond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, in which is a noble observatory; and its extensive royal park, surrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I.

Rickmansworth, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Coln, eight miles SW of St. Alban, and 18 WNW of London.

Ricla, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xalon, 28 miles WSW of Saragossa.

Ride, a town in Hampshire, on the NE coast of the isle of Wight. It has a daily intercourse by packet-boats with Portsmouth, and sends to that place abundance of butter, eggs, and poultry. It is five miles SSW of Portsmouth, and six ENE of Newport.

Ridgfield, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, 14 miles NW of Fairfield, and 48 NNE of New York.

Riedlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Danube, 15 miles SW of Ulm.

Rietberg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is situate on the Ems, 17 miles W by N of Paderborn. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Rieti, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and a bishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it contains three collegiate and six parish churches, and twelve convents. It is seated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 37 miles NE of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Rieux, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Rise, 25 miles SSW of Toulouse.

Riez, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated in a plain, abounding with wine and fruits, 20 miles SSW of Digne.

Riga, a government of Russia. See *Livonia*.

Riga, a strong town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, and next to Petersburg, the most commercial place in the empire. It stands on the Dwina, five miles from its mouth, in a gulf of the Baltic, called the Gulf of Riga, or Livonia. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident here, and those belonging to an English factory enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, beside a garrison of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad: in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. Riga is 220 miles NE of Konigsberg, and 310 SW of Petersburg. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 56 50 N.

Rimini, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with an old castle, a strong tower, and many remains of antiquity. The sea having receded from the town for some centuries, the harbour now will admit only small vessels. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marrechia, in the gulf of Venice, 28 miles SE of Ravenna, and 145 N by E of Rome. Lon. 12 34 E, lat. 44 N.

Ringkioping, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, which has a considerable trade with Holland and Norway. It is seated on a gulf of the German ocean, 43 miles SW of Wiburg, and 55 NNW of Ripen. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 56 8 N.

Ringleben, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Eisenach, six miles N of Erfurt, and 26 ENE of Eisenach.

Ringsted, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. It was formerly a city; and in the great church are interred several kings, and other persons of distinction. It is 30 miles SW of Copenhagen.

Ringwood, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has

a manufacture of worsted hose; and is famous for strong beer and ale. It is seated on the Avon, 30 miles SW of Winchester, and 91 W by S of London.

Rinteln, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Schauenburg, with a university. It is seated on the Weser, 12 miles SE of Minden, and 35 WSW of Hanover. Lon. 9 10 E, lat 52 12 N.

Rio Grande, a province in the NE part of Brasil, between those of Siara and Paraiba. It is watered by a river of the same name.

Rio Grande, a river in the S part of Brasil, which runs W into the Parana, being the principal branch of that river.

Rio Grande, a river which rises in Sierra Leone mountains, and flows through the kingdom of Biguba, into the Atlantic. It is navigable for boats 400 miles.

Rio Grande de San Pedro, a seaport of Brasil, in the province of Del Rey, with a large harbour, or lake, defended by many forts and batteries. Lon. 52 3 W, lat. 32 2 S.

Rio de la Hacha, a seaport of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 34 W, lat. 11 30 N.

Rio Janeiro, a river of Brasil, which enters the Atlantic ocean, at St. Sebastian, the capital of Brasil. It is rather a small gulf or bay, as the water is salt; for though it receives two rivers, their waters are not sufficient to form the bay which is called Rio Janeiro. At its mouth are several small islands, which render the entrance difficult and dangerous. On the E side of it is the fort of Santa Cruz; and on the W that of St. Jago, together with the capital.

Rio Janeiro, one of the richest provinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. It produces cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, pepper, indigo, and tobacco, with abundance of fruit and garden-stuff, but no bread-corn; so that the people here have no wheat-flour but what is brought from Portugal. As a succedanium for bread, there are yams and cassada in plenty. The riches of the country consist in mines of gold, and in precious stones. The latter are found in such plenty, that a certain quantity only is allowed to be collected in a year, which is sometimes obtained in less than a month. St. Sebastian is the capital.

Rio de Mirando, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, separates that province from Galicia, and enters the bay of Biscay, at Ribadeo.

Rio del Norte, a river of N America, the source of which is in a mountainous district on the N border of New Mexico. The extent of its course is estimated at 2000 miles; but it cannot in any part be termed a navigable stream, owing to sand bars in the flat country, and rocks in the upper part of its course. It runs through the whole country of New Mexico into New Spain, where it flows E and SE till it enters the gulf of Mexico, in lat. 25 30 N.

Rio de la Plata; see *Plata*.

Riobamba, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction in the audience of Quito. The productions and manufactures of its district are superior to any other in Peru; and in some parts of it are very rich mines of gold and silver. It is 98 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 1 38 S.

Riom, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on a hill, eight miles NE of Clermont, and 115 S of Paris.

Rioni, a river that rises in the principality of Georgia, forms the S boundary of Mingrelia, and enters the Black sea.

Rions, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 18 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

Ripa Transone, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, eight miles S of Fermo.

Ripen, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several kings are in the cathedral, which is a handsome structure. The harbour is at a small distance, at the mouth of the Gram, in a country that supplies the best beeves in Denmark. It is 65 miles NW of Sleswick, and 78 S by W of Wiburg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 55 23 N.

Ripley, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Nyd, 23 miles WNW of York, and 215 N by W of London.

Ripon, a borough in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. In the neighbourhood is the celebrated park of Studley, including the venerable remains of Fountain abbey. Ripon was once famous for its religious houses, and has now a collegiate church. Its noted manufacture of spurs has some time declined,

but two extensive cotton mills employ a number of hands. The market-place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is seated on the Ure, 28 miles NNW of York, and 209 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Riquier, St. a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Cardon, 24 miles NW of Amiens.

Risborough, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles S of Aylesbury, and 37 WNW of London.

Ritzenbuttle, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a castle; seated half a mile S of Cuxhaven, and 25 miles N of Carlsburg.

Riva, a town of Germany, in the principality of Trent, on the river Riva, at its entrance into the lake Garda, 17 miles SW of Trent.

Riva, a town of Switzerland, in the Valteline, seated on the N end of the lake Como, eight miles S by W of Chiavenna.

Rivadeo; see *Ribadeo*.

Rivalta, a town of Piedmont, situate on the Sangon, six miles SW of Turin.

Rivalta, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, situate on the Adda, 15 miles E of Milan.

Rivarolo, a town of Piedmont, situate on the Orco, 15 miles N of Turin.

Rivesaltes, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the Egly, eight miles N of Perpignan.

Rivoli, a town of Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, nine miles W of Turin.

Rivolo, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the lake Garda, 16 miles NW of Verona.

Roa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Douro, 25 miles N by E of Segovia.

Roanne, a town of France, in the department of Loire, seated on the Loire, where it begins to be navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyon is conveyed to Paris, Orleans, Nantz, &c. Roanne is 45 miles WNW of Lyon, and 210 SSE of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 46 4 N.

Roanoke, an island of N Carolina, on the S side of Albemarle sound, famous for being the place where sir Walter Ralegh made the first British settlement in N America.

Roanoke, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of the Staunton and Dan, in the S part of Virginia. It is subject to inundations, and, on account of the falls, is navigable for shallops only, about 60 or 70 miles. It enters, by several mouths, into the SW part of Albemarle sound.

Robben Island, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance into False bay. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Robel, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the lake Muritz, 24 miles W of Strelitz.

Robin Hood Bay, a bay on the coast of Yorkshire, between Scarborough and Whitby, about one mile broad. Here is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and the adjacent country, with all sorts of fish in their season. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Rosa, Cape, the most western extremity of Portugal, and of Europe. On the summit is a remarkable monastery, said to be 3000 feet above the sea; and on the E of the mountain is a summer palace, of Moorish architecture. Here is also a small vineyard, named Carcavella, yielding a peculiar grape; and the environs supply most of the fruits and vegetables used at Lisbon. This cape is called generally by the English sailors, the Rock of Lisbon. Lon. 9 36 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Rocamadour, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 23 miles N of Cahors.

Rocella, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near which is a coral fishery, 10 miles NE of Gierace.

Rochdale, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of bays, flannels, serges, and other woollen goods. It has two churches; and a canal from Manchester passes hence to the Calder navigation, near Halifax. It is seated on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire hills, 13 miles N by E of Manchester, and 198 NNW of London.

Roche, a fortified town of Savoy, in the Genevois, seated near a large rock, on the river Borne, 12 miles NE of Annecy.

Roche, or *Roche en Ardennes*, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S of Liege, and 32 NW of Luxemburg.

Roche Beaucour, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 22 miles NW of Perigueux.

Roche Bernard, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on the river Vilaine, 22 miles SE of Vannes.

Roche Guyon, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, on the river Seine, 21 miles W of Pontoise.

Roche Posay, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, with a mi-

neral spring; seated on the Creuse, 32 miles ENE of Poitiers.

Roche sur Yon, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, seated near the Yon, 20 miles NW of Luçon.

Rochechouart, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle on a mountain; seated near a rivulet that flows into the Vienne, 18 miles W of Limoges.

Rochefort, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, said to have been built by the Romans. It is situate on the Somme, surrounded by rocks, 50 miles NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Rochefort, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It stands on the Charante, 15 miles from its mouth, which is defended by several forts. The streets are broad and straight; and the houses low, but regular. It has a magnificent hospital, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a foundery for cannon, and all the other magazines necessary for the construction and equipment of ships of war. It is 18 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 45 50 N.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of Jura, on the river Doubs, six miles NE of Dole, and 22 WSW of Besancon.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, on the river Loire, 10 miles SSW of Angers.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 17 miles E of Vannes, and 40 SW of Rennes.

Rochefoucault, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Tardouere, 12 miles NE of Angoulême.

Rochelle, a fortified seaport of France, and a bishop's see, in the department of Lower Charente. The houses are supported by piazzas, and the haven is surrounded by a prodigious mole, 4462 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wine, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle is seated on the bay of Biscay, 67 miles S by E of Nantes, and 220 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 46 9 N.

Rochemaure, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Rhone, eight miles NNE of Viviers.

Rochester, a city in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. Its castle, now in ruins, once rendered it of great importance; and here also are some remains of a priory. The spring assizes are held here and at Maidstone alternately. Rochester is a bishop's see, and has, beside the cathedral, two parish-churches. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 6817; they are chiefly tradesmen and innkeepers, no sort of manufacture being carried on here. It has two freeschools, one called the Kings, and the other the City School. Here is an hospital liberally endowed for 12 poor people: also an almshouse for six poor travellers, who are supplied for one night with lodging, entertainment, and four-pence; an inscription over the door intimates, that rogues and proctors are excepted. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the W by its bridge, and is contiguous to Chatham on the E. It is seated on the Medway, 26 miles WNW of Canterbury, and 29 ESE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Rochetta, a town of the county of Nice, 16 miles NE of Nice.

Rochford, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 40 E by N of London.

Rochlitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a rock, and a handsome bridge over the *Mulda*, 24 miles SE of Leipsic.

Rockaway, a town of New Jersey, in Morris county, on a river of its name, 15 miles N by W of Morristown.

Rockbridge; see *Cedar Creek*.

Rockenhausen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 miles W of Worms.

Rockford, a town of N. Carolina, in Wilkes county, seated on the Yadkin, 33 miles E by N of Wilkes.

Rockingham, a town of N. Carolina, chief of Richmond county. It is seated on an eminence, six miles E of Great Pedee river, and 46 WNW of Fayetteville.

Rockingham, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name. It is situate on a branch of Shenandoah river, 40 miles SW of Woodstock, and 55 NNE of Bath.

Rockingham, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday. It had an ancient castle, long ago demolished; and its forest was reckoned one of the largest and richest in the kingdom. It is seated on the Welland, 12 miles S of Oakham, and 83 N by W of London.

Rocky Mount, a town of Virginia, chief of Franklin county. It is seated

near the source of the Staunton, 35 miles SW of New London, and 140 W of Petersburg.

Rocroy, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, celebrated for the victory gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, 26 miles N of Rethel.

Rodach, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg, on a river of the same name, nine miles NW of Coburg.

Rodby, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Laland. The passage hence to Heiligenhaven, in Holstein, and to the island of Femern, is much frequented. It is 10 miles SE of Naxkow. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 54 45 N.

Rodenburg, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, near which is a mineral spring. It is 11 miles W by S of Hanover.

Rodez, a town of France, capital of the department of Aveiron. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are sold for Spain; and some manufactures of gray cloths and serges. It was lately a bishop's see; and the lofty steeple of the cathedral is admired for its architecture. It is seated in the midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Aveiron, 30 miles W by S of Mende. Lon. 2 34 E, lat. 44 21 N.

Roding, a river in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs S to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows between Epping and Hainault forests, to Barking, below which it joins the Thames.

Rodok, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Delhi, 50 miles E of Hissar, and 60 WNW of Delhi.

Rodosto, a seaport of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the sea of Marmora, 62 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 27 37 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Rodriguez, an island in the Indian ocean, lying 100 leagues E of Mauritius, and possessed by the French. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad; the country mountainous, and in many parts rocky, though there are others in which the soil is excellent; but the best production of the island is the land turtle, which are in great abundance. On the N side is a bay that affords secure shelter for ships, and ample supplies of wood and water. Lon. 63 0 E, lat. 19 30 S.

Roer, a river of Germany, which rises in the duchy of Westphalia, flows by Arensberg, Schwerte, Werden, and Duysburg, and enters the Rhine at Roerort.

Roer, a new department of France, including the duchy of Juliers, and part of the territories of Cleve, Gelders, and Cologne. It takes its name from a river, which rises above Juliers, and joins the Meuse at Ruremonde. The capital is Aix-la-Chapelle.

Roerort, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, at the conflux of the Roer with the Rhine, 17 miles S by E of Wesel.

Roeulx, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons.

Rogersville, a town of Tenessee, chief of Hawkins county. It stands on the N side of the Holstan, 50 miles NNE of Knoxville.

Rogerwick, or *Port Baltic*, a seaport of Russia, in the province of Revel, seated on a fine bay at the entrance of the gulf of Finland, 40 miles WNW of Revel. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 59 10 N.

Rogonatpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of the circar of Pachete. It is 126 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 47 E, lat. 23 32 N.

Roha, or *Roïha*; see *Orfa*.

Rohaczow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, seated on the Dnieper, near the influx of the Ordrwa, 100 miles SE of Minsk. Lon. 30 20 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Rohan, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Aoust, 20 miles N of Vannes.

Rohilcund, or *Rohilla*, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E of Delhi, and is subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom, with the assistance of the British, it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital.

Rokitzan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with good cloth manufactures and a trade in iron, seven miles E by N of Pilsen.

Rolduc, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Limburg, 10 miles SW of Juliers.

Rom, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of S Jutland. It is seven miles long and nearly three broad, and contains a few villages.

Romagna, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, E by the gulf of Venice, S by Tuscany and Urbino, and W by the Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits; and has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which make its principal revenue. This province lately

belonged to the Ecclesiastical State, but is now a part of the new-formed kingdom of Italy. Ravenna is the capital.

Romainmotier, a town of Swisserland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic, with a castle; seated in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz, 11 miles SW of Yverdun.

Romani, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Siret, 50 miles WSW of Jassy.

Romania, a province of Turkey in Europe, 200 miles long and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Bulgaria, E by the Black sea, S by the sea of Marmora and the Archipelago, and W by Macedonia. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three sangiacates, the capitals of which are Philipopoli, Gallipoli, and Constantinople.

Romano, a town of Italy, in Bergamasco, on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio, 11 miles SSE of Bergamo.

Romans, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the Isere, 22 miles SW of Grenoble, and 30 S of Vienne.

Rome, a city of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capital of the Ecclesiastical State and the residence of the pope. It is the ancient Latium, and one of the finest and most famous cities in the world, situate on the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. The walls are of brick, in which are 15 gates; and its whole circumference, including that part beyond the Tiber and all belonging to the Vatican, is upward of 16 miles. It is computed to contain 162,000 inhabitants, which, though greatly inferior to what it could boast in the days of its ancient power, is considerably more than it could number at some former periods since the fall of the empire. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso is the most frequented. Here the nobility display their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings, in fair weather. The shops on each side are three or four feet higher than the street; and there is a path for foot passengers, on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there are several in this street, range in a line with the houses, having no courts before them. The Strada Felice, and the Strada di Porta Pia, are also very long and noble streets. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkness, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals sometimes place before the statues of the Virgin: these appear glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. Rome exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects; the former consists of palaces, churches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity; the latter comprehends all the rest of the city. The church of St Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses, in size and magnificence, the finest monuments of ancient architecture It was begun to be built in 1506, finished in 1621, and is entirely covered both within and without with marble. The length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross which crowns the cupola, 450. The high altar under the cupola is 90 feet in height, and of extraordinary magnificence. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, bassorelievos, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. The cathedral of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. It contains the Scala Santa, of 28 white marble steps, brought from Jerusalem, by which Christ is said to have ascended to the palace of Caiaphas. To this church every new pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. The Pantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain, and notwithstanding the depredations it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is still a beautiful monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian-brass which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after 1900 years, has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. The Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now become a christian temple, dedicated to the Virgin, and has obtained, from its circular form, the name of the Rotundo. The height is 150 feet, and the width nearly the same. There are no pillars to support the roof, which is constructed in the manner of a cupola; neither has it any

windows, a sufficiency of light being admitted through a central opening in the dome As the Pantheon is the most entire, the amphitheatre of Vespatian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit still remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure, and by computation it could contain 85,000 spectators. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described; that the ancient Forum, now a cow-market; the beautiful column of Trajan, &c. must be passed over. The Campidoglio, built by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful structure, standing on the site of the ancient Capitol, so long the centre of the empire of the world. The body of this palace is the residence of the senators of Rome, and the wings are inhabited by the *conservatores* of the city. The pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church. The library of this palace is the largest and most complete in the world; rich, especially in manuscripts, in all languages, and of all ages. In Rome the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. Beside the university, which consists of several noble colleges, there are numerous academies and literary societies. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome was entered, in 1798, by the French, and they sent away a great number of the most valuable statues and paintings; in 1799, it was retaken by the allies; and in 1809, it became subject to France. See *Ecclesiastical State*. Rome is 110 miles NW of Naples, 410 SSW of Vienna, and 600 SE of Paris. Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Rome, a town of New York, in Herkemer county, near which, to the E, is Fort Stanwix. It is seated at the head of Mohawk river, eight miles WNW of Whitestown.

Romenay, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 15 miles NNE of Macon.

Romerstadt, a town of Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines. It is 20 miles NNE of Olmutz.

Rometta, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, nine miles W by S of Messina.

Romford, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday for hogs, calves, and sheep, and on Wednesday for cattle, corn, &c. It is 12 miles ENE of London.

Romhild, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, with a castle, 13 miles S of Meinungen.

Romkala, a town of Syria, with the remains of an ancient and strong castle, in which are two churches. It is seated on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Simeren, 85 miles NNE of Aleppo.

Romna, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 88 miles ESE of Tchernigof.

Romney, a town of Virginia, chief of Hampshire county. It is seated on the SW branch of the Potomac, 50 miles WNW of Winchester. Lon. 79 5 W, lat. 39 20 N.

Romney, New, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is one of the cinque-ports, and once contained five churches and a priory; but since the sea has retired, it is much reduced. Old Romney, now a small place, is a mile to the W, and was the original port. The new town is seated on a hill, in Romney marsh, 22 miles SW of Dover, and 71 SE of London. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Romney Marsh, a tract in the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye haven, defended from the sea by a strong embankment, called Dymchurch Wall. It is 20 miles long and eight broad, containing about 50,000 acres of firm land, and some of the richest pastures in England. Vast flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and sent hence to the London market. It has two towns and nineteen parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV, by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurats, and the commonalty of Romney Marsh.

Romont, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a mountain, 10 miles NW of Friburg.

Romorentin, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, and manufactures of serges and cloths; seated on the Saudre, 26 miles SE of Blois, and 40 S by W of Orleans.

Romsdal, a town of Norway, capital of a province, in the government of Drontheim. It is 100 miles SW of Drontheim. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 62 28 N.

Romsey, a town in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, a manufacture of shalloons, and several paper-mills. Here was a considerable abbey for Benedictine

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nuns, of which little is now standing, except the spacious church. It is seated on the Andover canal and the river Test, eight miles NW of Southampton, and 73 W by S of London.

Roncevallos, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley, to which it gives name, 14 miles NNE of Pamplona.

Ronciglione, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a fortified castle. It is seated on the Tereia, near a lake of the same name, 28 miles NNW of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Ronda, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated near the Guadiaro, on an elevated and extensive plain, surrounded by a double enclosure of rocks. The environs are fertile in corn, and abound in apples and pears. Near it are the ruins of the city of Acipino, vulgarly called Old Ronda, among which are those of a large Roman amphitheatre and an aqueduct. Ronda is 42 miles W of Malaga, and 43 N by E of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 9 W, lat. 36 46 N.

Ronne, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm, and the residence of the governor. The harbour is fortified, but not deep. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 55 10 N.

Ronneburg, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, 14 miles SW of Altenburg.

Roque, St. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the isthmus which separates Gibraltar from the continent. Here are several batteries, and a fort at each end, to defend the lines which run across the isthmus. It stands on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay, 17 miles NE of Tariffa, and 58 SE of Cadiz.

Roquefort, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Douese, 15 miles ENE of Mont de Marsan.

Roquemaure, a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on a rock, near the Rhone, 22 miles NE of Nismes.

Roquetas, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles SW of Almeria, and 52 SE of Granada.

Rorras, a town of Norway, in the government of Drontheim, noted for important mines of copper, 68 miles S of Drontheim.

Rosa, a singular mountain of the Pennine Alps, at the NE boundary of Piedmont, little inferior in height to Mont Blanc. It forms, as it were, a circus of gigantic peaks, round the village of Macugnaga; and its appearance is supposed to impart the name from some resemblance to an expanded rose.

Rosamarina, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 miles W by S of Patti.

Rosana, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodec, seated near the Zolva, 20 miles SW of Novogrodec.

Rosario, a town of New Spain, in Culiacan, near which are the rich mines of Copala. It is seated on the river Rosario, 110 miles SSE of Culiacan.

Rosbach, a village of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 miles SE of Mersburg; famous for a victory obtained by the king of Prussia, over the French and Austrians, in 1757.

Roschad, a town of Swisserland, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the lake of Constance, seven miles ENE of St. Gall.

Roschild, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, and a bishop's see. It is now a poor place, but was the residence of the kings of Denmark for several centuries before Copenhagen was founded; and the cathedral has long been the place of their sepulture. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1658. It is seated at the end of a deep gulf, 16 miles W of Copenhagen.

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the N by Sligo and Leitrim, E by Longford and W Meath, S by Galway, and W by Galway and Mayo. It contains about 86,000 inhabitants, is divided into 59 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is a tolerably level country, producing excellent corn and pasturage, yet there are some extensive bogs.

Roscommon, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. The castle was razed to the ground in 1271, and of its monastic foundations there are but few remains. It is 88 miles W by N of Dublin. Lon. 8 42 W, lat. 53 34 N.

Roscrea, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary. Three miles to the SE are the ruins of an abbey, singular for its situation on a dry island, of about two acres, in the centre of a large bog. It is 20 miles WSW of Maryborough, and 32 N of Cashel.

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Roseau; see *Charlotte-town*.

Rosemarkie; see *Fortrose*.

Rosenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a small castle, 25 miles NE of Oppeln.

Rosenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, seated on the Muldau, 21 miles S of Budweis.

Rosenheim, a town of Bavaria, seated at the conflux of the Manguald with the Inn, 34 miles SE of Munich.

Roses, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a fort and a citadel. It was taken by the French in 1693, and in 1793. It is seated on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, 27 miles NE of Gerona. Lon. 3 7 E, lat. 42 17 N.

Rosetta, or *Raschid*, a town of Egypt, one of the pleasanteſt in the country. It has a great manufacture of ſtriped and other coarſe linens; but the chief buſineſs is the carriage of goods to Cairo; for all European merchandiſe is brought hither from Alexandria by ſea. The rice grown in its vicinity, called *sultani*, is chiefly ſent to Conſtantinople, and its exportation to any other place is prohibited. Roſetta was taken by the French invaders, in 1798. It ſtands on an iſland, formed by the W branch of the Nile, 25 miles ENE of Alexandria, and 100 NNW of Cairo. Lon. 30 23 E, lat. 31 23 N.

Rosienne, a town of Samogitia, where the provincial diet and court of judicature are held. It is ſeated on the Dubiſſe, 70 miles S of Mittau, and 188 NE of Warſaw. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Rosiers aux Salines, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, formerly celebrated for its ſalt-works; ſeated on the Meurte, nine miles SE of Nancy.

Rosoy, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a magnificent caſtle, 16 miles ENE of Melun, and 30 SE of Paris.

Ross, a town in Herefordſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It owes moſt of its improvements and charitable inſtitution to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Roſs, whoſe benevolent character is ſo intereſtingly delineated by the pen of Pope. Four miles to the SW are the maſſive remains of Goodrich caſtle; and near it are the ruins of Flaneſford priory, the chapel of which is converted into a barn. Roſs is ſeated on an elevated rock, on the Wye, 12 miles SE of Hereford, and 120 W by N of London.

Ross, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and united to Cork as an epiſcopal ſee. The cathedral ſerves alſo as a parochial church; and the caſtle is under the command of a governor. The harbour was formerly famous, but has been gradually filled up with ſand, that the town is ſunk from its former ſplendour. It is ſeated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles SW of Kinſale. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 51 32 N.

Ross, New, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, ſituate on the Barrow, over which is a wooden bridge into the county of Kilkenny. The town of Old Roſs is four miles to the eaſt. New Roſs ſends one member to parliament, and has a conſiderable trade. Large veſſels come up to the quay, and the chief exports are wool, butter, and beef. It is 16 miles NE of Waterford, and 22 W by N of Wexford. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Rossano, a ſtrong town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The adjacent valleys yield oil, capers, ſaffron, and excellent pepper. It is ſeated on an eminence, ſurrounded by rocks, three miles from the gulf of Tarento, and 136 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Rosslau, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a caſtle; ſeated at the conflux of the Roſslau with the Elbe, 10 miles SSE of Zerbſt.

Ross-shire, a county of Scotland, 80 miles long and 70 broad; bounded on the N by Sutherlandſhire and the frith of Dornock, W by the Minch, S by Inverneſsſhire, and E by the frith of Murray and the county of Cromarty, which laſt it almoſt encloſes. It is divided into 30 pariſhes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 52,291. The middle and NW parts are mountainous and dreary; the E part is variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers. The hills feed horſes, beeves, ſheep, and goats, and abound with game; the rivers and lakes teem with fiſh and waterfowl; and the loches on the W coaſt are viſited regularly by a ſhoal of herrings. The inhabitants of the W and S parts ſpeak the Erſe language, which is alſo underſtood on the E coaſt, where, however, Engliſh is generally ſpoken. The iſland of Lewis is attached to this county. Tain is the capital.

Rosswein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, with a good trade in wool, flannel, and cloth; ſeated on the Muldau, 23 miles W of Dreſden.

Rostak, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, and the ſeat of a

sovereign prince. It is 120 miles W of Maskat. Lon. 57 30 E, lat. 23 30 N.

Rostock, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, an arsenal, and three churches. It is divided into three parts, the old, the new, and the middle town, and carries on a large trade. It was often taken in the 18th century; the last time, in 1761, by the Prussians. It is seated on the river Warne, 10 miles from its entrance into the Baltic, and 32 ENE of Wismar. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Rostof, a town of Russia, in the government of Xaroslaf, and an episcopal see. It is seated on the lake Nero, or Rostof, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotorost, 95 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 57 5 N.

Rostrenan, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, 35 miles SW of St. Brieuc.

Rostrevor, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a considerable salt-work and a pottery; seated on Carlingford bay, nine miles SSE of Newry.

Rota, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, on the bay of Cadiz, nine miles NNW of Cadiz.

Rotas, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore, 85 miles NNW of Lahore. Lon. 71 52 E, lat. 33 4 N.

Rotas, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bahar, 108 miles SW of Patna. Lon. 84 0 E, lat. 24 38 N.

Rotenberg, a town and fortress of Franconia, capital of a lordship of the same name; situate on a mountain, 18 miles NE of Nurenberg, and 27 SSW of Bayreuth.

Rotenburg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern, four miles N of Lucern.

Rotenburg, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenberg, with a castle. Near it is a famous mineral spring. It stands on the Neckar, six miles WSW of Tubingen.

Rotenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Verden, on the river Wumme, 15 miles N by E of Verden.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the late bishopric of Spire, 12 miles E of Philipsburg.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a palace, belonging to the prince of Hesse-Rheinfels; seated on the Fulda, 24 miles SSE of Cassel.

Rotenburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, seated on the Oder, 14 miles E of Crossen.

Rotenfels, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 13 miles NW of Wurtzburg.

Roth, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Gessner, and stands at the conflux of the Roth with the Rednitz, 18 miles S of Nurenberg.

Rothbury, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Friday, seated on the Coquet, nine miles SW of Alnwick, and 302 N by W of London.

Rothenberg, a town of Upper Lusatia, on the river Neissa, 17 miles N of Gorlitz.

Rothenburg, a town of Franconia, capital of a territory of the same name. It is surrounded by moats and ramparts, and stands on a mountain, by the river Tauber, from which it is supplied with water by means of a machine. It has five churches, and was lately an imperial town. It is 15 miles WNW of Anspach. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 49 22 N.

Rother, a river that rises in Sussex, forms the boundary between that county and Kent for a short space, and enters the English channel at Rye.

Rotherham, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has a large church, and is famous for considerable iron-works in the vicinity, at Masbrough. It is seated at the conflux of the Rother with the Don, 32 miles S of Leeds, and 159 N by W of London.

Rothsay, a borough of Scotland, the capital of the isle of Bute. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal palace, which gives the title of duke to the heir apparent of the crown. It has a considerable trade in the herring fishery, and several cotton works. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5231. It is situate on the E side of the island, and has an excellent harbour and pier, 80 miles W by S of Edinburg. Lon. 4 53 W, lat. 55 48 N.

Rothweil, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, but given, in 1802, to the duke of Wirtemberg. Two miles to the S is Rothmunster abbey, where they receive none but noble women. Rothweil is seated on the Neckar, near its source, 27 miles SSW of Tubingen. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Rottenmann, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a college of regular canons, 20 miles NNW of Judenburg.

Rotterdam, a city of S Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Ne-

therlands. It is the moſt conſiderable place in Holland, for the beauty of its buildings, and trade, next to Amſterdam; and the inhabitants are computed at 48,000. There are ſo many deep canals, that ſhips may unload at the very doors of the warehouſes. On the E ſide of the city is a large baſin and dock, for the purpoſe of building and launching veſſels employed in the ſervice of the admiralty and the Eaſt-India Company. This port is more frequented than Amſterdam, becauſe the ice breaks up ſooner, and the tide, in two or three hours, will carry a ſhip into the open ſea. The townhouſe, the bank, and the arſenal, are magnificent. Some of the houſes are built in the old Spaniſh ſtyle, with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houſes, which are loſty and ſpacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Bomb Tees. On this quay is a handſome Jewiſh ſynagogue. Eraſmus was born in this city, whoſe ſtatue in bronze ſtands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and the houſe in which he was born has an inſcription, in front, to his honour. Rotterdam received the French troops, Jan. 23, 1795. It is ſeated at the influx of the Rotte with the Merwe (the moſt northern branch of the Meuſe) 30 miles SSW of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 29 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Rotterdam, one of the Friendly iſlands, in the Pacific ocean, diſcovered by Taſman in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 20 16 S.

Rottingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, ſituate on the Tauber, 17 miles S of Wurtzburg.

Rouen, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It ſtands on the N ſide of the Seine, and is ſeven miles in circuit; and (its ſix ſuburbs included) is computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are narrow and crooked, and conſiſt of wooden houſes; notwithſtanding which, it is one of the moſt opulent and commercial places in France. Among the public buildings, the moſt diſtinguiſhed are, the great hall of the palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met, the old caſtle, and the principal church, ornamented with three towers. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. In the market-place is a ſtatue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the Engliſh for witch. The ſuburb of St. Sever, ſituate on the other ſide of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which is made to open, ſo as to admit the paſſage of ſhips. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Corneilles, and of Fontenelle. It is 50 miles SW of Amiens, and 70 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 2 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Roveredo, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, ſeated near the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Lens, over which is a bridge, defended by a ſtrong citadel. It has a very conſiderable trade in ſilk, and a great quantity of tobacco is raiſed here. The Auſtrians were defeated near this place, in 1796, by the French, who took poſſeſſion of the town; but they were obliged to abandon it ſoon afterward. It is 13 miles S of Trent. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Rouergue, a late province of France, 75 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the E by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, W by Quercy, N by the ſame and Auvergne, and S by Languedoc. It is not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and ſulphur. It now forms the department of Aveiron.

Rouah, or *Roiah*; ſee *Orfa*.

Rovigno, a ſeaport of Iſtria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine ſtone. It is ſeated on a peninſula in the gulf of Venice, 36 miles S of Capo d'Iſtria. Lon. 13 58 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Rovigo, a town of Italy, capital of Poleſino di Rovigo, and the reſidence of the biſhop of Adria, to the decline of which town it owes its increaſe. It is ſeated on the Adige, 37 miles SW of Venice. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Roum, a name applied to a part of Aſiatic Turkey, extending from the Mediterranean to the Black ſea, between Caramania on the W, and Diarbekir and Armenia on the E, and including the ſangiacates of Sivas, Adana, and Maraſch.

Rouſſelart, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the Mandel, 10 miles NE of Ypres.

Rouſſillon, a late province of France, 50 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the W by Berdagna, N by Lower Languedoc, E by the Mediterranean, and S by Catalonia, from which it is ſeparated by the Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees, Eaſtern*.

Roxburgſhire, a county of Scotland, ſometimes called Tiviotdale; bounded on the N by Berwickſhire, E and S by Northumberland and Cumberland, and

w by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. It is of an irregular figure, and the greatest extent, in every direction, is about 30 miles. It is divided into 31 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 33,682. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough appearance of mosses, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn. The hills feed great numbers of sheep and cattle. This county had its name from the once magnificent city and castle of Roxburg, situate between the Teviot and the Tweed, nearly opposite Kelso: of the city few traces are now evident; and the castle, near the mouth of the Teviot, is entirely a ruin. At this castle, in 1460, James II of Scotland lost his life, by the bursting of a cannon. About two miles from the castle, on the banks of the Teviot, is a village called Roxburg. The present capital of the county is Jedburg.

Roxbury, a town of Massachusets, in Norfolk county, situate at the foot of a hill, and at the entrance of the neck of land leading to Boston, two miles SSW of that town.

Royan, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It was fortified by the Huguenots, and so vigorously defended against Lewis XIII, in 1622, that he was obliged to withdraw his troops; but he afterward avenged this disgrace, by demolishing it so entirely, that the present place is merely the suburbs of the former. It is seated at the mouth of the Garonne, 18 miles SW of Saintes.

Roye, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 26 miles SE of Amiens.

Royston, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Part of the town extends into Cambridgeshire. Under the market-place is a kind of subterranean cript, dug out of the solid chalk, supposed to be of Saxon construction. It is 14 miles S of Cambridge, and 37 N of London.

Ruabon, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. In the vicinity are considerable collieries. It stands near the Ellesmere canal, five miles S by W of Wrexham, and 172 NW of London.

Ruatan, or *Rattan*, an island of New Spain, in the bay of Honduras, 25 miles from the coast, with a good harbour, near the E end. Lon. 86 50 W, lat. 16 15 N.

Rubielos, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 26 miles SE of Teruel.

Rubiera, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, seated on the Secchia, eight miles NW of Modena.

Rudaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, formerly fortified with a castle, now in ruins. Here a victory was obtained by the knights of the Teutonic Order, in 1370, over Kinstud, great duke of Lithuania; in memory of which a stone pillar was erected, and is still remaining. It is 12 miles NNW of Koningsberg.

Rudelstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the Upper county of Schwartzburg, with a fine castle on a mountain. It has manufactures of flannel and stuffs, and is seated on the Saal, 22 miles SE of Erfurt. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Rudelstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with a mine-office and copper-works, seated on the Bober, 16 miles W of Schweidnitz.

Rudesheim, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, celebrated for its wine, three miles N of Bingen.

Rudgley, or *Rugeley*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of felts and hats: seated on the Trent, 10 miles ESE of Stafford, and 126 NW of London.

Rudisto; see *Rodesto*.

Rudkioping, a fortified seaport of Denmark, and the only town in the island of Langeland. It has a considerable trade in corn and provisions. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 55 1 N.

Rudolfswerd, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a large collegiate church; seated on the Gurck, in a country producing good wine, 45 miles SE of Laubach.

Rue, a town and bailiwic of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, 13 miles NE of Lausanne.

Rue, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 15 miles NW of Abbeville.

Ruffach, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the Rotbach, seven miles S of Colmar.

Ruffee, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Anche, 24 miles N of Angoulême.

Rugby, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and a celebrated school, well endowed, seated on the Avon, 11 miles SE of Coventry, and 83 NNW of London.

Rugen, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, the channel between which town and the island is not above a mile in

breadth. Including the indentions of the sea, which are considerable, the island is 23 miles long and 18 broad, and abounds in corn and cattle. It was ceded to the French in 1807, soon after the surrender of Stralsund. The chief town is Bergen, 12 miles NE of Stralsund.

Rugenwald, a seaport of Further Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a castle. Here is a good salmon fishery and a great trade in linen. It is seated on the Wipper, three miles from the Baltic, and 35 NE of Colberg. Lon. 16 17 E, lat. 54 25 N.

Ruhland, a town of Upper Lusatia, with a trade in fish and beer, seated on the Elster, 25 miles N by E of Dresden.

Rum, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles W of the S extremity of Skye. It is eight miles long and six broad, the surface hilly and rocky; but it feeds a considerable number of small sheep, whose flesh and wool are valuable. The only harbour is Loch Serefort, on the E coast. Lon. 6 24 W, lat. 57 11 N.

Rumigny, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 miles SW of Rocroy.

Rumilly, a town of Savoy, on an elevated plain, at the conflux of the Seram and Nepha, seven miles WSW of Annecy.

Rummelsburg, a town of Further Pomerania, with manufactures of cloth, seated on the Wipper, 14 miles N of New Stettin.

Rumney, or *Rhyney*, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol channel, to the SE of Cardiff.

Rungpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. The chief produce of its fertile district is rice, but there is also much tobacco, and some indigo. It is 124 miles NNE of Moorshedabad. Lon. 89 24 E, lat. 25 44 N.

Runkel, a town of Westphalia, with a citadel, on a high hill, formerly the residence of the counts of Wied-Runkel. It is seated on the Lahn, 14 miles ENE of Nassau.

Rupelmonde, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, opposite the influx of the Rupel, eight miles SW of Antwerp.

Rupert, a river of New Britain, which issues from the lake Mistassin, and flows W into the SE part of James bay. In its course it forms several small lakes; and at its mouth is the remain of Fort Rupert, formerly a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company. Lon. 76 58 W, lat. 51 3 N.

Ruppin, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, capital of a circle of the same name, which was formerly a county. It stands on the W side of a lake, formed by the river Rhin; and on the opposite side of the lake is Old Ruppin, with an ancient castle, the residence of the former counts, whose burial-place is at New Ruppin. This town was entirely consumed by fire, in 1787, but is rebuilt in a handsome manner, and greatly augmented. It has a considerable trade, a manufacture of cloth, and noted breweries. It is 32 miles NNW of Berlin. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 52 56 N.

Ruremonde, or *Roermonde*, a strong town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Austrian Gelderland, and a bishop's see. It has been taken several times; particularly in 1792, by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after, but took it again the next year. It is seated at the conflux of the Roer with the Meuse, 12 miles S of Venlo, and 28 NNE of Maestricht. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Ruscek, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, defended by a castle. Here are twenty mosques, three churches, and a synagogue. It is seated on the Danube, 135 miles N by E of Adrianople. Lon. 26 50 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Rush, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, with a harbour for small craft on the Irish sea. The ling cured here, of which much is exported, is celebrated for its superior flavour. It is 16 miles NNE of Dublin.

Russ, a town of Prussian Lithuania, at the mouth of the river Russ, the chief branch of the Niemen, 20 miles NW of Tilsit.

Russelsheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, situate on the Maine, six miles E of Mentz, and 13 NW of Darmstadt.

Russey, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, near the river Doubs, 34 miles E by S of Besançon.

Russia, a vast empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by the Pacific ocean, S by Great Tartary, the Caspian sea, Persia, Turkey in Asia, and the Black sea, and W by Turkey in Europe, Poland, the Baltic sea, and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Russia; namely: Red Russia, which formed the S part of Poland; White Russia, which comprehended the E part of Lithuania; and

Black Russia, which included the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland (see *Poland*) forms a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil and products must be as different; but not one third of the country is sufficiently peopled, or properly cultivated. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; insomuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn: the N part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and overrun with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. The whole country is well watered by lakes and numerous rivers, which abound with fish; the principal rivers are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Oby. Medicinal and saline springs are not uncommon; and there are mines of fine silver, copper, iron, and other minerals. The red and black juchte, or Russia leather, for colour, smell, and softness, cannot be equalled in any other part of the world; and there are likewise flourishing manufactures of linen, woollen stuffs, velvet, and silk: also brass, iron, steel, and tin are wrought; and great guns, arms, wire, cordage, canvas, paper, parchment, candles, saltpetre, gunpowder, glass, &c. are made in Russia. This country affords a variety of commodities, which are of great use to foreigners, and as its exports greatly exceed the imports, there is a considerable annual balance of trade in its favour. The home commodities are sables, black furs, the skins of black and white foxes, ermines, hyenas, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martens, white hares, &c. likewise Russia leather and linen, copper, iron, talc, tallow, wax, honey, corn, potash, tar, linseed and train oil, castor, isinglass, hemp, flax, thread, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these commodities may be added almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This extensive empire was divided by Catharine II into 41 governments; namely Petersburg, Olonetz, Wiburg, Revel, Riga, Pskof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolensk, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Jaroslaul, Vologda, Archangel, Kostroma, Niznei Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, Penza, Tambof, Voronetz, Kursk, Novogorod Severskni, Tchernigof, Kiof, Kharkof, Catharinenslaf, Caucasia, Saratof, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Ufa, Kolivan, and Irkutsh; all which see, and *Siberia*. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbishops and bishops. The established religion is that of the Greek church; but a considerable number of Russians profess the Mohamedan religion, and a greater number are still pagans. The inhabitants of the provinces conquered from Sweden are Lutherans; and the protestants, of whom there are great numbers among the Russians, as also the papists, enjoy the public exercise of their religion; but the latter are not suffered to hang up bells in their churches. There are many convents for both sexes in the empire; but Peter I ordered, that no man should enter on a monastic life before he is thirty years of age, and that no woman should take the veil under fifty, and then not without the licence of the holy synod. Formerly the Russians were wholly employed in agriculture, feeding of cattle, hunting, and fishing; and he was thought a learned man who could read and write: but Peter the great undertook to introduce the arts and sciences; and, in 1724, he founded the first university that ever was in Russia, and an academy of sciences, at Petersburg, supplied with some of the best professors in Europe; and he also invited and established great numbers of excellent artificers. The Russians, in general, are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexion. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They use bathing, but smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should dishonour the images of the saints, which they hold in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of snuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. With respect to dress, a long beard is in high estimation among the fair nymphs of Russia. The commonalty have still a great veneration for this fringe of human hair, notwithstanding the efforts of their monarchs to root it out; and it is only those depending upon government, in the army and navy, who have yet complied with the custom and the wish of the court. Those who retain their beards retain likewise the ancient dress, the long swaddling coat, either of skins, or of coarse cloth lined with skins, in winter; and in summer, of cloth only. About their middle they have a sash of any colour; but what they mostly affect, is

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green or yellow. They wear trowsers instead of breeches and stockings; their limbs are, besides, wrapped in many folds of woollen stuffs to keep them warm, and over all they wear boots. Their shirts are without collars; and their necks exposed to the cold, which are hard and impenetrable from this practice. Government continues to exert every nerve to compel the subjects to adopt the German dress. The clergy alone excepted, none can procure any place, or favour from court, upon other condition than banishing the Asiatic sheep-skin robes. The worn-out veteran retires with a pension, upon the express terms of never again assuming the habit of his fathers. But so zealously attached are the multitude to former manners, and so honorably do they esteem them, that a Russian dressed in his beard and gown tells you by his looks that he has not prostituted the memory of his ancestors. The dress of the women is the reverse of the men, both in fashion and colour; every part of it being as short and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is the same with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the short jacket, the striped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about their head. The Russian women are, however, far more elegant and rich in their attire; nor is gold lace and paint wanting, to set off their charms. The young generation are modernizing these antic vestments; the stiff embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk; the jacket and petticoat are of muslin, or other fine stuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak, in the cold season, lined with fur. The better class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; and all wear a covering of fur six months of the year. Persons of both sexes wear a cross on their breasts, which is put on when they are baptized, and never laid aside while they live: the peasants crosses are of lead, but those worn by the better sort are of gold or silver. The sovereign of Russia is absolute. He was formerly called grand duke, which is now the title of the heir apparent; he afterward assumed the title of czar, which the natives pronounce *tzar*, or *zaar*, a corruption of Cesar, emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of *czar* was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. The title of *emperor* was first assumed by Peter I, who, by his actions, justly acquired the surname of Great, and finished his glorious course in the year 1725. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Peter the great, at his accession to the throne, found his subjects of all ranks involved in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his numerous armies ferocious and undisciplined; and he had neither merchant ships nor men of war; which, added to the remoteness of her situation, rendered the influence of Russia in the politics of Europe of little consideration. Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disciplined his armies, built cities and fortresses, and created a navy. These national improvements have been continued since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of the world, of which human foresight, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, could have formed no conception. Petersburg is the capital of the whole empire.

Rustenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Eichfield, with a castle, nine miles W of Heiligenstadt.

Rustgaden, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 23 miles SSW of Fahlun.

Rutchester, a village in Northumberland, six miles N of Hexham. It is the Vindobala of the Romans. The fort has been very considerable, and the ruins of it are remarkable. Severus' wall runs on the middle of the E rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes about the distance of a chain to the S of it.

Rutherford, a town of N Carolina, chief of a county of the same name, situate on a branch of Broad river, 30 miles S by E of Morgantown, and 60 W of Charlotte.

Rutherglen, a borough of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, seated near the Clyde, three miles SE of Glasgow.

Ruthin, or *Rhuthyn*, a corporate town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It had a strong castle, now in ruins; and the church, before the Reformation, was collegiate. The assizes for the county are holden here. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Clwyd, 16 miles W by N of Wrexham, and 192 NW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 53 5 N.

Rutigliano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 miles SE of Bari.

Rutlam, a town in Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 48 miles W of Ougein, and 136 E of Amedabad. Lon. 74 58 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Rutland, a town of Vermont, chief of a county of the same name. This town and Windsor are alternately the seat of the state legislature. It is seated on Otter creek, 40 miles W by N of Windsor, and 57 N of Bennington. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 43 30 N.

Rutland, a town of Massachusets, in Worcester county, 14 miles NW of Worcester, and 56 W of Boston.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county of England, 15 miles long and 11 broad; bounded on the W and NW by Leicestershire, N and NE by Lincolnshire, and S and SE by Northamptonshire. It contains 128,000 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 50 parishes; has two market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 16,356. The soil varies much; but, in general, is fertile, particularly the rich vale of Catmose, which runs from the W side to the centre of the county. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Guash, or Wash. Oakham is the county-town.

Ruttunpour, a city of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and the capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is 210 miles S by W of Benares, and 360 W of Calcutta. Lon. 82 36 E, lat. 22 16 N.

Rutzen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, 20 miles N of Wolau.

Ruvo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles W of Bari.

Ruza, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 48 miles WNW of Moscow. Lon. 36 2 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Ryacotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 85 miles E of Seringapatam, and 98 WSW of Arcot. Lon. 78 6 E, lat. 12 26 N.

Ryan, Loch, a bay of Scotland, in the NW angle of Wigtonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass; and it affords excellent anchorage.

Rydal-water, a lake in Westmorland, a little to the W of Ambleside. It is one mile in length, spotted with little islands, and communicates, by a narrow channel, with Grasmere-water to the W, and, by the river Rothay, with Windermere-water to the S.

Rydroog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the river Hindenny, 60 miles NNE of Chitteldroog. Lon. 76 52 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Rye, a borough and seaport of Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is an appendage to the cinque ports, and governed by a mayor and jurats. The church is a very large structure. On the edge of the cliff is a small battery, and behind it Ipres tower, a square building, now a jail. The old port is so choked up with sand, that it can admit small vessels only. In 1726, a new harbour was opened, in which vessels of 360 tons burden may safely ride. The exports are corn, malt, hops, and other products of the country; and hence are sent considerable supplies of fish to the London markets. It is 28 miles SSE of Maidstone, and 63 SE of London. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 50 57 N.

Ryegate, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday. Here was formerly a castle, built in the time of the Saxons, and called Holms Castle; some ruins of it are to be seen, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, where, it is said, the barons, who took up arms against king John, held their private meetings. The market-house was formerly a chapel dedicated to Thomas à Becket. It is seated in a valley, called Holmsdale, 16 miles E of Guildford, and 21 SW of London.

Rymenaut, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, situate on the Dyle, five miles E of Mechlin.

Rynbach, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles WSW of Bonn, and 37 NW of Coblentz.

Ryssen, a town of Holland, in Overyssel, on the river Regge, 16 miles ENE of Deventer.

Ryswick, a town of S Holland, where the prince of Orange had a palace. A treaty was concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. It is seated between Hague and Delft, 30 miles SW of Amsterdam.

Rzeczica, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, at the confluence of the Wyedfzwck with the Dnieper, 38 miles SSE of Rohaczow.

Rzemien, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 36 miles SSW of Sandomir.

S.

Saada, or *Saade*, a strong town of Arabia, in Yemen, and the residence of

a sheik. Here is a customhouse, which brings in a considerable revenue; and manufactures of Turkey leather. It is 140 miles WNW of Sanaa. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Saalfeld, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, with a castle on a mountain. Here are manufactures of cloth, and of gold and silk stuffs: it is likewise the mint-town for the circle of Upper Saxony. On an eminence near the town stands the once celebrated and princely abbey of St. Peter. In 1806, prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia was killed here in a skirmish with the French. It stands on the Saal, 34 miles NNE of Coburg, and 46 SW of Altenburg. Lon. 11 32 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Saalfeld, a town of E Prussia, on the lake Mebing, 23 miles SE of Marienburg.

Saar, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, on the confines of Bohemia, 42 miles NW of Brunn.

Saarmund, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, six miles S of Potsdam.

Saatz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which yields hops of the best quality. It is situate on the Eger, 48 miles WNW of Prague. Lon. 13 42 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Saba, a fertile island of the W Indies, 12 miles in circumference, inhabited by a few Dutch families, almost all shoemakers. It was taken by the British in 1781, in 1801, and again in 1810. It has no port, and lies a little to the W of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 17 W, lat. 17 39 N.

Sabanja, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Here all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet. It stands on a lake that abounds in fish, 60 miles ENE of Bursa, and 62 ESE of Constantinople. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Sabatz, or *Sabacz*, a town and fortress of European Turkey, in Servia. It was taken by the Austrians in 1719. It is situate on the Drave, 22 miles S of Peterwardein, and 28 W of Belgrade.

Sabi; see *Xavier*.

Sabia, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, bounded on the N by Sofala, E by the Mosambique channel, S by unknown regions, and W by Manica. The country is fertile and populous, is crossed by a river of the same name, has mines of gold, and many elephants. Manbona is the capital.

Sabie, a seaport of Denmark, on the E coast of N Jutland, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 miles NNE of Alburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 57 20 N.

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 28 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Umbria, E by Naples, S by Campagna di Roma, and W by the patrimony of St. Peter. It is watered by several small rivers, and abounds in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

Sabine, a river of Louisiana, which rises in about lat. 33 N, and flows SSE for 300 miles to the gulf of Mexico in lat. 29 50. It forms the boundary, in this part, between Louisiana and New Spain.

Sabioncello, a town of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, situate on the extremity of a peninsula, to which it gives name. This peninsula runs a considerable way into the Atlantic, having the island of Lesia on the N, and those of Curzola and Melida on the S, all separated by a narrow channel. The town is 45 miles NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Sabionetta, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is 20 miles E of Cremona.

Sable, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, near which are some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarte, 25 miles NE of Angers.

Sabel, Cape, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65 39 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Sables d'Olonne, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, 40 miles W of Fontenay le Compte. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 46 28 N.

Sablestan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Candahar, E by Hindoostan, S by Makran, and W by Segestan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans. Bost is the capital.

Sabugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 20 miles SE of Guarda.

Sacai, a city and seaport of Japan, in the island of Niphon, with several castles, temples, and palaces, and a mountain on one side which serves as a rampart. It is 43 miles S by W of Miaco. Lon. 136 5 E; lat. 34 58 N.

Sacca, or *Sciacca*; see *Xacca*.

Sachsenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 10 miles SW of Waldeck.

Sachsenhagen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, 13 miles W of Hanover.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany,

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making part of Frankfort on the Maine. It is situate on the s side of the river, and communicates with the rest of the city by a stone bridge, well fortified.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, six miles NW of Waldeck.

Sachsenheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 12 miles NNW of Stutgard.

Sacrament, St. a town of Paraguay, settled by the Portuguese, and taken in 1777 by the Spaniards, to whom it was ceded by treaty. It stands on the river Plata, nearly opposite Buenos Ayres, 100 miles W by N of Monte Video.

Sacrapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the river Cavery, 73 miles NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 52 E, lat. 13 6 N.

Saddleback, a mountain in Cumberland, so called from its form, situate five miles ENE of Keswick. It is 2787 feet above the level of the sea; and on one side is an immense cavity, once the crater of a volcano, at the bottom of which is a lake about 20 acres in dimension.

Sadras, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the coast, near the mouth of the Paliar. A little to the N are seven pagodas, hollowed out of a solid rock. It is 38 miles S of Madras.

Saffy, a strong seaport of Morocco, with a castle. It was long the centre of the commerce carried on with Europe, but now has little trade. It is 16 miles S of Cape Cantin. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 32 28 N.

Sagan, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It has double walls, a fine palace, a priory of the Augustine order, a Lutheran school, and good cloth manufactures. It is seated on the Bober, 80 miles NW of Breslau. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Sagar, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a considerable trade in pepper, betel-nut, and sandal wood; seated on the Varada, near its source, 25 miles N of Nagara.

Sagg Harbour, a seaport of New York, in Suffolk county, at the E end of Long Island. The whale fishery from this place produces 1000 barrels of oil annually. It is 12 miles NW of Southampton, and 87 E of New York.

Saghalien, or *Amour*, a river of Chinese Tartary, which rises near the Yablonoi mountains, where it is first known by the names of Kerlon and Argun, and forms part of the boundary between Siberia and Eastern Tartary; where it receives the Schilka, and takes its present name. It then makes a circuitous eastern course of 1850 miles, in which it receives many other rivers, and enters the sea of Okotsk, opposite the N part of the island of Saghalien.

Saghalien, or *Tchoka*, an island in the sea of Okotsk, extending from lat. 46 to 54, or not less than 550 miles in length, by about 90 of medial breadth; separated from the continent by the channel of Tartary, on the W, and from the island of Jesso by Perouse strait, on the S. This island was little known till explored by Perouse, and it is the most important portion of that navigator's voyage. The centre is mountainous, and well wooded with pine, willow, oak, and birch; but the shores are level, and well adapted to agriculture. The natives resemble the Tartars in form; and the upper lip is commonly tattooed blue. The dress is a loose robe of skins, or quilted nankeen, with a girdle. Their huts are of timber, thatched with grass, with a fire-place in the middle. Perouse extols them as a mild and intelligent race; and he says that they are quite unlike the Mandshurs, or Chinese. In the south are found some Japanese articles; and there is a little trade with the Chinese and Russians.

Saghalien oula Hotun, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Tcitcicar. It is rich and populous, and important on account of its situation, as it secures to the Chinese Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of sables are found. It stands on the river Saghalien, 200 miles NNE of Tcitcicar. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Sagona, a town of Corsica, now in ruins, 16 miles NNE of Ajaccio. See *Vico*.

Sagres, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort; seated on a tongue of land at the SW extremity of the province. 23 miles WSW of Lagos. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 37 2 N.

Saguntum; see *Morviedro*.

Sagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, situate near the Bunnass, 87 miles NW of Gurrah, and 112 S of Agra. Lon. 78 53 E, lat. 23 45 N.

Sahagun, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a rich abbey; seated in a fertile plain, on the river Cea, 32 miles SE of Leon.

Sahar; see *Shahar*.

Sahara; see *Zahara*.

Said, or *Sahid*, a province of Upper

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Egypt, bordering on Nubia and the Red sea, anciently called Thebaid. It is the least fertile part of Egypt, and the thinnest of people.

Saida, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the coast of the Mediterranean, the remains of the ancient Sidon, with a fort and a castle. The name of Sidon still subsists in a small village, about two miles from Saida. To the W of the castle is a shoal 200 paces long, and the space between them is a road for vessels, but not safe in bad weather. The shoal, which extends along the town, has a basin enclosed by a decayed pier: this was the ancient port; but it is now so choked up by sands, that boats only can enter its mouth, near the castle. Saida is a trading town, and the chief emporium of Damascus and the interior country. The manufacture of cotton is the principal employ of the inhabitants. It is 45 miles WSW of Damascus. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 33 N.

Saintes, three of the Leeward Caribbee islands in the W Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. The middle one seems nothing more than a large barren rock, but contributes to form a good harbour. Lon. 61 45 W, lat. 15 52 N.

Saintes, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Charente, and lately a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable; and the cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. It is seated on the Charente, 40 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 76 SW of Poitiers. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 45 45 N.

Saintfield, a town of Ireland, in Down, 30 miles NE of Newry.

Saintonge, a late province of France, 62 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Angoumois and Perigord, N by Poitou and Aunis, W by the Atlantic and S by Bordelois and Giron. The river Charente crosses it in the middle, and it is one of the most fertile districts in France. Its horses are much esteemed; also its salt, in which it has a considerable traffic. It now forms, with the late province of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

Sal, one of the Cape Verd islands, 42 miles in circumference, lying to the E of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the number of salt ponds that from time to time are filled by the sea, where the water crystallizes into a beautiful salt, the chief production of the island. Lon. 22 56 W, lat. 16 38 N.

Sala, or *Salberg*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a silver mine; seated on a river, 30 miles W of Upsal, and 50 NW of Stockholm.

Salado, a river of S America, which rises in Tucuman, about 60 miles W of Salta, and flows SSE to the Parana at St. Fe, in the province of Buenos Ayres.

Salamanca, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, with a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upward of 4000, who are all clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and wearing caps. Here are magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, and is surrounded by a wall. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. It is 85 miles S by W of Leon, and 120 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 48 W, lat. 41 24 N.

Salamanca, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, neatly built, and situate on a plain, on the right bank of the Lerma, 20 miles S by W of Guanaxuato.

Salamanca de Bacalar, a town of New Spain, in Jucatan, 140 miles SE of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 17 55 N.

Salanche, a town of Savoy, with a considerable trade in horses, cattle, cheese, woollen stuffs, iron tools, &c. It is situate in a mountainous place, on the river Arve, 31 miles SE of Geneva.

Salankemen, a town of Sclavonia, where a battle was gained by the prince of Baden, over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Teisse, 20 miles NW of Belgrade, and 25 SE of Peterwardein.

Salarano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Lambro, five miles WSW of Lodi, and 15 SE of Milan.

Salaya, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, 25 miles ESE of Guanaxuato.

Salberg, see *Sala*.

Salboe, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, with a copper mine, 45 miles SE of Drontheim.

Saldanha Bay, a bay on the SW coast of Africa, 120 miles NNW of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 32 9 S.

Saldanna, a town of Spain, in Leon on the river Carrion, 37 miles N of Palencia

Salecto, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near which are the remains of a large castle. It is seated near the Mediterranean, 22 miles SSE of Monaster. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 35 13 N.

Salee, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with several forts. The harbour is one of the best in the country, but, on account of a bar, ships of 200 tons are forced to lighten their burden before they can enter. There are docks to build ships, but they are seldom used, for want of skill and materials. It is divided into the old and new town, by the river Guero, which here joins the Burigrig, opposite Rabat. It is 80 miles W of Fez. Lon. 6 26 W, lat. 34 2 N.

Salem, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore; seated on a river that flows into the Cavery, 120 miles SE of Seringapatam. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 11 37 N.

Salem, a seaport of Massachusets, capital of Essex county. It has a large trade to the W Indies, and some shipbuilding. The harbour is defended by a fort and citadel. Here are seven edifices for public worship, and a bridge 1500 feet long, which connects the town with Beverley. It is situate on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers, 20 miles NE of Boston. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 42 30 N.

Salem, a town of New Jersey, capital of a county of the same name. It has three edifices for public worship, and is seated on a branch of Salem creek, three miles from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 37 SSW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 37 W, lat. 39 37 N.

Salem, a town of N Carolina, in Surry county, on the W side of Wack creek, a branch of the Gargalis, which flows into the Yadkin. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians in this state, and 70 miles W of Hillsborough. Lon. 80 21 W, lat. 36 2 N.

Salemi, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 17 miles NE of Mazara.

Salerno, a fortified seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citra, and an archbishop's see, with a castle, and a university, principally for medicine. It is seated on a bay of the same name, 27 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Salers, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated among mountains, nine miles N of Aurillac.

Salies, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, where are springs from which fine salt is made. It is seven miles W of Orthes.

Salignac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 miles S of Limoges.

Salinas, a town of Spain, in Biscay. seated on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain, 16 miles NNE of Vittoria, and 28 SSE of Bilboa.

Salini, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean. It consists of two mountains joined together at the base, and lies NW of the island of Lipari.

Salins, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with a strong fort, and famous salt-works. In the neighbourhood are quarries of jasper, alabaster, and black marble. It is seated in a fertile valley, 29 miles S of Besançon.

Salisbury, a fertile district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Rockingham, Guildford, Montgomery, Stokes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan, Cabarras, and Mecklenberg.

Salisbury, a town of N Carolina, in Rowan county, capital of the district of its name. It stands on the NW side of Cane creek, five miles from its junction with the Yadkin, and 110 W of Raleigh. Lon. 80 35 W, lat. 35 38 N.

Salisbury, a town of Massachusets, in Essex county, where some shipbuilding is carried on; seated at the conflux of the Powow with the Merrimac, three miles NNW of Newbury Port.

Salisbury, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, and one of the largest wheat markets in the state; seated on Duck creek, 12 miles N by W of Dover.

Salisbury, a town of Maryland, in Somerset county, with a considerable lumber trade; situate between the two principal branches of Wicomico river, 15 miles SE of Vienna.

Salisbury, or *New Sarum*, a city and the capital of Wiltshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is situate in a chalky soil, almost surrounded by the Avon, Willy, Nadder, and Bourn; and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. It has a fine cathedral, the spire of which is the loftiest in the kingdom. The town-hall is a handsome building, and

stands in a spacious market-place. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, and has manufactures of flannels, lindseys, hardware, and cutlery. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 7668. It is 38 miles SE of Bath, and 81 W by S of London. Lon. 1 47 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Salisbury Craig, a hill in Scotland, on the S side of Edinburg. It is remarkable for a great precipice of solid rock, about one mile long, and, in some parts, 100 feet high; which passes with some regularity along its brow.

Salisbury Plain, an open tract in England, which extends from the city of Salisbury 25 miles E to Winchester, and 25 W to Shaftsbury, and is, in some places, from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. That part of it about the city is a chalky down; the other parts are noted for feeding numerous and large flocks of sheep. In this plain, beside the famous Stonehenge, are traces of many Roman and British antiquities.

Salm, a town of the Netherlands, late capital of a county, in the duchy of Luxemburg, on the borders of Liege, with an ancient castle on a mountain. It is 30 miles SSE of Liege, and 45 N of Luxemburg.

Salm, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, with a castle, seated at the source of the Sarre, 26 miles E of Luneville.

Salmunster, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on the river Kinz, 19 miles SSW of Fulda.

Salo, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, at the foot of a mountain, near the lake Garda, 17 miles NE of Brescia.

Salo, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a small but convenient harbour, where much of the products of the country is shipped. It is 12 miles W by S of Tarragona.

Salobrena, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, and a great trade in sugar and fish; seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles E of Almunecar, and 36 S of Granada.

Salon, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, seated on the canal of Craponne, 23 miles WNW of Aix.

Salona, a town of Dalmatia, on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable seaport, and the ruins show that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is seven miles N of Spalatro.

Salona, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Greeks and Turks, and it is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 10 miles NE of Lepanto.

Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica, a city of European Turkey, capital of Macedonia, and an archbishop's see. It is 10 miles in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greeks and Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter nearly as many synagogues: the Turks also have a few mosques. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is seated at the head of a gulf of the Archipelago, 310 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Salpe, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, near which are some salt-works. It is situate on a lake, near the sea, 23 miles S of Manfredonia, and 92 ENE of Naples.

Salses, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the lake of Leucate, among mountains, 10 miles N of Perpignan.

Salsette, an island of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, to the N of Bombay, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 15 miles square, and fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous temples cut out of the rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta. In 1773, the English conquered it from the Mahrattas; and it has proved a valuable acquisition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence. The chief town is Tanna.

Salt Lake, a lake of New York, in Onondago county, five miles long and one broad. It is capable of producing immense quantities of salt; one person, in 1792, having boiled down at the rate of 50 bushels a week. It is half a mile S of Seneca river, to which it sends its waters.

Salta, a town of Tucuman, of great resort on account of the large quantities of corn, meal, wine, salt, cattle, and other commodities, which are sent hence to most parts of Peru. It is 280 miles NNW of St. Jago del Estero. Lon. 66 30 W, lat. 24 40 S.

Saltash, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in malt; seated on the side of a steep hill, near the

mouth of the Tamar, six miles NW of Plymouth, and 220 W by S of London.

Saltcoats, a seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a considerable trade in salt and coal, and also in ship-building. It is situate on the frith of Clyde, five miles W by N of Irvine, and 28 SW of Glasgow. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 55 40 N

Saltfleet, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, situate on a creek of the German ocean, 33 miles ENE of Lincoln, and 158 N by E of London.

Saltillo, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, situate on a lofty arid plain, and on the confines of Conahuila and New Leon, 180 miles NE of Durango. Lon. 101 14 W, lat. 25 52 N.

Salvador, St. one of the Bahama islands. See *Guanahami.*

Salvador, St. the capital of the kingdom of Congo. It stands on a large mountain, whose summit is a plain, ten miles in circuit, and well cultivated. The city has 12 churches, beside the cathedral; and a large palace, in which the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. It is 230 miles ESE of Loango. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 5 40 S.

Salvador, St. a city of Brasil, capital of the province of All-Saints Bay, and an archbishop's see, with several forts. The cathedral is large; but the most superb structure is the grand church of the ex-jesuits, built of European marble, and the internal part exceedingly rich. The houses are two or three stories high, and built of stone. The principal streets are large, but the generality are narrow and dirty. In the royal square, is the governor's house, the mint, and the public offices; and along the beach is the custom-house, dock-yard, storehouses, &c. There are many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, gums, wood, hides, tallow, and trainoil. The inhabitants are estimated at upward of 100,000. It is seated on an eminence, on the E side of the bay of All-Saints. Lon. 39 15 W, lat. 12 56 S.

Salvador de Jujui, St. a city of Tucuman, situate at the foot of a high mountain, on a river of its name, which flows E to the Vermejo. It is 280 miles NNE of St. Jago del Estero. Lon. 66 20 W, lat. 24 5 S.

Salvages, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canary islands and Madeira, 27 leagues N of Point Nago in Teneriff. Lon. 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Salvaterra, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a royal palace, seated on the Tajo, at the influx of the Soro, 35 miles NE of Lisbon.

Salvaterra, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It stands on the frontiers of Spain, 12 miles NNW of Alcantara, and 37 E by S of Castel Branco.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho, seven miles NE of Tuy.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tormes, 23 miles S of Salamanca.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Biscay, at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 18 miles ENE of Vittoria.

Saluzzo, a town of Piedmont, with a castle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is seated in a fruitful country, on an eminence near the river Po, 22 miles S by W of Turin.

Salza, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, famous for its salt-works, seated near the Elbe, 12 miles SSE of Magdeburg.

Salzburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 100 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, E by Austria and Stiria, S by Carinthia, and W by Tyrol and Bavaria. It was an archbishopric, whose prelate was a sovereign prince; but in 1803 the territory was given as an indemnity to the late grand duke of Tuscany, who held it as an electorate till 1805, when it was ceded to Austria, as a duchy: and in 1809 it was transferred to Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.

Salzburg, a fortified city of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong castle on a mountain, a university, and two noble palaces. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. The cathedral of St. Rupert is very fine, and contains five organs. The church of St. Peter is the oldest in the city, and near it stands a Benedictine monastery, in which is a fine library. An amphitheatre hewn out of a rock, and the ducal stables on the side of the mountain called Monchberg, are deserving particular notice. Near Salzburg are some very productive salt-works. The French became masters of this city in 1800, and again in 1805. It is situate between three mountains, on both sides the river Salza, 45 miles

2 by W of Passau, and 155 W by S of Vienna. Lon. 13 4 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Salzkoten, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, with a good salt-mine, seven miles SW of Paderborn.

Salzuflen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with a salt-mine, 19 miles SW of Minden.

Salzungen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle called Schnepfenburg, on an eminence, and several salt-works. It is seated on the Werra, 10 miles S of Eisenach.

Salzwedel, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a trade in linen, and manufactures of serge and stockings; situate on the Jetze, 26 miles NW of Stendal.

Samana, a seaport on the NE side of St. Domingo, and on the N side of a fine bay of its name. It stands on a peninsula, 33 miles long and eight broad; but the isthmus being a low swamp, covered with reeds, it is sometimes called an island. Samana was taken by the British in 1808. Lon. 69 20 W, lat. 19 10 N.

Samandraki, or *Samondrachi*, an island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Romania, and to the N of the isle of Imbro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and has a town of the same name with a spacious harbour. Lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Samar, or *Tenday*, one of the Philippine islands, SE of that of Luconia, from which it is separated by a strait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.

Samara, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, seated on the Volga, 95 miles SSE of Simbirsk. Lon. 49 46 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Samarang, a fortified town in the NE part of Java, and the most considerable settlement next to Batavia, in the island. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, 290 miles E by S of Batavia. Lon. 110 38 E, lat. 6 54 S.

Samarcand, the capital of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia, with a castle and a university. It was the birthplace and seat of Tamerlane the great, and is now the residence of a Tartar prince. The city falls short of its ancient splendor, yet it is still very large, and fortified with strong bulwarks of earth. The houses are mostly of hardened clay, but some are of stone, from quarries in the neighbourhood. The silk-paper made here is in great request, and it has a considerable trade in excellent fruits. It is seated near the Sogd, 138 miles E by N of Bokhara. Lon. 65 15 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Samarof, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, seated on the Irtysh, 135 miles N of Tobolsk.

Samatan, a town of France, in the department of Gers, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the river Save, six miles N by E of Lombez.

Samba, a seaport of Terra Firma, in the province of Carthagena, 30 miles NE of Carthagena. Lon. 75 16 W, lat. 10 45 N.

Samballas, a multitude of small uninhabited islands on the N shore of the isthmus of Darien.

Sambas, a town of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, near the W coast. In its vicinity diamonds are found. Lon. 109 0 E, lat. 2 20 N.

Sambre, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, flows by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, and joins the Meuse at Namur.

Sambre and Meuse, a new department of France, including the county of Namur, the SW part of Liege, and the NW part of Luxemburg. It has its name from two rivers. The capital is Namur.

Samira, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabi, on the Tigris, 70 miles NNW of Bagdad.

Samisat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sangiacate of Marasch, on the Euphrates, 30 miles E of Marasch.

Samogitia, a province of Poland, 175 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Courland, E by Lithuania, S by W Prussia, and W by the Baltic. It is full of forests, and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey. Here are also very active horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest. Rosienne is the principal town.

Samos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and to the E of the isle of Nicaria. It is 30 miles long and 20 broad, and crossed by a ridge of hills. It abounds with partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, wood-pigeons, turtledoves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. There are no rabbits, but many hares, goats, and some sheep. Here is plenty of wheat, barley, and millet; also abundance of melons, lintels, kidneybeans, muscadine grapes, and white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted.

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The silk, honey, and wax are esteemed; and pitch is made from the pine trees in the N part of the island. Here are some iron mines, emery stone is not scarce, and ochre is common. Most of the soil is of a rusty colour; and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are not tyrannised over by the Turks. The habit of the women is a vest, after the Turkish manner, with a red coif, and their hair hanging down the back in tresses, with tassels of coarse silver or block tin fastened to the ends. Samos contains several villages; and there are some remains of the celebrated temple of Juno. The principal harbour is that of Vati, on the N side of the island. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Samoyedes, once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary, but now dispersed. Some of them are found in small detached bodies among the mountains to the W of Lake Baikal; others are supposed to be within the Chinese frontiers; others are scattered among the deserts, which extend along the Frozen ocean; and some nearly as far to the W as Archangel. The Samoyedes have a large head, a flat face, high cheek bones, small eyes, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, straight black hair, and little or no beard. They have no longer the use of horses, because the climate of their present country renders their subsistence impossible; but they still preserve the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. Their traditional songs mention only certain heroes, who, in better times, led their ancestors to battle. These songs form their principal amusements; but the exploits they celebrated are never likely to be renewed.

Samsoe, a fertile island of Denmark, on the E coast of N Jutland, 12 miles long and three broad. It has a town of the same name, and the inhabitants carry on some commerce, in small vessels. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Samson, St. a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Rille, five miles N of Pont Audemer.

Sana, the capital of Arabia Felix, in Yemen Proper, with a castle on a hill, in which are two palaces. The city, properly so called, is not very populous; for gardens occupy a part of the space within the walls, which are four miles in circuit, and contains seven gates. Here are a number of mosques, some of them built by Turkish pachas; also several palaces, twelve public baths, and some large caravansaries. Fruits are very plenteous, particularly grapes; and the exportation of raisins is considerable, one kind of which is without stones. The city stands near the source of a river, which flows s into the Arabian sea, and at the foot of Mount Nikkum, on which is to be seen the ruins of a castle, said to have been built by Shem. It is 250 miles NNE of Mocha, and 490 SE of Mecca. Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 15 24 N.

Sana, or *Zana*, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Truxillo. It is situate in a valley, fertile in fruit and corn, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers, whence it has been sometimes called Mirafloris. It is 90 miles N of Truxillo. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 40 35 N.

Sanashygotta, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar, in Bengal; seated on the Mahanada, 165 miles N of Moorshedabad. Lon. 88 30 E, lat. 26 37 N.

Sancerre, a town of France, in the department of Cher. The wines produced in the environs are much esteemed. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Loire, 22 miles NW of Nevers, and 110 N of Paris.

Sancian, an island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong, famous for being the burying-place of Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and lies 60 miles SW of Macao.

Sancoins, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the Argent, 15 miles SW of Nevers.

Sanda, one of the Orkney islands, about 12 miles in length, but of an irregular form, and seldom above a mile in breadth. It lies N of that of Stronsay, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Much kelp is made here in summer, and it feeds many sheep and beeves. On the Start Point is a lighthouse. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 59 21 N.

Sanda, a small island on the W coast of Scotland, near the Mull of Cantyre, famed for having been the rendezvous of the Danish fleets during their expeditions to the western coasts. On it are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Columba.

Sandbach, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Thursday. In the market-place are two square stone crosses, with emblematical figures. It is seated

on the Welock, 26 miles E of Chester, and 162 NNW of London.

Sandecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 miles SE of Cracow.

Sandhamn, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland, where all vessels to and from Stockholm are examined. It is 10 miles E of Stockholm.

Sando, an island of Japan, 87 miles in circumference, on the N coast of Niphon. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Sandomir, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle on a steep rock, and several colleges. It is seated on a hill, on the Vistula, 75 miles E by N of Cracow, and 112 S by E of Warsaw. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Sandown, a village in Hampshire, in the isle of Wight, two miles S of Brading. It stands on a bay of its name, and has a fort erected by Henry VIII, which maintains a small garrison.

Sandugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on the Coa, 12 miles SSE of Guarda.

Sandvliet, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Scheldt, 12 miles NW of Antwerp.

Sandwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the cinque-ports, governed by a mayor, and walled round; but the walls are much decayed, and only one of the gates is standing. The trade is much decayed, as the river Stour, on which it stands, is so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 6506. It is 13 miles E of Canterbury, and 68 E by S of London. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Sandwich, a town of Massachusets, in Barnstable county, situate on Barnstable bay, 18 miles SE of Plymouth.

Sandwich Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the W coast of New Ireland. Lon. 149 17 E, lat. 2 53 S.

Sandwich Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 41 S.

Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook in 1778. They are eleven in number, extending from 18 54 to 22 15 N lat. and from 150 54 to 160 24 W lon. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Neeheeheow, Oneehoua, Morotinne, and Takoora, all inhabited, except the last two. The climate differs little from that of the W Indies in the same latitude; but there are no violent winds, and there is more rain. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands, in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees are not in such abundance as in the plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring eleven inches in circumference, and having fourteen feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from six to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are confined to hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are of the common sort; the birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds were left by captain Cook; but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was destroyed. The inhabitants in their persons, language, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly islands. They are, in general, above the middle size, and well made; and are capable of bearing great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, have good eyes and teeth, with an engaging sensibility of look. There is one peculiarity, characteristic of every part of the nation, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fulness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. The men suffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various fashions. The dress of both sexes nearly resembles those of New Zealand, and they wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattowing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also neatly marked, and they have the singular custom of tattowing the tip of the tongue. They live together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked, toward the sea, with detached walls, which are meant both for shelter and defence. These walls consist of loose stones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in shifting them suddenly to such places as the direction of the attack may require. In the sides of the hills they have little caves, the entrance

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to which is secured by a fence of the same kind; these are places of retreat in cases of extremity, and may be defended by a single person against several assailants. Some of the houses are from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; others are mere hovels. The food of the lower class consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of hogs and dogs. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth; and the servants are principally engaged in the plantations, and fishing. They have various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c. Their plantations, which are spread over the whole seacoast, consist of the taro, or eddy-root, and sweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth-tree set in rows. They make salt in great abundance, and of a good quality. The bottoms of their canoes are of a single piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, and brought to a point at each end; the sides consist of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lashed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes measure 70 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. Their weapons are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated. The government is monarchical and hereditary; but as the islands are not united under one sovereign, wars are frequent among them. The same system of subordination prevails here as at the other islands; the absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and unresisting submission on the part of the people. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or signal enterprise, but the death of every considerable chief calls for a repetition of these horrid rites. Notwithstanding the death of captain Cook, who was here murdered through a sudden resentment, the inhabitants are acknowledged to be of the most mild and affectionate disposition; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded even by those of the Friendly islands. Their natural capacity seems, in no respect, below the common standard of mankind.

Sandwich Land, a desolate country in the Southern ocean, to the SE of the island of Georgia. The mountains are of a vast height, their summits wrapped in clouds, and their bases covered with snow to the water's edge. It is doubtful whether the different projecting points form one connected land, or several distinct islands. The most southern extremity that was seen by Cook, in 1775, lies in 27 45 W lon. and 59 54 S lat. This is the greatest S latitude of land ever yet explored, on which account this point received the appellation of Southern Thule.

Sandy Hook, a small island on the coast of New Jersey, seven miles S of the W end of Long island. It was formerly a peninsula, but in 1778 the sea broke through the isthmus, and formed it into an island. On the N point is a lighthouse, 100 feet high. Lon. 74 2 W, lat. 40 30 N.

Sandy Point, a seaport of St. Christopher, on the NW side of the island, in Fig-tree bay, defended by a fort. Lon. 63 28 W, lat. 17 20 N.

Sanen, or *Gessenay*, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, situate on a river of the same name, 20 miles SW of Thun.

Sanford, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, 15 miles N of Berwick, and 20 NNW of York.

Sangerhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, 14 miles ESE of Stolberg.

Sanguesa, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Aragon, 32 miles SE of Pamplona.

Sankey, a village in Lancashire, two miles W of Warrington. It is a place of traffic, being seated near the Mersey, from which it has a canal to the various works in the vicinity of St. Helens.

Sanore, a country of Hindoostan, 120 miles long and 70 broad, lying to the S of Visiapour and N to Mysore. It was subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded to the Mahrattas in 1792.

Sanore, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of the country of the same name. It is seated on the lef bank of the Toom, 15 miles before its junction with the Nigouden to form the Tungebadra. On the oppofite bank is another town called Sanore Bancapour. It is 103 miles N by W of Chitteldroog, and 130 S by E of Visiapour. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 15 39 N.

Sanpoo; see *Burrampooter*, and *Teesta*.

Sanquhar, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a ruined castle. It has a trade in coal, and a manufacture of carpets and stockings. The admirable Crichton was a native of this place. It is seated on the Nith

94 miles NW of Dumfries, and 53 SW of Edinburg.

Santa; see *Parilla*.

Santaella, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 miles S of Cordova.

Santander, a strong seaport of Spain, in Asturias, and a bishop's see. The harbour is good, and large enough to contain a numerous fleet, defended by two castles, and a mole that advances into the sea. It is 11 miles NE of Santillana. Lon. 3 47 W, lat. 43 27 N.

Santander, New, a town of New Spain, in Panuco, capital of a district, which at present is thinly inhabited. It stands in the fork of a river, 40 miles from the gulf of Mexico, but a bar at its mouth prevents the admission of vessels drawing more than seven feet. It is 125 miles N by W of Panuco. Lon. 98 55 W, lat. 23 46 N.

Santarem, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a citadel on a mountain. In 1810, this place was the head quarters of a numerous French army, who, early in 1811, were compelled to retreat into Spain. It is seated on the Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil, 55 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 39 18 N.

Santee, a river of S Carolina, formed by the junction of the Congaree and Wateree. It flows by Amelia and St. James, and enters the ocean by two mouths, a little S of Georgetown.

Santen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Rhine, 15 miles SE of Cleve.

Santianes, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 17 miles SSW of Oviedo.

Santillana, a town of Spain, capital of Asturias de Santillana. It is seated in a fruitful valley, near the bay of Biscay, 96 miles E of Oviedo, and 200 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Santono, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the bay of Biscay, with a good harbour, 22 miles E of Santander.

Santorin, the ancient Thera, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Nio. It is in the form of a crescent, 10 miles from N to S, and from one to four in breadth. Between its two points, to complete the circle, are the small islands of Therasia and Aspronisi; and within these are three other islands, between which and Santorin is a road for ships, but it affords no anchorage, on account of its depth in some places, and rocky bottom in others. All these islands are of volcanic origin, but the three interior ones are evidently of much later date. Santori, in proportion to its extent, is the richest and most populous island of the Archipelago. There are two bishops; the one Latin, whose see is Scauro, and the other Greek, whose residence is at Pirgos, near the middle of the island. The soil is very dry, and far from fertile; but it produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and cotton manufactures, the trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has only cistern water. The inhabitants are almost all Greeks, about 12,000 in number, and though subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Scauro is the capital.

Santos, a seaport of Brasil, in the province of St. Paul, in a bay of its name. It is situate on the N side of an island, called Amiaz, and defended by a rampart; and the entrance of the channel, which leads from the bay to the town, is defended by two forts. The town of St. Vincent stands on the S side of the same island, which is 18 miles in circuit. Santos is 10 miles from the sea, and 190 SW of St. Sebastian. Lon. 46 10 W, lat. 23 58 S.

Saone, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comte. It is named from a river, which rises in Mont Vosges, flows S through this department, Cote d'Or, and Saone and Loire, and joins the Rhone, at Lyon. The capital is Vesoul.

Saone and Loire, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. It is named from two rivers, which flow through it in different directions. Macon is the capital.

Saorgio, a town in the county of Nice, situate on the top of a rock, which is nearly enclosed by the Roia and the Bendola. On the opposite side of the Roia is a sharp rock, completely insulated, with an ancient fortress on the summit; and near the town is a strong fort. Saorgio was taken by the French in 1794. It is 17 miles NE of Nice.

Sapienza, three small islands, and a cape, in the Mediterranean, near the S coast of the Morea The largest island was formerly called Sphacteria, and is famous in ancient history for a victory obtained by the Athenians over the Lacedemonians. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Saracens, a people celebrated some

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Sarvar, a town and fortress of Hungary, at the conflux of the Guntz with the Raab, 40 miles SSE of Presburg.

Sarum, Old, a borough in Wiltshire, which is now reduced to a single house. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls. It is two miles N of New Sarum, or Salisbury.

Sarwerden, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sarre, 33 miles WNW of Haguenau, and 45 ENE of Nancy.

Sas van Ghent, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the canal from Ghent to the river Scheldt, and fortified with sluices, by means of which the country can be laid under water. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that city, but was taken, in 1664, by the Dutch, from whom the French took it in 1747, and again in 1794. It is 10 miles N of Ghent.

Saseram, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, seated at the foot of a mountain, near a lake, 64 miles SE of Benares, and 88 SW of Patna.

Sassari, a city of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a university. Here is a fountain called Rossel, said to be more magnificent than the best at Rome. In the neighbourhood are mines of gold and silver, whence the city is sometimes called Logudori. It is seated on the Torres, seven miles from the sea, and 64 N of Oristagni. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 40 48 N.

Sassuolo, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle, seated on the Seccia, 10 miles SW of Modena.

Sastago, a town of Spain, in Aragon, seated on the Ebro, 40 miles SE of Saragossa.

Satalia, or *Antalia*, a strong seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. It is divided into three towns, and has a superb mosque, which was formerly a church. The country around is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. The chief trade is in wool, cotton, goats hair, agaric, tragacanth, opium, and bees wax. It is seated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, 150 miles SW of Cogni. Lon. 31 21 E, lat. 37 1 N.

Sater, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, near which is a very rich iron-mine, 23 miles S of Fahlun.

Satgong, or *Satagong*, a village of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on a creek of Hoogly river, four miles NW of Hoogly. In the 16th century it was a city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories.

Satimangalam, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbetore, with a large stone fort, and a considerable temple. It has manufactures of cotton cloths, and a great trade to Seringapatam. It is seated near the Bhawani, 30 miles W of Bhawanikudal, and 75 SSE of Seringapatam.

Satriano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated near the sea, eight miles S of Squillace.

Sattarah, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the province of Visiapour, formerly the capital of the Mahratta state. It is situate near the source of the Kistnah, 50 miles S of Poonah, and 77 W of Visiapour. Lon. 74 8 E, lat. 17 45 N.

Satteagala, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbetore, with a fort of considerable size. It stands near the Cavery, which three miles below forms an island nine miles in length, with cataracts on each side. Satteagala is 36 miles SE of Seringapatam.

Sava, a town of Persia, in Irak, surrounded by walls of earth. The environs produce exquisite fruit, particularly pomegranates and almonds, and such a quantity of rice and cotton, that the inhabitants have a considerable trade in these articles. It is 60 miles S of Casbin, and 110 E of Amadan. Lon. 52 15 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Savage Isle, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 35 miles in circumference, discovered by Cook in 1774. It received this name from the rude and inhospitable behaviour of the inhabitants, who were stout well-made men, naked except round the waists; some of them had their face, breast, and thighs painted. It is of a round form, and appeared to be wholly covered with trees, shrubs, &c. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 19 2 S.

Savanna, a river of the United States, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates Georgia from S Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Augusta to Savanna, and thence for large vessels to its entrance into the Atlantic ocean, at Tybee island, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 31 57 N.

Savanna, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Chatham county, and formerly the capital of the state. More than two thirds of the town was de-

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stroyed by fire in 1796. It is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and seated on a high sandy bluff, on the s side of a river of the same name, 17 miles from its mouth, and 100 SE of Louisville. Lon. 80 57 W, lat. 31 57 N.

Savatopoli; see *Sebastopolis*.

Sauceda, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, on a river of the same name, which joins the Nassas to form the Palmas. It is 100 miles NNW of Durango. Lon. 105 36 W, lat. 25 18 N.

Save, a river that rises in Germany, on the NW confines of Carniola, runs E through that country, separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and joins the Danube, near Belgrade.

Savenay, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 18 miles NW of Nantes, and 32 W of Ancenis.

Savendroog, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It is situate on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above eight miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm, that forms it into two hills: these having each its particular defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in 1791, after a siege of seven days. It is 35 miles NE of Seringapatam.

Saverdun, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the Arriege, 25 miles SSE of Toulouse.

Saverne, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated at the foot of Mount Vosges, in a country which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles WNW of Strasburg.

Savigliano, a town of Piedmont, with a rich Benedictine abbey, seated in a fertile plain, on the river Maira, 30 miles S of Turin.

Saulgen, or *Saulgau*, a town of Suabia, five miles SW of Buchau.

Saulieu, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or. Here was anciently a college of the Druids; and in a wood, where they performed their sacrifices, the ruins of a druidical temple are still visible. It is seated on an eminence, 38 miles W of Dijon, and 46 SE of Auxerre.

Saumur, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with an ancient castle, and a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 27 miles SE of Angers, and 38 WSW of Tours.

Savolax, a province of Sweden, in Finland, 200 miles long and 100 broad, bordering on Russia. It consists mostly of woods, lakes, rivers, and morasses, and abounds in elks and raindeers. The inhabitants are thinly dispersed, and subsist by cultivating buck-wheat, breeding cattle, hunting, fishing, and making wooden-ware. Knopia is the capital.

Savona, a strong town of the territory of Genoa, with a citadel on a rock, and several fine churches The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, restored in 1748, taken by the French in 1795, and by them surrendered to the Austrians in 1800, through famine. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 24 miles WSW of Genoa. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Savoniers, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, near which are caverns famous for their petrifications. It is eight miles SW of Tours.

Savoy, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 miles long and 67 broad; bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland, E by the Alps, which divides it from Vallais and Piedmont, S by the latter and France, and W by France. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow: but the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and many of the mountains have pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. The Savoyards, from the nature of their country, are generally very poor; and great numbers of them seek a livelihood in France, England, and other countries in the quality of showmen, &c. The French subdued this country in 1792, and made it a department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. They were driven out of it by the Austrians and Russians in 1799, but regained possession the following year. Chambery is the capital.

Saurungpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 42 miles NNE of Indore, and 43 NE of Ougein.

Sauve, a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the Vidoure, 12 miles SW of Alais.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a ruined castle, 20 miles WNW of Pau.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the

department of Aveiron, 15 miles SW of Rodez.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, 26 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

Savu, an island in the Indian ocean, to which the Dutch have a kind of exclusive trade, having entered into an agreement with the rajahs that their subjects shall trade with no other ships. It is 26 miles in length, and very fertile. Lon. 122 30 E, lat. 10 35 S.

Sax, a town of Spain, in Murcia, near which is an ancient citadel on the summit of a rock. It is seated on the Elda, on the borders of Valencia, 25 miles WNW of Alicant, and 42 NNE of Murcia.

Sax, a town and bailiwic of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, 14 miles S of Rheineck.

Saxenburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, near which are three forts and a strong pass. It is situate on the Drave, 38 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Saxmundham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 20 miles NE of Ipswich and 89 of London.

Saxony, Upper, a circle of Germany; bounded on the E by Prussia, Poland, and Lusatia, S by Bohemia and Franconia, W by the circles of Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony, and N by the latter and the Baltic. It comprehends the duchy of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the margravate of Misnia, the landgravate of Thuringia, the principalities of Brandenburg, Merseburg, Nauburg, Anhalt, Coburg, and Querfurt, the counties of Barby, Mansfeld, Schwartzburg, Stolberg, and Hohenstein, and the duchy of Pomerania.

Saxony, Lower, a circle of Germany; bounded on the E by Upper Saxony, S by the same and the circle of Upper Rhine, W by Westphalia and the German ocean, and N by Jutland and the Baltic. It comprehends the duchies of Magdeburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Luneburg, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Mecklenburg, the principalities of Halberstadt, Ratzeburg, Hildesheim, and Lubec, and the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Goslar, Mulhausen, and Nordhausen.

Saxony Proper, or the duchy of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is 75 miles long and 62 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg, E by Lusatia, S by Misnia, and W by the principality of Anhalt. It is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines; and is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe. Wittenberg is the capital. This duchy is only a small part of the dominions belonging to the duke of Saxony; he has also Lusatia, Misnia, the greatest part of Thuringia, part of Voigtland and part of the counties of Mansfeld and Henneberg; beside other cessions from Prussia, both in Germany and Poland, by the late treaty of Tilsit. The capital of his German dominions is Dresden.

Saybrook, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, with a fort. It is the most ancient town in the state, and situate near the mouth of Connecticut river, 18 miles W by S of New London. Lon. 72 25 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Saycock, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disnia, which is on the W side of this. Lon. 132 28 E, lat. 34 0 N.

Sayn, a town and castle of Germany, in the Westerwald, which gives name to a small county. It is situate on the Sayn, near its conflux with the Rhine, six miles N of Coblentz, and 50 NW of Frankfort.

Saypan, one of the Ladrone islands, the pleasantest and most fertile of them all. It is 40 miles in circuit, and on the W side is a safe port called Cantanhitda. Lon. 146 10 E, lat. 15 22 N.

Scagen, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, on a promontory of the same name, at the entrance of the passage from the ocean into the Categat. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 57 38 N.

Scalanova, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a castle. The trade consists chiefly in wine, raisins, corn, and leather. It is 40 miles SSE of Smyrna. Lon. 27 31 E, lat. 37 54 N.

Scalea, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, formerly a large city, but now greatly decayed. It is seated on the W coast, 25 miles SE of Policastro. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Scalitz, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poson, seated on the March, 50 miles N of Presburg. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 49 4 N.

Scanderoon; see *Alexandretta*.

Scania; see *Schonen*.

Scarborough, a seaport and borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a high rock, which has such craggy sides that it is almost inaccessible. On the top of this rock is a green plain, with a well of fresh water, and the remains of a castle, built by Henry II. This town is greatly

frequented on account of its mineral waters, and for sea-bathing; that it is much improved in the number and beauty of its buildings. The harbour is one of the best in the kingdom, with a commodious quay, several ship-yards, and a strong battery. Scarborough has a considerable trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. It is 36 miles NE of York, and 214 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 54 18 N.

Scarborough, a town and fort on the SE side of the island of Tobago. It was taken from the French by storm, by the English, in 1793; and again taken in 1803. Lon. 60 30 W, lat. 11 6 N.

Scardona, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia, and a Greek bishop's see. The Venetians ruined the fortifications, and the principal buildings, in 1537; but the Turks have since put it in a state of defence. It is seated on the Cherca, 35 miles NW of Spalatro. Lon. 17 1 E, lat. 44 29 N.

Scarlino, a town of Tuscany, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, five miles S of Massa.

Scarpanto, an island in the Mediterranean, 18 miles long and six broad, lying SW of Rhodes. It is mountainous and rocky, abounds in cattle and game, and has quarries of marble. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. The principal town on the W coast has a good harbour. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Scarpe, a river of France, which rises near Aubigne, in the department of Pas de Calais, passes by Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and enters the Scheldt, at Mortagne.

Scarperia, a town of Tuscany, celebrated for its steel manufactures, 13 miles N of Florence.

Scauro, the capital of the island of Santorin, and the see of a Latin bishop. It stands on a lofty volcanic rock, which projects into the road, on the W coast of the island. Lon. 25 26 E, lat. 36 28 N.

Schafhausen, a canton of Switzerland, 15 miles long and 10 broad; bounded on the W and N by Suabia, E by the canton of Zurich and the bishopric of Constance, and S by the same and Thurgau. The reformation was introduced here in 1529, and the religion is Calvinism. The country abounds in vineyards, and affords but little corn; that the latter is procured from Suabia in exchange for wine.

Schafhausen, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen; huts being at first constructed for the conveniency of unloading the merchandise from the boats, by degrees increased to a large town. Though a frontier town, it has no garrison, and the fortifications are weak. It had a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is here near 400 feet wide; it was a kind of hanging bridge; for the road did not pass over the arch, but was suspended from it, and almost level. This curious bridge was burnt by the French, when they evacuated the town, after being defeated by the Austrians, in 1799. Schafhausen is 22 miles N by E of Zurich, and 39 E of Basel. Lon. 3 41 E, lat. 47 39 N.

Schalholt, a town of Iceland, with a college. Lon. 22 20 W, lat. 64 40 N.

Schamachie, a town of Persia, capital of Schirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. It has manufactures of silks and cottons, and is supplied with most Russian commodities. It stands in a valley, between two mountains, 24 miles W of the Caspian sea, and 250 NE of Tauris. Lon. 51 5 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Scharding, a town of Bavaria, with a fortified castle, seated on the Inn, seven miles S of Passau.

Scharnitz, a fortified town of Germany, in Tyrol, which defends a pass over the mountains, of considerable importance. It surrendered to the French and Bavarians in 1805. It stands on the confines of Bavaria, 12 miles N of Inspruc.

Schauenburg, a county of Westphalia, E of the principality of Minden. It is mountainous and woody, but contains much fertile land, quarries of limestone and freestone, and mines of alum, coal, copper, and iron. Rintel is the capital.

Schauenstein, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 18 miles NE of Culmbach.

Schaumburg, a town and castle of Germany, which gives name to a lordship, in the circle of Lower Rhine. It is 25 miles WSW of Wetzlar.

Scheer, a town and castle of Suabia, capital of a lordship of its name; seated on the Danube, 36 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Scheibenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which are mines of silver and iron. It is 22 miles S of Chemnitz.

Scheldt, a river that rises in France,

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in the department of Aisne, passes by Cambray, Bourchain, Valenciennes, Conde, Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond, Antwerp, and Fort Lillo, below which it divides into two branches. One of these, called the Eastern Scheldt, flows by Bergen op Zoom; the other, the Western Scheldt, proceeds to Flushing; and both forming several islands, enter the German ocean. It gives name to a new department of France, including the eastern part of Flanders, of which the chief town is Ghent.

Schelestat, or *Schletstat*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, 20 miles SW of Strasburg.

Schella, a town of Hungary, seated on the Waag, 25 miles NE of Presburg.

Schellenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, frequently called Augustusburg, from a castle of that name standing on the mountain of Schellenberg, close by the town. It is seated on the Zschopa, eight miles E of Chemnitz.

Schellenburg, a town of Bavaria, where a victory was obtained by the allies, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. It is 12 miles W of Neuburg.

Schelling, an island of Holland, 12 miles long and three broad, lying at the entrance of the Zuider Zee. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Schemnitz, a town of Upper Hungary, one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; and for hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 80 miles ENE of Presburg. Lon. 18 56 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Schenck, a fortress of Holland, in Gelderland, seated in the angle where the Rhine divides into two branches, the Rhine and the Wahal. It is of great importance, as the centre of communication between Holland and Germany; and is 13 miles E of Nimeguen.

Schenectady; see *Skenectady*.

Schening, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated in a fertile country, 10 miles SE of Wastena.

Scheningen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, near which is a Lutheran convent, and a salt-mine. It is 18 miles E of Wolfenbuttle.

Scheppenstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 12 miles E of Wolfenbuttle.

Scherpenhuel; see *Montaigue*.

Schesburg, a fortified town of Transylvania, with a castle, 60 miles NE of Weissenburg.

Schiedam, a town and harbour of S Holland, seated on a canal, called the Schie, which communicates with the Meuse, six miles W by S of Rotterdam.

Schievelbein, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a castle seated on the Rega, 17 miles N of Dramburg.

Schiltach, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, on the river Schiltach, 14 miles NNW of Rothweil.

Schinta, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag, 28 miles E of Presburg.

Schintznach, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. Here are some tepid mineral waters; and near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg. It is seated on the Aar, 10 miles W of Baden, and 20 SE of Basel.

Schiras; see *Shiras*.

Schirvan, a province of Persia, 150 miles long and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Daghestan, E and SE by the Caspian sea, SW by Erivan, and W by Georgia. The soil produces abundance of rice, wheat, and barley, and feeds many cattle. The vines are planted along the hedges, and fastened to the trees. Here are vast quantities of wild fowls, particularly pheasants; also hares in abundance. Schamachie is the capital.

Schlackenwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with an excellent tin mine, five miles S of Carlsbad.

Schlackenwerth, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with a fine castle, seated on the Weisseritz, seven miles NNE of Carlsbad.

Schladen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, 11 miles NNE of Goslar, and 28 ESE of Hildesheim.

Schlan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, with a castle. It is surrounded by walls and vineyards, and 16 miles NE of Rakonitz.

Schlawa, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogaw, on the borders of Poland, 18 miles N of Glogaw.

Schlawe, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Wipper, 10 miles WSW of Stolpe.

Schleusingen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg, with a castle, seated on the Schleuse, 18 miles SE of Smalkald, and 19 NNE of Schweinfurt.

Schlitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on a small river

that runs into the Fulda, seven miles NNW of Fulda.

Schlitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, with a castle, 13 miles NW of Plauen.

Schlusselburg, a town and fortress of Russia, situate on the Neva, near Lake Ladoga. The fortress stands on an island in the river, and has frequently been used as a state prison. It is 36 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 30 55 E, lat. 59 55 N.

Schlusselfeld, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, insulated in the principality of Bamberg, 14 miles WSW of Bamberg, and 38 E of Wurtzburg.

Schmalkalden; see *Smalkalden*.

Schmalenberg, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Lenne, 14 miles E of Altendorn.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. The vicinity abounds in iron ore, and almost all the inhabitants are smiths. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber, 25 miles WSW of Schweidnitz.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 14 miles S of Dresden.

Schmiedeberg, a town of the duchy of Saxony, noted for excellent beer, 13 miles S of Wittenberg.

Schmollen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, on the river Sprotta, seven miles SW of Altenburg.

Schneeberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of thread, silk, gold, and silver lace. In the neighbourhood are silver mines. It is situate on an eminence, near the Mulda, nine miles SSE of Zwickau.

Schobaire, a town of the state of New York, capital of a county of the same name. The inhabitants are chiefly Dutch. It stands on Schohaire river, which runs N into Mohawk river, 40 miles W of Albany. Lon. 74 42 W, lat. 42 40 N.

Schonbeck, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with some salt-works; seated on the Elbe, 10 miles SSE of Magdeburg.

Schonberg, a town and castle of Prussia, in Oberland, 23 miles ESE of Marienwerder.

Schoneck, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, 15 miles SE of Plauen.

Schoneck, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, belonging to the knights of the Teutonic order, 20 miles S of Dantzic.

Schonecken, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Nyms, 28 miles N by W of Treves.

Schonen, or *Scania*, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, almost surrounded by the Sound and the Baltic. It is 70 miles long and 50 broad, and the most level, pleasant, and fertile spot in the kingdom. It produces all the necessaries of life in abundance, and is deemed the storehouse and granary of Sweden. Lund is the capital.

Schongau, a town of Bavaria, surrounded by a plain wall and some towers. The great square has three fountains of a kind of marble, the product of the country. It stands on the side of an eminence, by the river Lech, 14 miles S of Landsberg, and 40 SW of Munich.

Schonoven, a town of S Holland, with a commodious haven. It is celebrated for its gardens and salmon fishery, and seated on the Leck, 14 miles E by N of Rotterdam.

Schorndorf, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a strong castle. Here are salt springs, from which much salt is made. This place was possessed by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Rems, 17 miles ESE of Stutgard.

Schouten Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the NE coast of New Guinea, discovered by Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. It is 60 miles from E to W, and 20 in breadth. Lon. 135 50 E, lat. 0 50 S.

Schowen, an island of Holland, forming the N part of Zealand, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is 15 miles long and six broad. Ziriczee is the capital.

Schrattenthal, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia, nine miles SSW of Znain.

Schrobenhausen, a town of Bavaria, on the river Par, 16 miles SSW of Ingolstadt.

Schut, an island of Hungary, formed by the Danube, immediately below Presburg. It is 40 miles long and 12 broad, abounds in fruit and herbage, and has plenty of game, wood, and fish. The chief town is Comorn.

Schuyler, Fort, Old and New, both in the state of New York, on Mohawk river; the Old four miles below, and the New seven above Whitestown. The latter is more usually called Fort Stanwix.

Schuylkil, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises NW of the Kittatinny moun-

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tains, and is navigable from above Reading to its entrance into the Delaware, three miles below Philadelphia.

Schwabach, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with numerous manufactures; seated on a river of the same name, which flows into the Rednitz, 12 miles E by N of Anspach.

Schwalbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Nassau, frequented for its mineral waters; seated on the river Aa, 32 miles W of Frankfort.

Schwalenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, 18 miles NE of Paderborn.

Schwan, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Warnow, 10 miles N of Gustrow.

Schwandorf, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the river Nab, 21 miles N of Ratisbon.

Schwanenstadt, a town of Austria, near which the French gained a decisive victory over the Austrians in 1800. It is seated on the Ager, 25 miles SW of Lintz.

Schwartzburg, an ancient castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which gives name to a county. The county is divided into two parts, the upper and lower, of which Rudelstadt and Sondershausen are the chief towns. The castle is seated on the Schwartz, seven miles SW of Rudelstadt.

Schwartzenberg, a town of Franconia, in a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Lec, 24 miles ESE of Wurtzburg.

Schwartzenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with wire and lace manufactures. In the vicinity are iron-forges, and mines of tin and lead. It is 10 miles WSW of Annaberg.

Schwartzenburg, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bern. It is 10 miles SE of Friburg, and 17 SSW of Bern.

Schwatz, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a silver and copper mine; seated on the Inn, 14 miles NE of Insprucc.

Schwedt, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, with a magnificent castle, seated on the Oder, 24 miles SE of Prenzio.

Schweidnitz, a strong city of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. Half of the magistrates are catholics, but most of the inhabitants are protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school. All kinds of leather are manufactured here. In 1716, the greatest part of the city was burnt down, but was rebuilt in an elegant manner. The Austrians took it, in 1757, from the Prussians, who retook it the next year. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Weistritz, 22 miles SW of Breslau. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Schweinfurt, a town of Franconia, lately imperial, with a palace. It has a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, goose-quills, and feathers. This town was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Maine, 21 miles NE of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Schweinitz, a town of the duchy of Saxony, on the river Elster, 14 miles SE of Wittenberg.

Schweinsberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, on the river Ohm, seven miles SE of Marburg.

Schweitz, a canton of Swisserland, bounded on the W by the Waldstadter See, S by the canton of Uri, E by that of Glarus, and N by those of Zurich and Zug. This canton, with that of Uri and Underwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria in 1308; and formed a perpetual alliance in 1315, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Schweitzerland, Switzerland, or Swisserland, which originally comprehended only these three cantons, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. It derived that appellation, either from the canton of Schweitz, as being the most distinguished by the revolution of 1308, or because the Austrians called all the inhabitants of these mountainous parts by the general denomination of Schweitzers. The cantons of Schweitz and Uri have the same kind of soil, and the same productions. The whole country being rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine; but this soil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to a great degree of fertility. The Roman catholic religion is here exclusively established.

Schweitz, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of that name, seated near the Waldstadter See, on the slope of a hill, at the bottom of two high and rugged rocks, called the Schweitzer Haken. The church is a large magnificent building. It is 18 miles E by S of Lucern. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Schweitz, Lake of; see *Waldstadter See*.

Schwelm, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, near which are some medicinal springs. It is 28 miles E of Dusseldorf.

Schwerin, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg

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Schwerin. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the island of Schelf, and the Moor, which are all nearly encircled by a beautiful lake. Schwerin was the seat of a count, which title is still bore by the dukes of Mecklenburg. The principal church is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty spire. The ducal palace and gardens are on an island in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles WSW of Gustrow. Lon. 21 33 E, lat. 53 56 N.

Schwerte, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, on the river Roer, seven miles S of Dortmund.

Schwetz, a town and castle of Prussia, in Pomerania, situate on the Vistula, seven miles N of Culm.

Schwiebussen, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of its name (insulated by Poland, and the New mark of Brandenburg) belonging to the principality of Glogau It has a castle, a catholic parish church, a protestant church, good cloth manufactures, and fertile gardens and vineyards. It is 13 miles N of Zullichau. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 52 21 N.

Schwinburg, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island, and manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 23 miles SSE of Odensee. Lon. 10 30 E, lat 55 10 N.

Sciacca; see *Xacca*.

Sciati, an island of the Archipelago, 24 miles NNE of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is 10 miles long and four broad. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 39 24 N.

Scicli, or *Sichili*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, seated in a rich plain, surrounded by hills, 22 miles WSW of Noto.

Sciglio, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the side of a rocky promontory, called Scylla, or Cape Sciglio. In the terrible earthquake of 1783, the sea was thrown furiously three miles inland, and on its return swept off the prince of Sciglio, with 2473 of the inhabitants, who, hoping to find security, were then on the Scylla strand, or in boats near the shore. It is 10 miles N by E of Reggio.

Scilly, a cluster of numerous isles and rocks, at the entrance of the English and Bristol channels, lying almost 10 leagues W of the Lands-end, in Cornwall. Of these only five or six are inhabited. They are a resort for seafowl, and feed many sheep and rabbits. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief isle is that of St. Mary, nearly three miles long and two broad, which has a good port, is well fortified, and contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this isle, and in two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres. On that of St. Agnes is a lighthouse, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and a very fine column. At the outermost extremity of the isle of St. Martin is a seamark, built with rockstone, and as conspicuous by day as the lighthouse on St. Agnes, but not so high and large. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when three men of war perished, with admiral sir Cloudesley Shovel and all their crews. St. Agnes lighthouse is in lon. 6 19 W, lat. 49 54 N.

Scilly, a group of isles or shoals, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, and described as extremely dangerous. Lon. 155 30 W, lat. 16 30 S.

Scio, or *Chio*, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, NW of Samos. It is 36 miles long and 18 broad, and a mountainous country; yet fruits of various kinds grow in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interspersed with myrtles and jasmines. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of mastich: it has also some trade in silk, cotton, and figs. It is computed that there are 4,000 Turks, 100,000 Greeks, and 2,000 Latins, on this island. The Turks took it from the Genoese in 1566. Beside the town of the same name, it contains 68 villages all inhabited by Greeks; and those which furnish mastich are the most rich and populous.

Scio, a seaport and the capital of an island of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is the best built town in the Archipelago; the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison. The harbour is a rendezvous for ships, that go to or come from Constantinople: it will contain 80 vessels, is protected by a low mole, and has two lighthouses. It stands on the E side of the island, 67 miles W of Smyrna. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Scipio, a town of New York, chief of Onondago county. It is seated on the E side of Cayuga lake, 95 miles W of Cooperstown. Lon. 76 52 W, lat. 42 44 N.

Sciro, or *Sciros*, an island of the Ar-

chipelago, to the w of Metelin. It is 15 miles long and eight broad, and a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want corn and wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. Lon. 24 38 E, lat. 38 54 N.

Scituate, a town of Massachusets, in Plymouth county, on an inlet of the sea, which forms a harbour, 16 miles N of Plymouth, and 28 SE of Boston.

Scituate, a town of Rhode Island, in Providence county, near which is a foundery for cannons and bells. It is 11 miles SSW of Providence, and 27 NW of Newport.

Sclavonia, a country of Europe, lying between the rivers Drave and Danube on the N, and the Save on the S; bounded on the W by Croatia, from which to the conflux of the Save with the Danube it is 150 miles in length, and from 45 to 25 in breadth. It is a fertile level country, divided into six counties, and belongs to the house of Austria. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The ancient Sclavonia contained many large countries; some have extended it from the Adriatic to the Euxine sea, and say that it had its name from the Sclavi, a Scythian nation, who conquered Greece and this country in the reign of emperor Justinian. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

Scone, or *Scoon*, a village of Scotland, on the E side of the river Tay, a mile N of Perth. Here is an ancient palace where the kings of Scotland used to be crowned, and on a celebrated stone, which is now removed to England. See *Dunstaffnage*.

Scopelo, an island of the Archipelago, five miles E of Sciati. It is 10 miles long and five broad. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 39 24 N.

Scopia, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 150 miles NNW of Salonica. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Scotland, or *North Britain*, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic ocean, N by the North sea, E by the German ocean, SE by England, and S by the Irish sea. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its western coast, called the Hebrides, or Western islands, and those to the NE called the Orkney and Shetland islands. From N to S it extends 270 miles; and the greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30, and no part is distant above 40 miles from the coast. It contains about 17,788,000 acres; and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 1,599,068. Scotland is divided into two districts, the Highlands and the Lowlands; the former is applied to the mountainous part to the N and NW, and the latter to the more level district on the E and SE. But nature seems to have pointed out three grand divisions in Scotland. The first, or North division, is formed by a chain of lakes, which cross the country, from the frith of Murray to the sound of Mull, in a SW direction, and are now uniting into a canal, to be called the Caledonian Canal; the second, or Middle division, is bounded on the S by the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal by which they are united; and on the S side of this boundary is the third, or South division. The North division is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile valleys on the northern and eastern shores. The Middle division is traversed in different directions by several ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found chiefly on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, the arable land bears a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. The South division has a great resemblance to England, and, with respect both to the aspect of the country and progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The civil division of the country is into 33 counties, namely, Shetland and Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Inverness, in the North division; Argyle, Bute, Nairn, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, in the Middle division; and Linlithgow, Edinburg, Haddington, Berwick, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburg, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, in the South division. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee. The loches, or lakes, are numerous, and some of them extensive. The climate is very various. The northern extremity, which is in the same latitude with some parts of Norway, is extremely cold; but from its insular situation, the frosts are far

from being so intense as in parts of the continent equally as far to the N. The west coast is subject to frequent rains in the summer, and to sudden changes of weather. In many places on the eastern shore, and in the whole south division, the climate is not inferior to the north part of England. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep: they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. It is on the high grounds that the cattle are so diminutive; for in many parts of the country, the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English breed. Among the wild animals are the roe, stag, fox, badger, otter, hedge-hog, rabbit, weasel, mole, and other small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race are the capercailzie, or cock of the wood, the eagle, falcon, partridge, quail, snipe, plover, black game, &c. Scotland was governed by a king before the Romans visited England, and continued an independent kingdom till the death of the English queen Elisabeth, when James VI of Scotland the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and constantly resided in the latter: he and his successors calling themselves kings of England and Scotland, and each country having a separate parliament, till the year 1707, in the reign of queen Anne, when both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain. The counties send one member each to parliament, except Bute and Caithness, Cromarty and Nairn, Kinross and Clackmannan, which send members in conjunction; so that the counties send 30 members, which with 15 sent by the cities and boroughs, make the 45 commoners sent by Scotland; and 16 peers are elected to represent the nobility. The established religion is the presbyterian, which is modelled principally after the Calvinistical plan settled at Geneva, and on a general principle of an equality of ecclesiastical authority among its presbyters. There are few Roman catholics, nor are the episcopalians numerous. With respect to the trade and manufactures, they are noticed under the respective cities and towns. Edinburg is the capital.

Scutari, a strong town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Zeta, near its outlet, the river Boiana, 70 miles N by W of Durazzo. Lon. 19 16 E, lat. 42 33 N.

Scutari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, which may be considered as a suburb of Constantinople. It stands on the strait opposite that city; and presents itself like an amphitheatre, affording a picturesque view from the mixture of trees, houses, mosques, and minarets. This town serves as an emporium and a rendezvous to the caravans of Asia, and has some manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs. Here are extensive burying-grounds, shaded with lofty cypresses. The rich Turks of Constantinople prefer being interred here; for they consider Asia as a land belonging to the true believers, and believe that the land of Europe will one day fall into the hands of Christians, and be trodden on by infidels. Scutari is one mile E of Constantinople.

Scylla, a rock near the entrance of the strait of Messina, on the coast of Calabria opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It forms a small promontory in the narrowest part of the strait, and is the famous Scylla of the ancient poets. It does not come up to the formidable description given by Homer, nor is the passage so narrow and difficult as he represents it; but it is probable that the breadth is greatly increased since his time. The rock is nearly 200 feet high; and on the side of it stands the town of Sciglio, whence the promontory is sometimes called Cape Sciglio.

Seaford, a town of Sussex, and one of the Cinque Ports. Its forts are in a state of defence; but it has no market, and its trade and harbour are now of little consequence. It is seated near the English channel, 10 miles SSE of Lewes, and 60 S by E of London.

Seaton, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary queen of Scots occasionally kept her court. It has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situate on the frith of Forth, nine miles E of Edinburg.

Sebastia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Palestine, the remains of the ancient city of Samaria. It is 34 miles NNE of Jerusalem.

Sebastian, St. a city and seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is an ancient castle in ruins. The harbour is small, secured by two moles, and a

narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, and fortified toward the sea. It is the capital of the district of Guipuscoa, and carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, steel, and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by the French in 1794. It is 50 miles E of Bilboa, and 50 NW of Pamplona. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 24 N.

Sebastian, St. a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Chiametlan, 60 miles NNW of Chiametlan. Lon. 105 56, lat. 24 20 N.

Sebastian, St. a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas, 70 miles S of Leon.

Sebastian, St. the capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and of all Brasil, with a citadel on a hill, and numerous forts. The city stands four miles W of the harbour, and behind it are high hills crowned with woods, convents, houses, and churches. It is three miles in circumference; the streets are straight and most of them narrow, intersecting each other at right angles; and the houses, in general, are of stone, and two stories high. The churches are very fine; and there is more religious parade in this city, than in any of the popish countries in Europe. The harbour is very commodious, with a narrow entrance defended by two forts. Here are manufactures of sugar, rum, and cochineal. The different mechanics carry on their business in distinct parts of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades. On the S side of a spacious square is the palace; and there are several other squares, in which are fountains, supplied with water by an aqueduct of considerable length, brought over a valley by a double tier of arches. The mint is one of the finest buildings existing, and furnished with all the conveniences necessary for coining with the greatest expedition. A Benedictine convent and a fort are on the extreme point, jutting into the harbour, opposite which is Serpent island, where there are a dock-yard, magazines, and naval storehouses. In another part of the harbour, at a place called Val Longo, are the warehouses for the reception, and preparation for sale, of the slaves imported from Africa. St. Sebastian is a bishop's see, and at present the seat of the royal family of Portugal, who arrived here, Jan. 8, 1808. It is seated near the mouth of the Rio Janeiro, in the Atlantic. Lon. 42 44 W, lat. 22 54 S.

Sebastian, Cape St. a cape at the NW extremity of Madagascar. Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 12 30 S.

Sebastopol, or *Aktiar*, a seaport of Russia, and the first maritime town of the Crimea. It has one of the finest and most secure harbours in the world, while for size it might contain all the Russian fleets; and it is the chief station of the Black sea fleet. The city is built on the side of a hill, which divides two of its fine basins. The old Tartar houses are small and illbuilt; but along the quay are some new buildings in a good taste. It stands on part of the site of the ancient city of Chersonesus, where was the famous temple of Diana Taurica; and considerable ruins and antiquities are yet discoverable. It is 40 miles SSW of Sympheropol, and 350 NE of Constantinople. Lon. 33 22 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Sebastopolis, or *Savatopoli*, a town of Mingrelia, anciently called Dioscurias. It stands on the borders of Russia, on the Black sea, 280 miles WNW of Tefflis. Lon. 42 45 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Sebenico, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, with four citadels. The cathedral is a magnificent fabric, and its roof is composed of large flat pieces of marble. The Turks have often attempted in vain to take this town. It is seated near the mouth of the Cherca, in the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Zara. Lon. 16 46 E, lat. 44 17 N.

Seboo, the largest river in the empire of Morocco. It rises in a forest, near the foot of Atlas, to the SE of Fez, flows within six miles of that city, passes by that of Mequinez, and enters the ocean at Mamora. It abounds with a rich species of salmon, called shebbel.

Sebourg, a town of France, in the department of Nord, five miles E of Valenciennes.

Sebu; see *Zebu*.

Sebz; see *Kesh*.

Sechura, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo, inhabited by Indians, who are chiefly employed in fishing, or driving mules. Here commences a sandy desert, which extends southward about 80 miles. The town stands on a river of the same name, three miles from the ocean, and 180 NNW of Truxillo. Lon. 81 10 E, lat. 5 55 S.

Seckau, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Gayle, nine miles N of Judenburg.

Seckingen, a town of Suabia, the smallest of the four Forest Towns,

Here is a convent of noble nuns, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. It is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, over which is a bridge, 11 miles W of Basel.

Seckington, a village in Warwickshire, three miles NE of Tamworth, famous for a battle in 757, between Cuthred king of the W Saxons, and Ethelbald king of the Mercians. On the N side of the church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

Sedan, a strong town of France, capital of the department of Ardennes. It is deemed one of the keys of the country; and has a strong castle, an arsenal, a foundery of cannon, and a manufacture of fine cloth. The famous marshal Turenne was born in the castle. Sedan is seated on the Meuse, 26 miles SE of Charlemont, and 135 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Sedasivagur, a town of Hindoostan, the most northern on the coast of Canara. It is seated on the N side of the estuary of a river, which enters into a deep bay, sheltered by three islands, one of them fortified, and the entrance defended by a fort on a lofty hill. Three miles up the river, on the opposite bank, is the remains of Carwar, formerly a noted place of European commerce, but totally ruined during the reign of the late sultan Tippoo. Sedasivagur is 50 miles SE of Goa, and 95 NNW of Kundapura. Lon. 74 15 E, lat. 14 51 N.

Sedberg, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated near the Rother, on the borders of Westmorland, 11 miles E of Kendal, and 265 NW of London.

Seehausen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, nearly surrounded by the Aland, 12 miles W of Havelberg.

Seelburg, a town of the duchy of Courland, on the river Dwina, 70 miles E by S of Mittau.

Seelow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 10 miles SW of Custrin.

Seer, a seaport of Arabia, capital of a principality, in the province of Oman. It has a good harbour, and the navy of the prince is one of the most considerable in the gulf of Persia. It is 108 miles WSW of Julfar. Lon. 54 38 E, lat. 25 10 N.

Seesen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, seated on a small lake, 14 miles SW of Goslar.

Sees, a town of France, in the department of Orne, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 12 miles N of Alençon, and 102 W by S of Paris. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Segeberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, on a high mountain, consisting of limestone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubec. It is seated on the Trave, 15 miles WNW of Lubec.

Segedin, a strong town of Hungary, with a castle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated near the Teisse, opposite the influx of the Maros, 105 miles SSE of Pest. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 46 18 N.

Segestan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Korasan and Balck, E by Candahar and Sablestan, S by Mackeran, SW by Kerman, and W by Covhestan and Farsistan. The country is in general mountainous. The valleys are the only habitable parts; for the plains are barren, and covered with fine sand, which is sometimes raised by whirlwinds to such a degree as to overwhelm whole caravans. Zareng is the capital.

Segeswar, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is situate on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 miles N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 55 E, lat. 47 4 N.

Segna, a seaport of Morlachia, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, with a fort. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 100 miles NW of Spoleto. Lon. 15 21 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Segni, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. Organs are said to have been invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 30 miles SE of Rome.

Sego, a city of Negroland, the capital of Bambara. It consists of four walled towns, two on each side the river Niger, which contain about 30,000 inhabitants; and as the Moors form a considerable proportion, their mosques appear in every quarter. The houses are built of clay, of a square form, with flat roofs; some of them have two stories, and many of them are white-washed. The current money consists of couries, a kind of shells. It is 290 miles WSW of Tombuctoo. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 14 15 N.

Segorbe, a city of Spain, in Valencia, and a bishop's see. Here are many well-cultivated gardens, and a famous fountain. The vicinity abounds in every kind of fruit, and in the adjacent mountains are quarries of fine marble.

It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Morvedro, 35 miles N by W of Valencia. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 39 52 N.

Segovia, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It stands on two hills and the valley between them, on the SW side of the Eresma; and is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts. It is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, in two rows, one above the other. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, which is one part of its trade, and another is very fine paper. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and is one of the handsomest Gothic structures in Spain; beside which there are 27 other churches. The castle is seated in the highest part of the town, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapestry, and ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The mint, for some years the only one in Spain, is surrounded by the river, on which are mills, employed in coining. Segovia is 40 miles NNW of Madrid. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 41 3 N.

Segovia, New, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua, near the source of a river of its name, which flows into the Caribbean sea, 90 miles N by E of Leon. Lon. 87 5 W, lat. 13 45 N.

Segovia, New, a town in the isle of Luconia, and a bishop's see, with a fort. It is seated at the N end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan, 240 miles N of Manilla. Lon. 120 59 E, lat. 18 39 N.

Segra, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs through Catalonia, by Puicerda, Urgel, Belaguer, and Lerida, to Mequinenza, where it joins the Ebro.

Segre, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 20 miles NW of Angers.

Segura, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in Murcia, crosses that province and the S part of Valencia, and enters the Mediterranean, at Guardaman.

Segura, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated among mountains, 34 miles NE of Ubeda, and 96 WNW of Murcia.

Segura, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 35 miles SE of Calatajud, and 38 N of Teruel.

Segura, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a fort on a mountain. It stands on the frontiers of Spain, 15 miles WNW of Alcantara, and 35 ESE of Castel Branco.

Sehauranpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, capital of a district of the same name, between the Jumna and the Ganges. It is 86 miles N by W of Delhi. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 30 4 N.

Seibo, or *Zeybo*, a town of St. Domingo, chiefly occupied by graziers; situate on a small river, 65 miles ENE of St. Domingo.

Seidenberg, a town of Upper Lusatia, with manufactures of cloth and stockings, eight miles SSE of Gorlitz.

Seiks, a nation in the NW part of Hindoostan, consisting of several independent states, that have formed a kind of federal union. They possess the whole province of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W part of Delhi. This tract extends 400 miles from NW to SE, and is from 150 to 200 broad, in general, but the part between Attock and Behker cannot be less than 320. The founder of their sect was Nanock, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century; and they are the descendants of his disciples: the word *seiks*, in the Sanscrit language, signifying disciples. They are in general strong and well-made, accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life, and hardest fare. A pair of long blue drawers, and a kind of checquered plaid, a part of which is fastened round the waist, and the other thrown over the shoulder, form their clothing and equipage. The chiefs are distinguished by wearing some heavy gold bracelets on their wrists, and sometimes a chain of the same metal round their turbans, and by being mounted on better horses; otherwise no distinction appears among them. The civil and military government of the Seiks, before a common interest had ceased to actuate its operations, was conducted by general assemblies; but since their dominions have been so widely extended, the grand assembly is now rarely summoned. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which a Seik will boast they can bring 300,000 into the field; and it is supposed they might bring 200,000. They have commonly two, some of them three horses each. They indeed consider this animal as necessary to their existence; and though it is customary with them to make merry on the demise of one of their brethren, they mourn for the death of a horse. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, are perfectly tolerant in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain

signs and ceremonies; but unlike the Hindoos, they admit proselytes; although those from among the Mohamedans are the least esteemed. Their capital is Lahore.

Seine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Côte d'Or, flows by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, and enters the English channel at Havre de Grace.

Seine, Lower, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

Seine and Marne, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Melun is the capital.

Seine and Oise, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

Seinsheim, a town of Franconia, in a lordship of the same name, with a castle, 18 miles SE of Wurtzburg.

Selam, a town of New Spain, in Jucatan, near the seacoast, 45 miles NW of Merida.

Selbosoe, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, on the N side of a lake, 18 miles SE of Drontheim.

Selby, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is the birthplace of Henry I, whose father, William I, built an abbey here; and the conventual church is now the parish church. A canal passes hence to Leeds, and ships are built here. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is one of the completest timber bridges in the kingdom, 12 miles S of York, and 180 N by W of London.

Selenginsk, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsh, with a fort. The vicinity yields a great quantity of rhubarb. It stands on the Selenga, at the influx of the Chilok, 84 miles SE of Irkutsh. Lon. 107 28 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Selenti, a town of European Turkey, in Caramania, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 miles WSW of Selesk.

Selesk, anciently Seleucia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, seated on a river five miles from the sea, and 80 SSE of Cogni. Lon. 34 36 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Seligenstadt, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, with a Benedictine abbey; seated at the conflux of the Gernspentz with the Maine, 14 miles E of Francfort.

Selibria, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and an archbishop's see. It was a large place, but is now much decayed. It is seated on the sea of Marmora, 35 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 41 4 N.

Selkirk, a borough of Scotland, the capital of Selkirkshire. It has a manufacture of boots and shoes, and is seated on the Ettrick, 30 miles SSE of Edinburg. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 55 34 N.

Selkirkshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the NE by Edinburgshire, E by Roxburgshire, S by Dumfriesshire, and W and N by Peeblesshire. It is a hilly country, 20 miles long, and 10 where broadest. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 5070. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala.

Selles, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, on the river Cher, 10 miles SW of Romorentin.

Seltz, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 23 miles NNE of Strasburg.

Seltzer, or *Lower Seltzer*, a town of Germany, in the late archbishopric of Treves, celebrated for a spring of mineral water, which is exported in great quantities. It is situate on the Emsbach, 30 miles E of Coblentz.

Semauat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabi, seated on the Euphrates, where a toll is collected. It is 120 miles NW of Bassora. Lon. 46 15 E, lat. 32 2 N.

Sembew-ghewn, a town of Birmah, from which is the principal road through the western hills into Aracan. To this place all Bengal articles of merchandise imported by way of Aracan are brought, and here embarked on the Irrawaddy. It stands three miles W of that river, and 30 S by W of Pagahm.

Semegonda, a town of Negroland, in the country of Wangara, seated on a lake formed by a branch of the Nile, 330 miles SSW of Bornou. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 14 58 N.

Semendria, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, with a citadel, seated on the Danube, 20 miles SE of Belgrade.

Semennud, a town of Egypt, on the E branch of the Nile, eight miles SSW of Mansoura, and 53 N of Cairo.

Semigallia, the E part of the duchy of Courland, separated by the Masza from Courland Proper, and by the Dwina from Russia, to which country it is now subject. Mittau is the capital.

Seminari, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 22 miles NE of Reggio.

Semlin, a town of Sclavonia, on the

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s side of the Danube, a little above the influx of the Save, four miles W of Belgrade.

Sempach, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern, famous for the battle, in 1386, that established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold duke of Austria was defeated and slain. It is seated on a small lake, seven miles NW of Lucern.

Semur en Auxois, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a castle on a rock, and a manufacture of cloth; seated on the Armancon, 34 miles W by N of Dijon, and 135 SE of Paris.

Semur en Briennois, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 33 miles W by S of Macon, and 45 S of Autun.

Sena, or *Marzali*, a town of Mocaranga, on the river Zambeze, where the Portuguese have a factory. Lon. 35 3 E, lat. 17 40 S.

Seneca, a lake and river of New York, in Onondago county. The lake is 30 miles long and 2 broad, lying N and S between those of Canandaqua and Cayuga. At the N end is the town of Geneva; and on the E side, between it and Cayuga lake, are the military townships of Romulus, Ovid, Hector, and Ulysses. The river rises to the W of Geneva, passes by that town, and receives the waters of the lake. It afterward receives the waters of Cayuga lake, Canandaqua creek, and Salt lake, and then flows into Onondago river.

Seneca, a town of New York, in Onondago county, on the N side of the falls in Seneca river, 14 miles from its mouth, and 28 S of Oswego.

Seneff, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, where a battle was gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674. It is four miles S of Nivelle.

Senegal, a river that rises in Negroland, in the mountains of Kong, flows W on the southern confines of Zahara, and enters the Atlantic ocean, 1 20 miles NE of Cape Verd. Its course is flexuous till it arrives within six miles of the sea, when it takes a sudden turn to the S, and for 75 miles is separated from the sea only by a ridge of sand. Its mouth, not more than half a league over, is incommoded by a shifting bar, which renders the passage difficult and dangerous.

Senegal, a country on the W coast of Africa, lying on a river of the same name. See *Fouli*. The French built a fort on an island at the mouth of the river, and were masters of the gum trade. See *Louis, St*.

Senez, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and formerly the see of a bishop. It is seated in a rough barren country, 15 miles SSE of Digne.

Senftenberg, a town of Upper Saxony in Misnia, with a castle, seated on the Elster, 32 miles NNE of Dresden.

Senlis, a town of France, in the department of Oise, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a forest, 20 miles NW of Meaux, and 27 NE of Paris.

Sennar, a city of Nubia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is five miles in circumference, and very populous. The houses are chiefly of one story, with flat roofs; but the suburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace, surrounded by high walls, is a confused heap of buildings. The heats are almost insupportable in the daytime, except in the rainy season, which begins in April, and continues three months, at which time the air is unwholesome. The commodities are elephants teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold-dust. Near the palace is a market for slaves, where the females sit on one side and the males on another, and the Egyptians buy great numbers of them every year. The merchandise required here are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug, which is used to colour the eyebrows. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers; those of low rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. Sennar is seated on an eminence, near the Nile. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 15 4 N.

Sens, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and lately an archbishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. It is seated in a fertile country, at the confluxe of the Vanne with the Yonne, 25 miles N of Auxerre, and 60 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 17 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Sepulveda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the river Duraton, 38 miles NE of Segovia.

Sera, or *Sira*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a stone fort of a good size. It is the principal place in the central division of the rajah's dominions N of the Cavery, and carries on a

considerable inland commerce. The chief products sent hence are cocoa nuts, sugar, betle-nuts, bark, lac, steel, oxen, buffalos, butter, and oil. The whole of the cloth made here is used in the neighbourhood. Since the restoration of the rajah, in 1799, the fort has been garrisoned by British troops. It is 48 miles SE of Chitteldroog, and 84 N of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 53 E, lat. 13 36 N.

Serai, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bosnia, and the see of a catholic bishop, appointed by the king of Hungary. It is large and commercial, and seated on the river Bosna, 130 miles WSW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 44 14 N.

Serampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on the Hoogly, 12 miles N of Calcutta.

Serchio, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Modena, crosses the territory of Lucca, and enters the gulf of Genoa.

Serdobol, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, on the lake Ladoga, 60 miles NNE of Wiburg. Lon. 30 15 E, lat. 61 45 N.

Sered, or *Szered*, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag, 30 miles ENE of Presburg.

Serfo, or *Serfante*, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles NW of Naxia. It is eight miles long and five broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicolo, which is a poor place. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 19 N.

Sergag, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, 48 miles SE of Niznei Novogorod.

Sergippy, a province on the coast of Brasil, to the S of Fernambuco. It produces sugar and tobacco in considerable quantities, and has some silver mines.

Sergippy, a seaport of Brasil, capital of the province of the same name; seated at the mouth of the Sergippy, 120 miles NE of St. Salvador. Lon. 37 44 W, lat. 11 10 S.

Serignan, a town of France, in the department of Herault, at the mouth of the Ombre, in the gulf of Lyon, eight miles SE of Beziers.

Seringapatam, or *Patana*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the S district of Mysore, and lately of the whole country. It is situate on an island, three miles long and one broad, formed by the Cavery, which is here a rapid river, with a wide and rocky channel. The streets are narrow and confused; and the generality of the houses mean. The palace is very large, and surrounded by a massy wall of stone and mud. Without the walls of the city are two gardens and palaces; and near to one of them stands the mausoleum of Hyder, where his son also reposes in state. In the space between the city and the two gardens is the suburb called Shahar Ganjam, which is rapidly increasing on a regular plan. The city is strongly fortified; notwithstanding which, lord Cornwallis, in 1792, here compelled Tippoo to sign a treaty, by which he ceded half of his dominions, and agreed to pay a vast sum of money to the English and their allies: and a new war taking place in 1799, the British troops carried the fort by an assault, in which Tippoo was killed. The city and the island have since been retained by the English, toward the support of the late sultan's family. A manufacture of gun-carriages was established here in 1802. Seringapatam is 10 miles N of Mysore, and 290 W by S of Madras. Lon. 76 50 E, lat. 12 24 N.

Serong, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, celebrated for its manufacture of painted cottons and chintzes. It is 140 miles ENE of Ougein. Lon. 78 4 E, lat. 24 5 N.

Serpa, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, seated on a rugged eminence, near the Guadiana, 38 miles S by E of Evora.

Serpuchof, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, with a citadel. Here are shops solely appropriated to the sale of sandals made of linden bark. It is seated on the Nara, near the Oka, 42 miles S of Moscow.

Serravalle, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a castle. It has cloth, woollen, and silk manufactures, and a trade in corn, wine, and honey. The cathedral contains some fine paintings, and the church of St. Augusta is a noble edifice. It is situate between two mountains, at the source of the Maschio, 22 miles N of Treviso.

Serres, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 23 miles SW of Gap.

Servia, a province of European Turkey, 190 miles long and 95 broad; bounded on the N by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, E by Bulgaria, S by Macedonia and Albania, and W by Bosnia. It is divid-

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ed into four sangiacates Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

Sesia, a new department of France, including the territories of Vercelli and Masserano in Piedmont, and that part of the Milanese lying W of the river Tesin. It has its name from a river, which rises in the Alps on the borders of Valais, and joins the Po, below Casal. The chief town is Vercelli.

Sesslach, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, 16 miles N of Bamberg.

Sesto, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Tesin, where it issues from the lake Maggiore, 25 miles WNW of Milan.

Sestos, a strong castle of European Turkey. See *Dardanelles*.

Sestre, Grand, or Great Paris, a town of Guinea, on the Grain coast; near which is Petit Sestre. It is one of the largest and most commercial towns in the country. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 4 50 N.

Sestri di Levante, a town of the territory of Genoa, seated on the E side of a bay, 30 miles ESE of Genoa.

Se-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. It is situate among mountains, which yield cinnabar and quicksilver, 980 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 108 25 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Se-tchuen, a province of China, bounded on the N by Chen-si, E by Houquang, S by Koei-tcheou, and W by Tibet. It is watered by the Kian-ku, produces a great quantity of silk, and is rich in iron, tin, lead, amber, sugar-canes, lapis lazuli, musk, rhubarb, &c. Tching-tou is the capital.

Seteef, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. It was the ancient Sitipha, capital of a part of Mauritania; but scarcely a fragment is left of its former greatness, except the fountains; the few remaining structures being obviously the work of later inhabitants. It is 50 miles SW of Constantina. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 35 58 N.

Setimo, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin.

Setlege, a river of Hindoostan, the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus. About midway from its source, it receives the Beyah, at Firosepour, and joins the Indus at Veh.

Sette, a town of Guinea, in the country of Gabon, which has a great trade in logwood, sent in vessels to Mayamba. It stands on a river of the same name, 60 miles from its mouth, and 110 NNE of Mayamba. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 2 0 S.

Settenil, a town of Spain, in Granada, eight miles N of Ronda, and 38 NW of Malaga.

Settia, a town of the island of Candia, and a Greek bishop's see, 48 miles ESE of Candia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 35 3 N.

Settle, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. About two miles to the E is Attermire Cave, containing numberless chinks and recesses, fluted pillars, and hanging petrifactions. At the like distance to the N is Giggleswick Well, a reciprocating spring, which will sometimes rise and fall near a foot, in a stone trough about a yard square, every ten or fifteen minutes. Settle is seated on the Ribble, 38 miles NNW of Halifax, and 235 of London.

Setuval; see *Ubes, St.*

Seven Islands, islands in the Frozen ocean, lying in lon. 18 48 E, lat. 80 31 N. Here captain Phipps, with two ships, were surrounded by the ice, from the 1st to the 10th of August 1773, when a brisk wind at NNE effected their deliverance.

Seven Islands, islands near the coast of Canada, on the N side of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, at the entrance of a small bay. Lon. 66 5 W, lat. 50 10 N.

Seven Islands, Republic of, composed of seven isles in the Mediterranean sea, on the western coast of Greece, namely Corfu, Paxu, St. Maura, Theaki, Cefalonia, Zante, and Cerigo. These islands belonged to Venice, and on the fall of that republic were occupied by the French, but were taken from them by the Russians, who, in 1800, formed them into a republic, which was recognised by the treaty of Amiens. The government is aristocratical; and the religion, that of the Greek church; but the Roman catholic religion is protected, and all others tolerated. Corfu is the seat of government.

Sevenbergen, a town of Dutch Brabant, lately a lordship belonging to the prince of Orange, eight miles WNW of Breda.

Sevenoaks, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. Here is a free-school, first erected by sir William Sevenoaks, lord mayor of London in 1418, who is said to have been a foundling, charitably educated by a person of this town. Queen Elisabeth having augmented its revenues, it was called

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Queen Elisabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt in 1727. Near this town is Knole, formerly a palace of the see of Canterbury, but now belongs to the earl of Dorset. In 1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town. It is six miles NW of Maidstone, and 23 SSE of London.

Sever, St. a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Adour, 20 miles E of Dax, and 65 S by E of Bourdeaux.

Severac, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, on the river Aveiron, near its source, 25 miles E of Rodez.

Severin, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, seated on the Danube, six miles W of Czernetz.

Severina, St. a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, by the river Neto, eight miles from the sea, and 45 SE of Rossano. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Severino, St. a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated between two hills, on the river Potenza, 13 miles WSW of Maserata.

Severino, St. a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the river Sarno, 10 miles WSW of Palicastro.

Severn, a river which has its rise in the mountain of Plynlimmon, in Wales. Flowing first across Montgomeryshire, it enters Shropshire above the Brythen hills, and is navigable in its whole course through this county; it then enters Worcestershire, and runs through its whole length, into Gloucestershire. In its course it waters Llanydlos, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, and Newnham, where it begins to widen considerably; and entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. This river has a communication with the Thames, the Trent, the Dee, and the Mersey, by different canals.

Severn, a river of Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters by a broad estuary into Chesapeak bay.

Severndroog, a small island of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan. Here was a strong fort that belonged to Angria the pirate, which was taken by commodore James, in 1756. It is 68 miles S by E of Bombay.

Severo, St. a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated in a plain, 26 miles W by N of Manfredonia, and 75 NE of Naples.

Severus' Wall, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth, four miles NE of Linlithgow, and ran W to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

Sevigny, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 miles NW of Rethel.

Seville, a city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and an archbishop's see, seated on the Guadalquiver. It was the capital of the kingdom, till Philip II established his court at Madrid, as a more centrical position. Seville is of a round form, fortified by strong walls flanked with high towers, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it now has not above 80,000 inhabitants. The Phenicians called it Hispatis, and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embellished it with many magnificent buildings. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, six miles in length. The cathedral is by some supposed to be the largest church in the world next to St. Peter's at Rome; the steeple is of Arabian architecture, and very high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. The churches and convents are opulent and beautiful; of the latter, that of St. Francis is adorned with a handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. The university consists of many colleges; but is almost solely appropriated to the education of the clergy. The inquisition is a noble building, and was formerly the college of the jesuits. The royal palace called Alcazar, was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. Here is a royal foundery, and one of the largest depots for artillery in the kingdom. The principal manufactures are silk; and behind the Alcazar, is a royal tobacco and snuff manufacture. The exchange is a square building of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and three stories high. The townhouse is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed. The suburb of Triano stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats; and here are public walks, where

many of the inhabitants go to take the air. The situation of Seville renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. All the trade of that kingdom with the New World centered originally in its port, at St. Lucar; but that of Cadiz having been found more commodious, the galleons have sailed from that place since 1726. Such vast employment did the American trade give at one period, that in Seville alone there were no fewer than 16,000 looms in silk and woollen work; but, before the end of the reign of Philip III, they were reduced to 400. The country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W of the river is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. Seville was entered by the French in 1810. It is 45 miles from the Atlantic, and 212 SSW of Madrid. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 37 24 N.

Sevres, Two, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers that rise here; one, called Sevre Niortois, flows W by St. Maixent, Niort, and Marans, into the bay of Biscay, opposite the isle of Re; and the other, named Sevre Nantois, takes a NW direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the Loire, opposite Nantes. Niort is the capital.

Sewalick, a chain of mountains in Asia, bordering on the country of Sirinagur and the province of Delhi. At Hudwar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan.

Seyssel, a town of France, in the department of Ain, divided into two parts by the Rhone, which here begins to be navigable. It is 14 miles N by E of Belley.

Sezanne, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 27 miles NW of Troyes, and 65 SE of Paris.

Sezza, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles NW of Capua.

Shabur, a town of Egypt, on the W branch of the Nile, 48 miles SE of Alexandria, and 50 NNW of Cairo.

Shaftsbury, a borough in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It stands on a hill, where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance; and it had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to three. It is 25 miles NNE of Dorchester, and 100 W by S of London.

Shaftsbury, a town of Vermont, in Bennington county, 10 miles N of Bennington.

Shahar, or *Sahar*, a seaport of Arabia, in Hadramaut, 150 miles SSW of Shibam. Lon. 48 40 E, lat. 13 50 N.

Shahjehanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, 20 miles NE of Ougein, and 196 S of Agimere.

Sham; see *Damascus*.

Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough-Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and running S divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns SW, passes by the city of Limerick, and enters the Atlantic ocean, between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

Shap, a village in Westmorland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, which stood about a mile W from the church, of which little remains, except the tower of its church, and the ruins of a bridge. In the vicinity are some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, from ten to twelve yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them.

Shapinsha, one of the Orkney islands, lying three miles from the NE part of Pomona. It is seven miles long and five broad, somewhat in the form of a cross. The coasts are level and produce grass and corn, but the middle part is high and fit only for sheep pasture.

Sharpsburg, a town of Maryland, in Washington county, two miles from the Potomac, and 60 NW of Washington.

Sheeraz; see *Shiras*.

Sheerness, a town in Kent, on the N point of the isle of Shepey, at the mouth of the Medway, three miles W of Queenborough. A fort was built here by Charles II, after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham, in 1667; and it has since been considerably augmented and strengthened. There is also an ordnance office, a dock-yard, and a chapel.

Sheffield, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has three churches, nine meeting-houses, and a Romish chapel; also a large infirmary and several charitable foundations. This town has been long celebrated for its various hardware manufactures, which consist particularly of cutlery ware, plated goods, and buttons. Here are also lead works and a cotton mill, and the neighbourhood abounds with coal. It is seated at the

confluxes of the Sheaf with the Don, which is navigable within three miles of the town. The master-cutlers are about 600, incorporated by the style of Cutlers of Hallamshire; and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 31,314. It is 54 miles SSW of York, and 162 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 20 N.

Sheffield, a town of Massachusets, in Berkshire county, on the E side of the Housatonic, 145 miles W by S of Boston.

Shefford, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Ivel, nine miles SE of Bedford, and 41 N by W of London.

Shelburne, a town of Nova Scotia, at the head of a bay called Port Roseway. It extends two miles on the water side, and one mile backward, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black Town, peopled by about 1200 free blacks, who served on the royal side during the American war. Shelburne is 100 miles SW of Halifax. Lon. 65 0 W, lat. 43 46 N.

Shella, a town of Morocco, which none but Mohamedans are allowed to enter. It is four miles E of Salle.

Shellif, the largest river of the kingdom of Algiers, which takes its rise in the desert, flows N through the lake Titeri, then turns to the W and enters the Mediterranean to the N of Mustagam. In its course it receives the Midroc, Harbeene, Toddah or Silver River, the Archew, Mina, Wariffa, and Fagia.

Shepherds Isles, a cluster of islands, part of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, to the S of Malicollo. Lon. 168 42 E, lat. 16 58 S.

Shepherdstown, a town of Virginia, in Berkley county, seated on the Potomac, at the influx of the Shenandoah, 60 miles NW of Alexandria.

Sheppey, an island in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the mainland by a branch of the Medway, called the East Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough and the fort of Sheerness.

Shepton Mallet, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth; seated under the Mendip hills, 17 miles SW of Bath, and 116 W of London.

Sherborn, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral, and in it are interred the Saxon kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert. It had also a castle and an abbey, now in ruins. Here is a free-school founded by Edward VI; also two silk mills, and a linen manufacture. It is seated on the Parret, 16 miles N by W of Dorchester, and 116 W by S of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Sherbro, a fort of Guinea, at the mouth of Sherbro river, which separates the country of Sierra Leone from the Grain coast. It belongs to the English, and is 100 miles SE of the mouth of the river Sierra Leone. Lon. 11 0 W, lat. 7 0 N.

Sherburn, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Werk, which soon joins the Ouse, 16 miles SW of York, and 179 N by W of London.

Sherburn; see *Nantucket*.

Sherezur, a town of European Turkey, in Curdistan, the residence of a pacha. It is 160 miles N by E of Bagdad. Lon. 45 45 E, lat 35 46 N.

Shershel, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, formerly of great importance, but now in ruins. It is said to have been destroyed by an earthquake, and that the arsenal and many other buildings were precipitated into the harbour; the ruins being still visible at low water. It is famous for pottery, and for steel and iron manufactures. It is 60 miles W by S of Algiers. Lon. 2 48 E, lat. 32 42 N.

Shetland, or *Zetland*, the general name of about 40 islands, lying 100 miles NNE of Caithnesshire, in Scotland, between 59 56 and 61 11 N lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, Bressay, and Fula. The description given of *Mainland*, the largest, will give an idea of the others; and the particulars of the climate, inhabitants, &c. are much the same as in the *Orkneys*. Shetland unites with Orkney in forming one of the counties of Scotland.

Shevagunga, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 25 miles NW of Bangalore.

Shibam, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hadramaut, and the residence of a sheik. It is 300 miles E of Sana. Lon. 49 40 E, lat. 15 25 N.

Shields, North, a seaport in Northumberland, on the river Tyne, near its mouth, with a market on Wednesday. It has wide and airy streets in every direction, and, with South Shields on the opposite side of the river, may

be deemed the port of Newcastle; for the largest vessels are stationed here to take in their lading, which is brought down in barges and lighters. It extends to Tynemouth on the E, and many elegant detached mansions are erected in the neighbourhood. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 7280. It is seven miles E by N of Newcastle, and 276 N by W of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 54 58 N.

Shields, South, a town in the county of Durham, on the river Tyne, opposite North Shields, with which place it enjoys all the advantages of trade and commerce in common with Newcastle. It consists principally of one narrow street, two miles in length, with an open square near the middle. Many trading vessels are built here, and it has very considerable salt works, and several glass works. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8103. It is 19 miles NNE of Durham, and 275 N by W of London.

Shifnal, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, nine miles NE of Bridgenorth, and 143 NW of London.

Shilelagh, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, five miles SW of Tinehaly. Here are the remains of a forest, once the most celebrated in Ireland for its oak, which was exported to various parts, and is still shown in the roof of Westminster-hall, and of some ancient buildings on the continent.

Shin, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the S part of Sutherlandshire, 15 miles long and two broad. At its SE extremity issues the rapid river Shin, which flows into the head of the frith of Dornoch.

Shippensburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county, on a branch of Conedogwinnet creek, which flows into the Susquehanna, 21 miles WSW of Carlisle.

Shipston, a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Friday; seated on the Stour, 14 miles W of Banbury, and 83 NW of London.

Shiras, or *Sheeraz*, a city of Persia, capital of Farsistan, seated at the end of a spacious plain, bounded on all sides by lofty mountains. It is about five miles in circuit, surrounded by a wall, with round towers at the distance of eighty paces; and is adorned with many fine mosques and noble edifices. The houses are built of brick, but plastered over so as to resemble walls of mud. Here are many good bazars and caravansaries, also a manufacture of swords. This city was the seat of government under the revered Kerim Khan, who erected many of the fine buildings in and near this place. In the vicinity are numerous summerhouses, with gardens; and the rich wines of Shiras are deemed the best in all Persia. The tomb of the celebrated poet Hafiz is in a large garden on the NE side of the city, about two miles from the wall; and at the foot of the mountains, in the same direction, is the tomb of Sadi; also a remarkable channel for water hollowed in a rock. Shiras is 175 miles S by E of Ispahan. Lon. 52 40 E, lat. 29 37 N.

Shoales, Isles of, seven small islands on the coast of New Hampshire. They lie conveniently for the cod-fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage.

Shogle, a town of Syria, with an excellent caravansary, seated on the Asi, 18 miles S by E of Antioch, and 45 SW of Aleppo.

Shoomska, one of the Kurile islands, three leagues S of Cape Lopatka, in Kamtschatka. The inhabitants consist of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. See *Kuriles*.

Shooters Hill, a village in Kent, on a hill so called, eight miles ESE of London. From this eminence is a very extensive prospect, and the river Thames makes a magnificent appearance. On the W part of the hill is a triangular tower, erected to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Severndroog, a strong fort in Hindoostan: it is called Severndroog Castle, and contains some of the arms, ornaments, &c. taken from the enemy.

Shoreham, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It stands on an arm of the sea, into which vessels can enter with the tide; and many small vessels are built here. It is 19 miles WNW of Newhaven, and 56 S by W of London.

Shrewsbury, a borough and the capital of Shropshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges; is surrounded by a wall, in which are three gates; and had formerly a castle and abbey, both now in ruins. It contains five churches, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 16,631. Here are 12 incorporated trading companies, and some of them have neat halls. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen

cloth made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs; and for all sorts of Welsh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welshpool, and finished here. It is also famous for excellent brawn and delicate cakes; and in the environs is a large manufacture of coarse linens. Here is a free-school founded by Edward VI, and afterward rebuilt and more largely endowed by queen Elisabeth. In 1283, Edward I held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Another parliament was held here in 1397, by Richard II. Near this town in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry IV and Henry Percy, nicknamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Shrewsbury is 40 miles SSE of Chester, and 155 NW of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 43 N.

Shrewsbury, a town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county, with three edifices for public worship. It is a place of genteel resort in the summer months, and seated near the seacoast, 45 miles E by N of Trenton.

Shropshire, a county of England, 50 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, E by Staffordshire, SE by Worcestershire, S by Herefordshire, SW by Radnorshire, and W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It contains 849,940 acres; is divided into 15 hundreds, and 229 parishes; has 17 market-towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 167,639. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the N and E parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the S and W being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipeclay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Teme. The capital is Shrewsbury.

Shumbla, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It commands the pass over the mountains, and is 120 miles NNW of Constantinople.

Shutesbury, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the E side of the Connecticut, 16 miles NNE of Northampton.

Siam, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Birmah; E by Laos and Cambodia, S by the gulf of Siam and Malacca, and W by the bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is 650 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50; and is divided into the Upper and Lower. The principal river is the Menan, which flows S through its whole length into the gulf of Siam. It is a flat country, and in the rainy season is overflowed by the river; for which reason most of the houses are built of bamboos upon posts, and have no communication for some months but by boats. There are mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, and copper; and plenty of pepper, rice, cotton, aloes, benjamin, and musk. The tame cattle are beeves, buffalos, and hogs; the woods abound with elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers; beside which there are crocodiles and large serpents. The Siamese, both men and women, go almost naked, having only a piece of calico, or silk, girded round their waists; but the better sort wear rich garments. They are small, but well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. The men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They are respectful to the aged; begging is dishonorable, and theft infamous; adultery is very rare. The furniture of their houses is as simple as their dress and diet; which last consists chiefly of rice and fish. Though an indolent people, they are ingenious, and excel in the fabrication of gold, in fireworks, and in miniature painting. The king shows himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and keeps a numerous army, among which are 3000 elephants. The religion of the Siamese resembles that of the Hindoos; and the transmigration of souls forms an essential part of the doctrine. Their temples and priests are very numerous; the latter are distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them but can read and write. This country has been much oppressed by the Birmans; and in 1793 the king of Siam entered into a treaty of peace, by which he ceded the maritime towns on the bay of Bengal, to the king of Birmah.

Siam, or *Juthia*, a city, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It contains a great number of temples, convents, chapels, columns, and other decorations. The king's palace, and

some others only exceed the common habitations by occupying a more extensive space, being better constructed, and of a greater height, but never exceed one floor. The Dutch have a factory here, and merchants from different countries come here to trade. In 1766, this city was taken by the Birmans. It is situate on an island in the river Menan, 50 miles N of its mouth in the gulf of Siam, and 360 SE of Pegu. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 14 18 N.

Siang-yang, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Houquang, on the river Han, 530 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 111 40 E, lat. 32 5 N.

Siara, a province of Brasil, which lies between those of Marannan and Rio Grande. The capital, of the same name, has a fort, on a mountain, near the mouth of the river Siara. Lon. 39 35 W, lat. 3 30 S.

Siaskei, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, near the lake Ladoga, 24 miles NE of New Ladoga. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 60 16 N.

Siberia, a country of Asia, comprehending the principal Asiatic part of the Russian empire. It is bounded on the E by the Pacific ocean, S by Great Tartary, W by European Russia, and N by the Frozen ocean. It extends 3500 miles from E to W, and 1200 from N to S, containing the half of Asia. The S part is fertile, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N and E parts are extremely cold, and thin of people, presenting vast marshy plains, covered with almost perpetual snow, and pervaded by enormous rivers, which, under masses of ice, pursue their course to the Arctic ocean: there are also extensive plains, called steppes, which are somewhat similar to the sandy deserts of Africa. Here are inexhaustible forests of birch, alder, lime, &c. and millions of noble trees of the pine kind. The Siberian plum and crab, the mountain ash, Tartarian mulberry and honeysuckle, and Daourian rose, form thickets of extensive beauty; under shelter of which arise a multitude of plants, particularly the yellow farine lily and the sibiricum; the roots of the former are a favorite food with the Tartarian tribes, and from the dried stalks of the other the natives procure a saccharine efflorescence, from which they make a coarse ardent spirit. The principal riches of Siberia consists in fine skins and furs, and mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, and copper. Several kinds of precious stones are found here, particularly topazes of a very fine lustre; it also affords magnets of an extraordinary size, and even whole mountains of loadstone. Coal is dug up in the N parts, and a yellowish kind of alum is found in several mountains. The inhabitants are of three sorts; the natives of the country, Tartars, and Russians. The former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts, and their riches consist in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. They all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place; and make use of raindeer and dogs to draw their sledges. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite; but they have horses with which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. Of this class of people, some have no other religion than that of nature; others are pagans and Mohamedans; and some of them have been converted to Christianity by the Russian missionaries. The Tartars who live in this country are the most civilized of any foreign nation in Siberia; and those Tartars who are Mohamedans are still more so than the pagan Tartars, of whom there are many different hords or tribes. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. Through this vast tract the Russian caravans travel every year, with their merchandise, to China. The principal rivers are the Obi, Lena, Irtysh, and Yenisei; and there are numerous lakes of fresh water, and some of a saline nature. Siberia was reduced under the dominion of Russia about the close of the 16th century: the W part of it is comprised in the governments of Tobolsk, Ufa, and Kolyvan; the E part, in the government of Irkutsh.

Sieal, a town of New Spain, on the N coast of Jucatan, 70 miles NW of Merida. Lon. 90 30 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Sichem, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, to the S of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 18 miles E of Mechlin.

Sichili; see *Scieli*.

Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow channel, called the Faro; and as Messina is seated on it, the Faro di Messina. It is of a triangular form, terminating in three points or capes; that to the NE is called Capo

Faro, that to the SE Capo Passero, and that to the W Capo Boco. Sicily is 160 miles in length, and from 30 to 110 in breadth. It has the title of a kingdom; and is divided into three provinces called Val di Mazara, Val di Noto, and Val di Demona. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the valleys of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more forests and fruit trees than the two others. It is famous for horses and mules; and the cattle are all red, strong and compact, with large horns. There are snakes of a great size in the forests; asps and scorpions, whose venom is very active; and harmless lizards of a beautiful green colour. In this island the ancient practice of treading out corn from the ear is in use; and here is the celebrated volcano, called Etna. The numbers of the clergy, which exceed 80,000, and the multitude of the nobility, to whom belong the criminal jurisdiction over their subjects, with other rights equally oppressive, are causes of the poverty and misery of the natives of this country. The seat of government is at Palermo. See *Naples*.

Sicles, a town of Hungary, with a castle on a mountain, in which emperor Sigismund was imprisoned. It is 12 miles S of Funfkirchen.

Sicques; see *Seiks*.

Sidaye, a strong town on the N coast of Java, with a harbour. Lon. 113 15 E, lat. 6 40 S.

Siderocapsa, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulf of Contessa, and 40 ESE of Salonichi.

Sidmouth, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is much frequented in the bathing season, and was a seaport, before its harbour was choked up. It is seated on the English channel, at the mouth of the Sid, 12 miles SE of Exeter, and 158 W by S of London.

Sidon; see *Saida*.

Sidra, a spacious gulf of the Mediterranean ocean, on the coast of Tripoli, anciently called Syrtis.

Siedenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, nine miles SW of Hoya.

Siegberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 15 miles SE of Cologne.

Siegen, a town and castle of Germany, in Westerwald, capital of a principality belonging to the house of Nassau. In the neighbourhood are iron-mines, forges, and founderies. It is seated on the Sieg, 24 miles NW of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 50 47 N.

Sienna, a city of Tuscany, capital of the Siennese, and an archbishop's see, with a university and a citadel. It is above four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a wall. The Gothic metropolitan church is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. Sienna is not very populous; but is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers. The Italian language is spoken here with the greatest purity. It is seated on three eminences, 26 miles S of Florence, and 120 NNW of Rome. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Siennese, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, 55 miles long and nearly as much broad, lying S of the Florentino, on the Mediterranean. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital.

Siennoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Mohilef, 60 miles NNW of Mohilef. Lon. 29 45 E, lat. 54 30 N

Sierk, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, near the river Moselle, 10 miles NNE of Thionville.

Sierra Leone, a country in the W part of Guinea, so named from being mountainous, and the mountains abounding in lions. Its limits are from the Grain coast on the SE, to Cape Verga on the NW; that is, between 7 and 10 N lat. In the open and plain parts, on the banks of a river of the same name, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country supportable. The wet season, from May to October, is ushered in and terminated by stormy weather. The whole tract, on each side the river, is rich in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants; and, upon the whole, it is one of the best countries on the coast. The Negros are in general of mild external manners, and noted for their hospitality; but they possess a great share of pride, and are easily affected by an insult. Of all the tribes, those who have embraced Mohamedanism, are the

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most civilized and respectable; and those on the coast, from their intercourse with the European slave-factors, are much inferior in every thing, except the art of making a bargain, to those who reside higher up the country.

Sierra Leone, a river of Guinea, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain; but its mouth, at Freetown, is nine miles wide. In 1791, the Sierra Leone Company was incorporated, for the purpose of cultivating W India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river. The first settlers were 200 white persons, and a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. In 1793, the colonists were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town was begun to be built. The next year a French squadron destroyed the settlement, and captured several of the company's ships: from this disaster they recovered; and a factory was established in the Rio Pangos, in 1795. The colony, however, still continued to languish, and, in 1808, it was transferred from the company to his majesty.

Sierra Morena, mountains of Spain, which divide Andalusia from Estremadura and New Castile. They are rendered famous by the wars of the Christians and Mohamedans, and for being the scene where Cervantes has placed the most entertaining adventures of his hero.

Siget; see *Ziget*.

Sigilmessa; see *Sugulmessa*.

Sigmaringen, a town and castle of Suabia, which gives name to a branch of the house of Hohenzollern. It is seated on the Danube, 18 miles ESE of Hohenzollern.

Signau, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, 12 miles SE of Bern.

Signuna, a town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the lake Maeler, 10 miles N of Stockholm.

Siguenza, a city of Spain, in New Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. The university consists of several colleges; but the most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienca, 65 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 40 58 N.

Sihon; see *Sirr*.

Silagutta, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, celebrated for its kitchen-gardens. Coarse cotton cloths are made here, and some tobacco grows in the vicinity. It is 20 miles NW of Colar, and 32 NE of Bangalore.

Silberberg, a strong town of Silesia, enclosed in the principality of Munsterberg, but belonging to that of Brieg. It has a mine which yields lead ore mixed with silver, and is 11 miles NNE of Glatz.

Silchester, a village in Hampshire, six miles N of Basingstoke. It was once a city, and is said to have been the place where Arthur was crowned. There are considerable remains of its walls and ditches, enclosing an area of 80 acres; and two military roads from the S gate, one to Winchester, and the other to Old Sarum.

Silesia, a duchy of Germany, formerly belonging to the kingdom of Bohemia. It is 200 miles long and 170 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg, E by Poland, S by Moravia, and W by Bohemia and Lusatia. The principal rivers are, the Oder, Bober, Neisse, Queis, and Oppa. A long chain of mountains bound Silesia on the W; and the highest mountain, called Zotenberg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, beside antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, agate, jasper, and even some gems. The principal manufacture is linen cloth; and there are also some woollen manufactures, potteries, iron founderies, and glass-houses. In this country are a great number of cattle, large studs of horses, and plenty of game in the woods; also a few lynxes, bears, foxes, otters, and beavers. There are many lakes, full of pike, carp, and other good fish; also plenty of bees, which produce much honey and wax. It affords wheat, maize, barley, oats, and millet, and in some places saffron is cultivated; but its wine is bad, and chiefly turned into vinegar. Silesia is divided into Upper and Lower Silesia, and the county of *Glatz*. In Upper Silesia, which is the S part, the inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, speaking the Polish language: in the Lower, they are almost all protestants, and speak their mother tongue. This country was ceded to Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslau. In 1807, it was overrun by the French, but at the peace of Tilsit was restored to Prussia. Breslau is the capital.

Silhet, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal. It is seated on the Soorma, 120 miles NE of Dacca. Lon. 91 57 E, lat. 23 52 N.

Siljan, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, situate on a lake to which it gives name, 28 miles NW of Fahlun.

Silistria, or *Dnistra*, a town of Euro-

pean Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. In 1810 it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Missovo, 155 miles NNE of Adrianople. Lon. 27 6 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Silkeburg, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a castle, which was formerly of great strength, 18 miles W of Arhusen.

Silla, a town of Negroland, in Bambara, on the right bank of the Niger, 75 miles NE of Sego.

Sillabar, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra, with a good and safe harbour, 30 miles SSE of Bencoolen. Lon. 102 10 E, lat. 4 0 S.

Sille le Guillaume, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, 19 miles NW of Mans.

Sillee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on the Subanreeka, 173 miles WNW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 54 E, lat. 23 22 N.

Silvermines, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, six miles S of Nenagh. Here are rich lead mines, among the ore of which some virgin silver has been found.

Silves, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, on a river of the same name, 35 miles WNW of Tavira.

Simancas, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a strong castle, in which Philip II ordered the archives of the kingdom to be kept. It is situate on the Douro, eight miles SW of Valladolid, and 60 NE of Salamanca.

Simbirsk, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Volga, 100 miles S by W of Kasan. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Simi, the ancient Syme, an island in the Mediterranean, between the island of Rhodes and the continent, in a bay of its name, 12 miles NW of Rhodes. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Simmern, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Simmern, 26 miles S of Coblentz.

Simogay, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth; situate on the Tunga, 34 miles E by N of Nagara.

Simons, St. an island of the United States, on the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Alatamaha. It is 15 miles long and three broad, and included in Glyn county. Frederica is the chief town.

Simonthurn, or *Simonternya*, a town of Hungary, with a strong castle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated on the Sarvita, 32 miles SSW of Buda. Lon. 18 52 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Simplon, a new department of France, including the country of Valais in Switzerland. It has its name from a mountain, on the S border, and Sion is the capital.

Sinai, a mountain of Arabia Petrea; in the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red sea. Here God delivered the law to Moses, for which reason the Mohamedans hold it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, surrounded by a high wall, and those that go in and out are drawn up and let down in baskets. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 29 2 N.

Sincapour, an island and town at the most southern extremity of the peninsula of Malaya, from which it is separated by a narrow channel; and to the S it gives name to the narrow sea, called the Strait of Sincapour. Lon. 103 15 E, lat. 1 10 N.

Sinde; see *Indus*.

Sindelfingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 10 miles SSW of Stutgard.

Sindy, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W by Persia, N by the territories of the king of Candahar, NE by those of the Seiks, E by a sandy desert, and SE by Cutch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth, to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 miles; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 160. In soil and climate, and the general appearance of the surface, it resembles Egypt; the country being an extended valley, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a desert; and the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and enriching it by its annual inundations. During great part of the SW monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September (the rainy season in most other parts of India) the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except near the sea. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts, on the E and on the NW, the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimneys. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, by which the hottest current of air, near the surface, is excluded, and a cooler part, be-

cause more elevated, descends into the house through the funnels. By this also vast clouds of dust are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be sufficient to render the houses uninhabitable. The roofs are composed of thick layers of earth instead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part called the Delta. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, are treated with great rigour by the Mohamedan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worship; and this severity drives vast numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy produce saltpetre, sal ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw silk. Here are manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and also of fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory and finely lacquered. Great quantities of butter are exported, which is clarified and wrapt up in duppas made of the hides of cattle. Here are large beeves, fine sheep, and small hardy horses. The wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which are hunted with dogs; also leopards, and a small fierce creature called a shiahgush. The prince of this province is tributary to the sultan of Candahar, and he chiefly resides at the fort of Hydrabad. Tatta is the capital.

Sines, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on a cape to which it gives name, 74 miles SW of Evora. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 37 58 N.

Sing, a strong town of Dalmatia, built by the Turks in opposition to Cliffa. It was taken by the Venetians in 1686. It is eight miles N of Cliffa and 14 of Spalatro.

Sin-gan, a city of China, capital of the province of Chen-si, and the largest and most beautiful in the empire next to Peking. In its territories (which contain six cities of the second, and 31 of the third class) bats of a singular species are found: they are as large as domestic fowls, and the Chinese prefer their flesh to that of chicken. The walls of this city are 12 miles in circuit, nearly a square, and surrounded by a deep ditch; they are well fortified with towers, and some of the gates are very lofty and magnificent. It has a great trade, especially in mules, which are bred up in great numbers and sent to Peking. Here are a great number of mandarins, who are mostly Tartars; and a strong garrison of Tartars in a separate quarter of the city, from which it is parted by a strong wall. It is 540 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 108 44 E, lat. 34 16 N.

Singilief, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, situate on the Volga, 24 miles S of Simbirsk.

Singo, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 40 13 N.

Singor, a town in the peninsula of Malaya, at the mouth of a small river, in the bay of Patani, 35 miles E of Patani.

Sinigaglia, a strong seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle and two harbours. It is the see of a bishop, and contains several fine churches and convents, and a mint. An annual fair is held here from the middle to the end of July, frequented by merchants from distant parts. It stands at the mouth of the Nigola, in the gulf of Venice, 17 miles SE of Pesaro. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Si-ning, a city of China, of the second rank, in the western extremity of the province of Chen-si. It has a considerable trade with the Tibetians, particularly in tea, and is 450 miles WNW of Sin-gan. Lon. 101 35 E, lat. 36 45 N.

Sinob, or *Sinope*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, surrounded by walls and double ramparts; but the castle is much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. It is the birthplace of Diogenes the cynic philosopher, and seated on the isthmus of a peninsula, in the Black sea, 280 miles E of Constantinople. Lon. 33 55 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Sintzheim, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a morass, 12 miles SSE of Heidelberg.

Sion, a mountain of Palestine, on the S side of Jerusalem, of great celebrity in sacred history.

Sion, or *Sitten*, a town, lately of Switzerland, capital of Valais, and an episcopal see; but now belonging to France, and capital of the department of Simplon. It is situate on the river Sitten, near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, which rise immediately from the plain. On the highest, called Tourbillon, is the old deserted episcopal palace; on the second, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons; on Majoria, the third rock, stands the present episcopal palace. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions

still remain. It is 50 miles E of Geneva. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 46 9 N.

Siout, or *Osiot*, a town of Egypt, which has several mosques, and is the see of a Cophtic bishop. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and palm-trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those who go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It stands on an artificial mount, two miles from the Nile, and 185 S of Cairo. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 25 N.

Siphanto, the ancient Siphnos, one of the best cultivated islands of the Archipelago, to the W of Paros. It is 36 miles in circumference, and though covered with marble and granite, produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants; also excellent silk, but not in any considerable quantities. The chief articles of commerce are calicos, straw hats, figs, onions, honey, wax, oil, and capers. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Sir Charles Hardy Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Carteret in 1767. It is low, level, and covered with wood. Lon. 154 20 E, lat. 4 41 S.

Sir Charles Saunders Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. The natives appeared to live in a wretched manner. It is about six miles from E to W. Lon. 151 4 W, lat. 17 28 S.

Sira; see *Sera*.

Siradia, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a strong castle. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a plain, on the river Warta, 62 miles NE of Breslau, and 105 NW of Cracow. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Siraf, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, situate on the Persian gulf, 30 miles SW of Lar. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Siravan, a town of Persia, in the province of Kusistan, 48 miles NNE of Suster. Lon. 51 5 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Sire, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, famous for a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths. It is 40 miles W of Axum, and 100 WNW of Auzen.

Sirgan; see *Kerman*.

Sirhind, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, in the province of Delhi. Procopius takes notice, that in the time of Justinian (the sixth century) silk was brought from *Serinda*, a country in India. Sirhind is 175 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 75 35 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Sirian, a seaport of Pegu, frequented by the French, English, and Dutch. It is seated on Pegu river, 30 miles from its mouth, and 80 S of Pegu. Lon. 96 12 E, lat. 16 32 N.

Sirinagur, a rugged country in the W part of Tibet, on the borders of Hindoostan, bounded on the S by Delhi, and W by Lahore.

Sirinagur, a town in Tibet, capital of the country of the same name; seated on the Allaknandara, which runs into the Ganges, 24 miles below. It is 166 miles N by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Sirius, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 18 miles in circuit, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. Lon. 162 30 E, lat. 10 52 S.

Sirmich, or *Sirmium*, a town of Sclavonia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Bosweth, near the Save, 42 miles SE of Essek. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Sirowy, a town of Hindoostan, in a district of the same name, in Agimere; seated near the Puddar, 70 miles SW of Agimere. Lon. 74 27 E, lat. 26 1 N.

Sirpy, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Mylore, 14 miles N of Sera, and 37 SE of Chitteldroog.

Sirr, or *Sihon*, a river of Independent Tartary, which issues from the mountains of Imaus, or Belur, on the confines of Cashgur, and taking a NW course of about 550 miles, enters the NE part of the lake Aral. It formerly flowed to the Caspian sea, but the Tartars, to free themselves from pirates, turned its course.

Sisal, a small port of New Spain, in Jucatan, on the gulf of Mexico, opposite a sand bank, nearly twelve leagues in length. It is 40 miles W by N of Merida, of which it is the port.

Sisizan, a seaport on the E coast of Luconia, one of the Philippine islands. It is situate almost opposite Manilla, and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moist. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Sissac, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, 17 miles SE of Basel.

Sissek, or *Siszeg*, a strong town of Croatia, situate on the Save, at the influx of the Kulpa, 42 miles E of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 56 E, lat. 45 33 N.

Sissopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and an archbishop's see; seated on a peninsula of the Black sea, 25 miles S of Mesembria, and 97 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 9 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Sisteron, a town, and late episcopal see, of France, in the department of

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Lower Alps, with a citadel on the top of a rock, which was the prison of Casimir V, king of Poland. It is seated on the Durance, 45 miles NE of Aix, and 407 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Siston, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles E of Bristol, on a rivulet which rises here, and runs into the Avon. It has manufactures of brass and saltpetre.

Sistova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, where a peace was concluded between the Austrians and Turks, in 1791. It is seated on the Danube, 25 miles E of Nicapoli.

Sitia, a town on the N coast of the isle of Candia, on a bay of the same name, 58 miles ESE of Candia. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Sittard, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated near the Meuse, 10 miles S of Ruremonde.

Sittingburn, a corporate town in Kent, 15 miles WNW of Canterbury, and 40 ESE of London.

Sittivacca, a village of Ceylon, 28 miles E of Columbo, on a branch of the Mullivaddy, which separates it from the king of Candy's country. It is the chief place of intercourse, both friendly and hostile, between the Candians and their European neighbours. On the opposite side of the river is the Candian village of Golobodivilli.

Sivas, a city of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of a sangiacate, and the see of a bishop, with a castle. It is 180 miles WSW of Erzerum, and 210 ENE of Cogni. Lon. 38 40 E, lat. 38 55 N.

Sivray, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Charente, 28 miles S of Poitiers.

Siwah, a territory of Africa, on the confines of Egypt and Barca. It is mentioned by the ancients under the name of the Oasis of Ammon. The fertile part is about 20 miles in circumference, containing several villages, beside the capital. It affords abundance of vegetable productions, with corn and oil; and is well supplied with water from small streams, but none of them flow beyond its territory; they being either evaporated before they reach the surrounding desert, or lost in the sterile sand. The capital of the same name, contains the ruins of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon; and in the neighbourhood are many catacombs, which were the burying-places of the ancient inhabitants. It is 220 miles E of Augila, and 280 W by S of Cairo. Lon. 27 10 E, lat. 29 12 N.

Skara, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Gothland. Here is a gymnasium, or seminary, erected in 1640; and the cathedral is the largest structure of that kind in Sweden. The ruins of several churches and convents are still to be seen, and also of an ancient palace, burnt by the Danes in 1611. It is seated on the Lida, in a morass, 77 miles NE of Gotheborg. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 58 16 N.

Skeen, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, noted for its mines of iron and copper; seated near a lake, 26 miles SW of Kongsberg.

Skenectady, a town of New York, in Albany county, at the foot of navigation on Mohawk river. Here are two churches, and a seminary called Union College, from being established by various denominations of Christians. It has a considerable trade with the back country, and stands on the W side of the river, above the falls, 16 miles NW of Albany.

Skensborough, a town of New York, in Washington county, situate on Wood creek, near the S end of Lake Champlain, 60 miles N by E of Lausinburg.

Skibbereen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, near the river Ilen, seven miles NNE of Baltimore, and 13 SE of Bantry.

Skiddaw, a mountain in Cumberland, near Keswick, 3022 feet in height above the level of the sea. It is not difficult of access, and is almost covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. The whole top is covered with a loose brown slaty stone.

Skilskuer, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situate on a bay of the Great Belt, 48 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 55 16 N.

Skipton, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. The river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool canal pass this town, and near it are some cotton works. It is seated in the midst of a rough mountainous district, called Craven, 22 miles N by W of Halifax, and 216 NNW of London.

Skye, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides, 45 miles long and about 22 broad. The SE end is separated from Invernesshire (to which it belongs) by a narrow channel, called the Inner Sound; in the most narrow part of which, named the Kyle, cattle are made to swim across. This side of the island swells gradually from the shore, in a verdant slope, over which are seen the naked hills of Strath; and above these rises the rugged top of Cul-

lin or Cuchullin. Toward the SW are a series of rude mountains, black and red, as if discoloured by the rage of fire; and on the E a long extent of lofty hills. There is, notwithstanding, a great proportion of level ground, with excellent pasturage; and it has numbers of deer and different kinds of game. It abounds with limestone, marble, &c. but the basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave in this island afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed pretender and his faithful guide, for two nights. Many thousands of beeves and sheep are annually exported hence. Some small horses are bred, and a great quantity of kelp is manufactured here. Portree is the principal town. The S extremity is a peninsula, terminating in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 57 12 N.

Slagelse, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 42 miles WSW of Copenhagen.

Slaguen, a town of Further Pomerania, seated on the Wipper, 10 miles E by S of Rugenwald.

Slaighthwaite, a village in W Yorkshire, on the Huddersfield canal, four miles SW of Huddersfield, which has manufactures of the various Manchester goods.

Slane, a town of Ireland, in Meath, with a spacious castle. It was anciently a bishopric, and is seated on the Boyne, 10 miles W by S of Drogheda.

Slaney, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 miles NW of Prague.

Slatina, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 18 miles NW of Niemecz.

Slatina, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the river Alaut, 50 miles W of Buchoreft.

Slave Coast, a name given to a maritime tract of Guinea, between the Gold coast and Benin, comprehending the kingdoms of Ardra, Popo, and Whidah.

Slave Lake, a lake of N America, 250 miles from E to W, and 60 to 100 in width. It is full of wooded islands, and its outlet at the W extremity, in lat. 61 30, flows NW into the Arctic ocean.

Slawkow; see *Austerlitz*.

Sleaford, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is seated on the Slea, which is navigable hence to the Witham, 18 miles S of Lincoln, and 115 N of London.

Sleswick, a duchy of Denmark, the S part of Jutland, separated from Holstein, by the river Eyder. See *Jutland*.

Sleswick, a city of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is an irregular town of great length. The houses are chiefly of wood, and few are more than one story high, but very neat. In the church is the beautiful mausoleum of Frederic I. The inhabitants dress like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. Near the city is the old ducal palace of *Gottorp*. Sleswick is situate on the N side of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley, 60 miles NW of Lubec, and 125 SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 54 37 N.

Sligo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the E by Leitrim, SE by Roscommon, SW and W by Mayo, and N by the Atlantic. It is divided into 41 parishes, contains about 60,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The soil is in general fertile, but rather boggy toward the coast.

Sligo, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name, with a castle, and large remains of a monastery. The trade of the town is considerable, and it sends one member to parliament. It is seated near the mouth of a river, which flows from Lough Gill into the bay of Sligo, 50 miles N by W of Roscommon, and 120 NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Slonim, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle, seated on the Sezraa, 40 miles SW of Novogrodeck, and 60 SE of Grodno. Lon 23 57 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Sloten, a fortified town of Holland, in Friesland, seated near a lake called Sloten-mere, and on the rivulet Ee, which flows into the Zuider Zee, eight miles E of Staveren, and 20 SSW of Lewarden.

Sluck, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with three Greek churches; seated on the river Sluck, 75 miles ESE of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27 54 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Sluys, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, opposite the island of Cadsand. It has a good harbour, and some fine sluices, by which the country may be laid under water. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1587, retaken by the Dutch in 1604, and taken by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles N of Bruges. Lon. 3 25 E, lat 51 19 N.

Smalkalden, a town of Upper Saxony,

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in the county of Henneberg, famous for the league entered into by the Lutherans, against the emperor, in 1531, to defend their religion and liberties. It has a fine castle on a mountain, and in the vicinity are salt-pits and mines of iron. It stands on a river of the same name, which flows into the Werra, 25 miles SW of Erfurt. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Smarden, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, 10 miles SSE of Maidstone, and 56 SE of London.

Smithfield, a town of Virginia, in Isle of Wight county, seated on Pagan creek, which flows into James river, 83 miles SE of Richmond.

Smithfield, a town of N Carolina, capital of Johnson county. It is seated on the Neus, in a beautiful plain, 25 miles SE of Raleigh, and 70 WNW of Newbern.

Smithtown, a town of the state of New York, in Suffolk county, on the N side of Long Island, 52 miles E by N of New York.

Smithville, a town of N Carolina, chief of Brunswick county. It is seated near the mouth of Cape Fear river, 25 miles SSW of Wilmington. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 33 50 N.

Smoland, or *Smaland*, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, extending 140 miles E and W from the Categat to the Baltic, and from 40 to 70 in breadth. It has many woods of pine and fir; and the approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parterres of arable land among pastures and rocks. This province produces a great quantity of hops, and the lakes and marshes in the S part contain much iron. Wexio is deemed the capital, but Calmar is the chief town.

Smolensk, a duchy of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow in 1666. It now forms one of the Russian governments.

Smolensk, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is situate on the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick; the lower part of stone, the upper of brick, and their circumference four miles and three quarters. The houses are mostly of wood, and only one story; except a few scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. The city is divided, through its whole length, by one straight paved street; the others are circular, and floored with planks. The cathedral stands on an eminence, where there is a view of the whole city. The alternate rising and sinking of the walls from the inequality of the ground; their Gothic architecture and grotesque towers; the steeples rising above the trees, which conceal the houses from the sight; the gardens, meadows, and corn-fields, within the walls; all together form one of the most singular, picturesque, and varied prospects. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains only about 4000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a petty traffic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. It is 197 miles NE of Novogrodeck, and 230 N of Kiof. Lon. 33 34 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Smynhusen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 16 miles W of Rendsburg.

Smyrna, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, another Latin, and the third Armenian. The population is computed at 120,000 persons. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and extends along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo, by the caravans, six from Cogni, seven from Cataya, and six from Satalia. The imports from England consist of woollen cloths, camlets, lead, tin, and hardware; these are exchanged for cotton, coffee, mohair, drugs, galls, raisins, figs, &c. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the head of a large bay, 190 miles SSW of Constantinople. Lon. 27 7 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Snackenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick-Luneburg, seated at the

confluz of the Uteht with the Elbe, 20 miles E by S of Danneberg.

Snaith, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated near the Aire, 22 miles S of York, and 175 N by W of London.

Sneck, or *Snitz*, a fortified town of Holland, in Friesland, seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, 12 miles SSW of Lewarden.

Sneirne, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 57 miles WNW of Amadan. Lon. 46 24 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Snetsham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, seated on a small inlet of the sea, 12 miles NNE of Lynn, and 111 N by E of London.

Sniadin, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Bizesc, on the river Prynec, 45 miles SE of Sluck, and 100 E of Pinsk.

Sniatin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, or kingdom of Galicia, on the river Pruth, 110 miles SE of Lemburg. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Snowdon, a mountain of Wales, in the centre of Carnarvonshire, and the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh hills. It has several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, and chasms; also two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guiniard. The height of this mountain, from the level of the sea to the highest peak, is 3571 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks. From its summits may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland.

Snowhill, a town of Maryland, capital of Worcester county, situate on the Pokomoke, which, 12 miles below, enters the Chesapeak. It has a small export trade, and is 30 miles SE of Vienna. Lon. 75 40 W, lat. 38 8 N.

Soana, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, seated on a mountain, near the river Flora, 46 miles S by E of Sienna.

Soane, a river of Hindoostan, which issues from a lake, on the S confines of Allahabad, the same that is the source of the Nerbudda, and, flowing in an opposite direction to that river, enters the Ganges above Patna.

Soar, a river in Leicestershire, which rises from two sources in the SW part of the county, flows by Leicester and Mountsorrel, passes a little to the E and N of Loughborough, and then separates this county from Nottinghamshire to its entrance into the Trent.

Sobernheim, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated on the Nahe, 11 miles W by S of Creutznach.

Sobieslau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with good cloth manufactures, 12 miles ESE of Bechin.

Sabotka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, eight miles E by N of Jung Buntzlau.

Society Isles, islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook in 1769, and so called in honour of the Royal Society. They lie between 150 57 and 152 0 W lon. and 16 10 and 16 55 S lat. and are seven in number; namely, Huaheine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Mourua, Tubai, and Tabooyamanoo. The soil, productions, people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are nearly the same as at Otaheite. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names, the greatest token of friendship. Their dances are most elegant, their dramatic entertainments have something of plot and consistency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or satire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be already discerned among them. The people of Huaheine are in general stouter and fairer than those of Otaheite, and this island is remarkable for its populousness and fertility. Those of Ulietea, on the contrary, are smaller and blacker, and less orderly.

Soconusco, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, 88 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the NW by Guaxaca, NE by Chiapa, SE by Guatimala, and SW by the Pacific ocean. It is sheltered from the N winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot; and the soil is not very fertile. There are few Spaniards settled here.

Soconusco, or *Guevetlan*, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Soconusco. It is seated on a river, near the Pacific ocean, 460 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 98 16 W, lat. 15 12 N.

Socotera, or *Socotra*, an island in the Indian ocean, lying about 45 leagues from cape Gardefan, on the coast of Africa. It is 80 miles long and 22 broad, abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mohamedans, with a mixture of paganism, and they have a king who depends on Arabia. Tamara is the capital.

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Soczowa, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, seated on the Seret, 32 miles SW of Jassy.

Sodbury, or *Chipping Sodbury*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, seated in a bottom near the downs, 15 miles ENE of Bristol, and 110 W of London.

Soderhamn; see *Suderhamn*.

Sodor, a village in Icolmkill, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the isle of Man; and the bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man.

Sodus, a town of the state of New York, situate on the S side of Lake Ontario, on a bay seven miles long and three broad, which forms an excellent harbour, when the rest of the lake is agitated by a storm. It is 80 miles E of Niagara. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 43 10 N.

Soeborg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situate on an island in a fresh-water lake, 15 miles WNW of Elsinore.

Soest, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, formerly free and imperial. It is of large extent, and the streets are watered by streams that proceed from a lake. The inhabitants are generally papists, and part of the cathedral belongs to them, and part to the Lutherans. It has a great trade in corn, and is 12 miles WSW of Lipstadt, and 30 SE of Munster.

Sofala, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, bounded on the W and N by the states of Mocaranga, E by the Mozambique channel, and S by Sabia. The extent is about 150 miles along the coast, and 250 up the country. It contains rich mines of fine gold, and is tributary to the Portuguese.

Sofala, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a fort built by the Portuguese, which is of great importance for their trade to the E Indies. It is seated on a small island, near the mouth of the Cuama. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 20 22 S.

Sofia, or *Sophia*, a city of European Turkey, capital of Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. The trade is considerable, and the inhabitants are computed at 70,000, but the houses are meanly built. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, 160 miles WNW of Adrianople. Lon. 23 52 E, lat. 43 0 N

Sofroy, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a very handsome mosque; seated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 miles E of Fez.

Sogno, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name, which is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the capuchins have a church here. It is seated on the Zaire, near its mouth, 160 miles WSW of St. Salvador. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Sohagepour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the province of Allahabad. It is seated near the Saone, 130 miles S of Allahabad. Lon. 81 52 E, lat. 23 30 N.

Soham, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a fen of the same name, near Soam-mere, with takes up 1000 acres of land. It is five miles SE of Ely, and 70 N by E of London.

Soho, a village in Staffordshire, two miles NW of Birmingham. Here are made every article common to the Birmingham trade, plated ware, elegant pieces of silver both light and massive, and the improved steam engines now adopted in numerous concerns. In 1797, an apparatus for the coinage of copper was employed here by government; and in 1804, the Bank of England dollars were stamped at this mint.

Soignies, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, near a forest of the same name, and on the river Senne, eight miles NNE of Mons.

Soissonnois, a late territory of France, in the Isle of France, which, with the late territory of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, wood, and pastures.

Soissons, a city of France, in the department of Aisne; and anciently the capital of a kingdom of its name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It is a bishop's see; and the cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom. Here St. Lewis, Philip the bold, and Lewis XIV were crowned. The castle, though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the first race resided. It is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles W by N of Rheims, and 60 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 19 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Solanta, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, which gives name to a cape and bay on the N coast, 10 miles E of Palermo.

Soldin, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, of which it was former-

by the capital. It has cloth and woollen manufactures, and a trade in hops. It stands on a lake of the same name, the source of the river Mitzel, 26 miles N by E of Custrin. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Solebay; see *Southwold*.

Solenof, a lake of Independent Tartary, 80 miles long and 20 broad, lying midway between the Caspian sea and Lake Aral. The water is salt, and it has two islands.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, a canton of Swisserland, which stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 miles in length and 25 in breadth, and is very populous. The soil, for the most part, is fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures. In the mountainous parts are iron, lead, alabaster, marble, and coal. It is divided into 11 bailiwics, the inhabitants of which are all Roman catholics, except those of the bailiwic of Buckegberg, who profess the reformed religion.

Soleure, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of the same name, and lately the usual residence of the French envoy to the cantons. The church of St. Urs is a noble edifice of a whitish gray stone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries; and the arsenal and town-house make a good appearance. Soleure is surrounded by regular fortifications, and stands in a delightful plain, on the river Aar, 18 miles N of Bern, and 30 SSW of Basel. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 9 N.

Solfatara, or *Lago di Bagni*, a lake of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Albulus. In this lake are several floating islands, formed of matted serge and herbage, with a soil of dust and sand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen and sulphur with which the water is impregnated: some of them are 15 yards long, and will bear six people, who, by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake. From this lake issues a whitish stream of a sulphureous smell, and of a petrifying quality, that increases in strength till it reaches the Teverone. Fish are found in the Teverone, both above and below Tivoli, till it receives this lake; after which, during the rest of its course to the Tiber, there are none.

Solfatara, a mountain of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, surrounded by other mountains. It has a kind of cavity, above a mile in diameter, which has been the crater of a volcano. The earth here is warm and white; and if opened to some depth is insupportable from the heat and exhalations. The ground is almost every where hollow, and is supposed to have a subterraneous communication with Mount Vesuvius. Here are manufactures of sulphur, vitriol, and alum.

Solfwitzborg, or *Sylvisborg*, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It has a ruinous castle, and was formerly in a more flourishing state. It is nearly environed by the Baltic sea, and 33 miles WSW of Carlscrona. Lon 14 32 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Solihull, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles W of Coventry, and 108 NW of London.

Solingen, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with manufactures of cutlery and all kinds of iron work; seated near the Wipper, 15 miles ESE of Dusseldorf.

Solkamsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, famous for its salt-pits and good horses. It is seated on the Ussolka, which flows into the Kama, 430 miles NE of Kasan. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 59 16 N.

Sollapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour, capital of a district celebrated for mines of diamonds. It is seated near the Kistna, 130 miles SE of Visiapour. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 16 23 N.

Soller, a town of Majorca, near the NW coast, in a celebrated vale of orange-trees, with a port at a short distance, from which the oranges of this district are exported. It is 16 miles NNE of Palma.

Solms, a county of Germany, in Wetteravia, lying W of Upper Hesse. The house of Solms is divided into several branches; the principal one is Braunfels, which was raised to the princely rank in 1742. The decayed castle of Solms, the seat of the ancient counts, is seated on a hill, one mile E of Braunfels, the present capital.

Solomon Islands; see *Danger, Isles of*.

Solor, an island of the E Indies, 70 miles in circuit, to the S of Celebes and W of Flores. Lon. 123 53 E, lat. 9 0 S.

Solserina, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, 17 miles NW of Mantua.

Solsona, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is seated at

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the foot of a mountain, 56 miles NNW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 42 2 N.

Soltau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Luneburg-Zell, on the river Bohme, 28 miles NNW of Zell, and 28 WSW of Luneburg.

Soltcamp, a town of Holland, in Groningen, with a large fort, at the mouth of the river Hunse, which is called Groningen Deep, 17 miles NW of Groningen.

Solva, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a harbour at the mouth of the Solvach, three miles E of St. David.

Solway Frith, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland in England, and Dumfriesshire and Kircudbrightshire in Scotland. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons within six miles of the extremity; and the fisheries, especially of salmon, are very considerable. At its head on the Cumberland side, near the river Esk, is Solway Moss, which was a level track above two miles long and one broad; but, in 1771, being swoln by rains, it burst out at the eastern extremity, spread over a neighbouring valley, and the surface sunk 24 feet into its present hollow form.

Sombrere, one of the Nicobar islands, in the Indian ocean, 30 miles N of Nicobar. It gives name to a channel nearly in the middle of the islands.

Sombrerete, a town of New Spain, in Zacatecas, capital of a district abounding in rich silver mines, 80 miles NW of Zacatecas.

Sombrero, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the W Indies, belonging to the English. The most remarkable of them is a league long, and consists of an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave the name of *Sombrero*. It is 80 miles NW of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

Sometset, a town of Massachusets, in Bristol county, seated on Taunton river, 50 miles S by W of Boston.

Somerset, a town of New Jersey, chief of the county of its name. It is seated on Millstone river, 23 miles N of Trenton

Somersetshire, a county of England, 65 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the NW by the Bristol channel, N by Gloucestershire, E by Wiltshire, SE by Dorsetshire, and SW by Devonshire. It contains 991,360 acres; is divided into 42 hundreds, and 480 parishes; has two cities and 28 market-towns; and sends 16 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 273,750. The soil in the NE quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract, called *Mendip Hills*. Toward the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the W side are the Quantock hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW corner is the sterile region of *Exmoor*. The S part toward Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, especially in its SW quarter, vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Thone, Brew, and Avon. Cattle, nearly equal in size to the Lincolnshire, are fed in fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a considerable share in the woollen manufactures. Bath is the great place of resort for health and pleasure.

Somerton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a considerable place, whence the county took its name, and some ruins of its castle now form a part of the Bear inn. Between this town and Bridgewater is a rich tract called Sedgmoor, memorable for the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, in 1685. Somerton is 13 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London.

Somma, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, near which is produced much silk of the best quality. It is 10 miles E of Naples.

Somme, a department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river that rises in the department of Aisne, flows by St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, Abbeville, and St. Valery, and enters the English channel. Amiens is the capital.

Sommerdyck, a town of S Holland, chief place of the island of Overflakee, five miles ESE of Helvoetsluys.

Sommerfeld, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with manufactures of fine cloths; seated on the Lupa, 15 miles SSW of Crossen.

Sommieres, a town of France, in the department of Gard, with a manufacture of thick serges; seated on the Vidourle, 14 miles W by S of Nismes.

Somorrostro, a town of Spain, on the coast of Biscay, with a famous iron mine, 14 miles NW of Bilboa.

Soncino, a town of Italy, in the Cre-

monese, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles N by W of Cremona.

Sonderborg, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Alsen, with one of the best harbours in Denmark, and a royal palace, in which Christian II was confined 13 years. It is 16 miles ENE of Flendsburg. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 54 57 N.

Sondershausen, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the lower county of Schwartzburg, with a fine castle on a mountain. It is situate on the Wipper, 24 miles N of Erfurt. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 51 21 N.

Sondrio, a town of Swisserland, capital of a district in the Valteline. It stands at the extremity of a narrow valley, and occupies both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent, which runs into the Adda. It is 10 miles NE of Morbegno, and 14 SW of Tirano.

Sonepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, seated on the Mahanada, at the influx of the Taile, 45 miles S of Sumbulpour.

Sonergong; see *Sunergong*.

Song-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. It has a large trade in cotton cloth, and is situate amid several canals, near the sea, 560 miles S of Peking. Lon. 120 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Sonneberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of a lordship of its name. It is 10 miles ESE of Feldkirch.

Sonneberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a great trade in looking-glasses, nails, whetstones, &c. It is 11 miles NNE of Coburg.

Sonneberg, or *Sonnenburg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a castle. It is the seat of the grand mastership of the knights of Malta in Brandenburg, Saxony, and Pomerania, and stands on the Lenze, nine miles E of Custrin.

Sonnewald, a town of Lusatia, on the river Dober, 12 miles SW of Luckau.

Sonora, or *New Navarre*, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara; bounded on the N by countries unknown, E by New Biscay, S by Cinaloa, and W by the gulf of California. It is a hilly and arid country: the N part is called Pimeria, on account of being inhabited by a Pimas nation of Indians; the other parts are thinly peopled, but contains some rich mines of gold and silver. Arispe is the capital.

Sonora, a town of New Spain, in the province of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sonora, 38 miles S of Arispe.

Sooloo, an island of the Eastern Indian ocean, lying SW of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 36 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, who are Mohamedans. It is governed by a sultan; and his dominions extend over a great number of small islands between Mindanao and Borneo, called the Sooloo Archipelago. The populousness of Sooloo is caused by its advantageous situation, which renders it a great mart, particularly for pearls, sago, and edible birds-nests. The English E India Company have a resident here. Lon. 121 15 E, lat. 5 57 N.

Soonda, or *Sudha*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, formerly the capital of a country, whose last rajah was expelled by Hyder in 1763. The space within the inner wall was three miles square, and fully occupied by houses. When Hyder took possession, there still remained 10,000 houses; but the subsequent wars have reduced them under 100. It is seated above the Gauts, on the Gangawali, 60 miles N by W of Nagara, and 75 N by E of Kundapura.

Sophia; see *Sofia*.

Sophiania, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, seated in a valley, 25 miles NW of Tauris.

Sophienberg, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a royal palace, near the coast of the Sound, 13 miles N of Copenhagen.

Sopron; see *Edenburg*.

Sora, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a castle; seated on the Garigliano, on the frontiers of Campagna di Roma, 46 miles E by S of Rome. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Sorau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor, 21 miles E of Ratibor.

Sorau, a town of Lusatia, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in yarn and linen. It stands on the frontiers of Silesia, eight miles W of Sagan.

Sorbon, or *Sorbonne*, a village of France, in the department of Ardennes, six miles N of Rethel; famous for being the birthplace of Robert Sorbon (confessor to St. Louis) who founded the college at Paris, called after his name.

Sorel, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from Lake Champlain, and flows N to the St. Lawrence, which it enters at the town of William Henry. See *Chambly*.

Sorento, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citra, and an archbishop's see. It is the birthplace of Tasso, and stands

on a peninsula, in the bay of Naples, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 17 miles S by E of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Soria, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Douro, 74 miles ESE of Burgos. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Soriano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 17 miles ENE of Nicotera.

Soroe, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a royal college, endowed with the revenues of a once rich convent. It is seated on a small lake, 38 miles WSW of Copenhagen.

Sos, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the borders of Navarre, 19 miles NE of Tudela, and 40 W by S of Jaca.

Sosila, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large fort, seated near the Cavery, 25 miles SE of Seringapatam.

Sospello, a town of the county of Nice, with a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs; seated at the foot of three mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 miles NE of Nice.

Sovano, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, 25 miles W of Orvietto, and 45 NNW of Rome.

Soubise, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on an eminence, by the river Charente, 23 miles WNW of Saintes.

Soudak, a town of the Crimea, with the remains of an old fort on a mountain close by the shore. It was formerly a considerable seaport, and stands at the end of a valley, which produces the best grapes and wine in the whole peninsula, 26 miles SW of Caffa.

Soudan; see *Negroland*.

Souillac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated on the Borese, 32 miles N of Cahors.

Sound, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Categat into the Baltic. It is about four miles broad, and the Danes take a toll of all merchant ships that pass through the channel. See *Elsinore*.

Sour, a town in Syria. See *Sur*.

Sour, a river of the Netherlands, which flows from N to S through Luxemburg, and enters the Moselle, a little above Treves.

Sourabayai a town on the N coast of Java, seated in a flat country, two miles from the sea, and on a river that is navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden. Lat. 7 11 S.

Soure, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Soure, 27 miles W of Leiria.

Souri, a town of Persia, in Laristan, situate on the Persian gulf, 115 miles SW of Ormus. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 26 18 N.

Sousa; see *Susa*.

Sou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan. It is so intersected by canals of fresh water that Europeans compare it to Venice; and the adjacent country is so delightful, that the Chinese call it the paradise of the world. The brocades and embroideries made here are esteemed throughout the whole empire. It is celebrated for beautiful women, who are purchased in different parts of the country, while infants, educated here in all the pleasing arts, and sold to the opulent. The population is prodigious, and the commercial intercourse with strangers so great, that it might be supposed the trade of all the provinces centered here. It is seated on the grand canal, and on a river that communicates with the lake Tai, 560 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 120 0 E, lat. 31 22 N.

Souterraine, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 24 miles N of Limoges.

South Sea; see *Pacific Ocean*.

Southam, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, 13 miles S of Coventry, and 82 NW of London.

Southampton, a borough and the county-town of Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, who is admiral of the liberties; and it stands between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Trissanton Bay, or Southampton Water. The inlet is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden, and the two rivers admit small craft some way up the country. It was formerly a port of great commerce, still possesses a considerable trade, and has a particular connection with Guernsey and Jersey. It contains five churches, is surrounded by dilapidated walls with towers, and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing; and has manufactures of silks and carpets. Two miles hence is Woodmills, where is a manufacture of ship-blocks, for the king's yards; and three miles SE are the picturesque remains of Netley Abbey. Southampton is the birthplace of the celebrated Isaac Watts. In 1801 the number of inha-

bitants was 7913. A mail-packet sails from this place every morning for Cowes in the isle of Wight. It is 12 miles S by W of Winchester, and 74 WSW of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Southampton, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the S side of Long Island, 12 miles SE of Sagg Harbour, and 75 E of New York.

Southbury, a town of Connecticut, in Lichfield county, 51 miles NW of Hartford.

Southend, a village in Essex, at the mouth of the Thames, 42 miles E of London. It is the nearest place to the metropolis for sea-bathing, and has good accommodations for the company.

Southfleet, a village in Kent, three miles SW of Gravesend. Some stone coffins, urns, &c. have been dug up here, since the commencement of the present century, which evince it to have been a Roman station.

Southold, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the N side of an inland bay at the E end of Long Island, 100 miles ENE of New York. Lon. 72 0 W, lat. 41 14 N.

Southwark, a borough in Surry, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. It is called the *Borough*, by way of distinction, and in 1801 the number of inhabitants was 67,448. It contains six churches, a Roman catholic chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, particularly the hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy; also the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and the county-gaol. See *London*.

Southwell, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is an ancient place, enjoying several privileges different from the county, and has a collegiate church. Here are the ruins of a grand palace, demolished in the civil wars, which belonged to the archbishops of York. It is 13 miles NE of Nottingham, and 129 NNW of London.

Southwold, a seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It stands on a cliff, near a fine bay, with a harbour to the S, and the river Blythe and a drawbridge on the W; that it is almost surrounded by water, especially at every high tide. Here a much esteemed salt is made, and it has also a trade in corn, beer, and herrings. It is sometimes called Sowle or Sole, and its bay is named Solebay. In this bay was the great seafight, in 1672, between the Dutch admiral De Ruyter and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. Southwold is 20 miles S of Yarmouth, and 105 SE of London. Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 52 24 N.

Souto Major, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 14 miles NW of Pinhel.

Souvigny, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Quesne, 10 miles W by S of Moulins.

Sow, a river in Staffordshire, which rises in the W part of the county, flows by Eccleshal to Stafford, below which it receives the Peak, and soon afterward joins the Trent.

Spa, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, famous for mineral waters. The part called the Old Spa consists of poor cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The houses of the New Spa are mostly wood and plaster; but the more modern ones are of brick and stone. The church of the capuchins and the parish-church are both seated upon eminences. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geronsterd, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa is seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 17 miles SE of Liege.

Spain, a kingdom of Europe, 700 miles long and 500 broad; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, NE by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, E and S by the Mediterranean, SW by the Atlantic, and W by Portugal and the Atlantic. It contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Aragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains, but excessively hot, in the southern provinces, in June, July, and August. The vast mountains, however, that run through Spain, are beneficial to the inhabitants by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the S parts; though those in the N and NE are in the winter very cold. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground; and the superior attention paid to the large flocks of sheep, greatly impedes the progress of agriculture. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt, saltpetre, hemp, barilla, and even sugar-

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canes, with the richeſt and moſt delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy; and its wines are in high eſteem. Wolves are the chief beaſts of prey that infeſt Spain. The wild bulls have ſo much ferocity, that bull-fights were the moſt magnificent ſpectacle the court of Spain could exhibit. The domeſtic animals are horſes, that are remarkably ſwift, mules, aſſes, beeves, and ſheep, the wool of which is ſuperior to any in Europe. Spain abounds in minerals and metals: cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadſtone, turcois ſtones, quickſilver, iron, copper, lead, ſulphur, gypſum, calamine, cryſtal, marbles of ſeveral kinds, porphyry, the fineſt jaſper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethyſts, are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and ſilver mines; but ſince the diſcovery of America no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Douro, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, Ebro, and Minho. Spain, formerly the moſt populous kingdom in Europe, is now very thinly inhabited; for by the cenſus taken in 1803, including the Balearic iſlands, the number of ſouls was only 10,351,075. To this diminution of inhabitants various cauſes have contributed; as the expulſion of the Moors, the emigrations to the colonies, the vaſt numbers and celibacy of the clergy, and the indolence of the natives. Here is a want even of the moſt neceſſary trades; and of the few to be met with, the greateſt part are in the hands of the French, who are very numerous in Spain; the natives themſelves, beſide their averſion to work, diſdaining to ſtoop to handicrafts. They are not, however, wholly without manufactures, but they are far ſhort of that flouriſhing condition they might attain; for they are checked by the royal monopolies, which extend to broad cloth, china, glaſs, pottery, paper, ſaltpetre, ſalt, ſulphur, tobacco, ſnuff, and ſome others. The Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions ſwarthy, their countenances expreſſive. The beauty of the ladies reigns chiefly in their novels and romances: in their perſons they are ſmall and ſlender. Jealouſy is no longer the characteriſtic of a Spaniſh huſband: the married ladies have their cortejo, or male attendant, in the ſame manner as the Italians have their ciciſbeo. The eſtabliſhed religion is popery; and here the inquiſition once reigned in all its horrors; but, although it ſtill exiſts, it has been rendered, by the intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmleſs. There are eight archbiſhoprics, 46 epiſcopal ſees, and 24 univerſities, or rather academies. The Spaniſh language ſprings from the Roman, but many of the words are derived from the Arabic, uſed by the Moors, who for ſeven centuries held dominion in this country: the ſpeech is grave, ſonorous, and very melodious. Spain, once the moſt free, is now one of the moſt deſpotic monarchies in Europe. It had once its cortes or parliaments, which had great privileges; but now, though not abſolutely aboliſhed, they are under the control of the king. But the deſpotiſm of the monarchy is balanced by the power of the church, to which the nobles are ſubmiſſive devotees; and by many councils, which are reſponſible for any unwiſe or unſucceſsful meaſures. In 1808, the French attempted to overturn the government of this country; and having allured the royal family into France, they were retained there by Napoleon, and his brother Joſeph ſent to Madrid, where he aſſumed the title of king of Spain. The Spaniards immediately appointed a ſupreme Junta of government of the kingdom, who, in 1810, ſummoned the cortes to join them, at Cadiz; and this aſſembly, aided by the Britiſh, are endeavouring to reſtore Ferdinand VII, their abſent king. Madrid is the capital.

Spain, New, an extenſive kingdom in the W part of N America, belonging to Spain, and governed by a viceroy. See *Mexico*.

Spaitla, a town of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, near which are extenſive and magnificent ruins. It is ſituate on a riſing ground, ſhaded all over with juniper-trees, 90 miles SW of Tunis, and 100 SSE of Bona. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Spalatro, or *Spalatto*, a ſtrong ſeaport of Dalmatia, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The harbour is large and deep, and well frequented. Without the walls is a ſulphureous ſpring, of great benefit in chronical diſeaſes. Here are the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, and of a magnificent aqueduct. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is ſeated on a peninſula in the gulf of Venice, 70 miles SE of Zara, and 102 NW of Raguſa. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Spalding, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the Welland, and from its neatneſs, and the canals in the ſtreets, reſembles

a Dutch town. It has a good carrying trade in corn and coal; and much hemp and flax is grown in the neighbourhood. It is 14 miles S by W of Boston, and 97 N of London.

Spalt, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach. The vicinity produces excellent hops. It is seated on the Retzat, 16 miles ESE of Anspach.

Spandau, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals. Bayonets, ramrods, sword-blades, and sabres are made here; also musket-barrels, which are sent hence to Potsdam to be finished. It is seated on the Havel, opposite the influx of the Spree, eight miles WNW of Berlin, and 12 NE of Potsdam.

Spangenberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on a mountain, 28 miles SE of Cassel.

Spanishtown; see *Jago de la Vega*.

Spartel, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Spartivento, Cape, a promontory of the kingdom of Naples, at the SE extremity of Calabria Ultra. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Spean; see *Lochy, Loch*.

Speights Town, a seaport of Barbados, formerly much frequented by the Bristol traders, and thence called Little Bristol. It is situate on the NW coast of the island, and defended by two forts. Lon. 58 31 W, lat. 13 15 N.

Spello, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles N of Spoleto.

Spey, a rapid river of Scotland, which issues from a small lake in the centre of Invernesshire, flows NE into Murrayshire, then divides that county from Banffshire for more than 20 miles, and enters the German ocean at Garmouth.

Spezzia, or *Spetia*, a town in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is seated at the foot of a hill, on a gulf of the same name, 47 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Spice Islands; see *Moluccas*.

Spielberg, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Oettingen, eight miles NE of Oettingen, and 13 SSE of Anspach.

Spietz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the W side of the lake Thun, 40 miles SSE of Bern.

Spigelburg, a town and castle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, in the principality of Calenberg. It is 12 miles E by S of Halem.

Spigno, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, with a castle, seated on the Belbo, 11 miles SSW of Aqui, and 40 SE of Turin.

Spilembergo, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Tagliamento, 14 miles W of Udina, and 47 NNE of Venice.

Spilsby, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles E of Lincoln, and 133 N by E of London.

Spinalonga, a seaport of the island of Candia, with a good harbour and a citadel. It is situate near a cape of the same name, 30 miles E of Candia. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Spire, a late bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, 50 miles in length and 30 where broadest, and divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a mountainous country, covered with forests, but produces corn, wine, chestnuts, and almonds. The part E of the Rhine is now subject to the margrave of Baden; and that on the W of the river is annexed to France, and included in the department of Mont Tonnerre.

Spire, a city of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, and capital of the bishopric of the same name. In ancient times the emperors held many diets at Spire, and it was the seat of the imperial chamber till 1689, when the city was burnt by the French, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick in 1697. Most of the citizens are Lutherans; but there are 15 catholic churches and convents, among which the college formerly belonging to the jesuits claims the first place. Spire was taken by the French in 1734; and, in 1792, it surrendered to the republican troops of France, who evacuated it the next year, but re-entered it in 1794. It is seated on the W side of the Rhine, at the influx of the Spirebach, 54 miles S by E of Mentz. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Spiritu Santo, a province of Brasil, between that of Porto Seguro and Rio Janeiro. It is fertile, and watered by a river of the same name, which flows into a large bay of the Atlantic. The capital is of the same name, with a castle, and its port is a small bay about

16 miles from the ocean. Lon. 40 40 W, lat. 20 10 S.

Spiritu Santo, a town of Cuba, near the middle of the island, 155 miles ESE of Havanna. Lon. 79 37 E, lat. 22 15 N.

Spital, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Lifer, near the Drave, 15 miles WNW of Villach.

Spital, a village in Lincolnshire, 12 miles N of Lincoln, on the Roman causeway, leading to the Humber. Here are two springs; one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

Spithead, a famous road in the English channel, between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

Spitzbergen, the most northern country of Europe, consisting of a group of dreary islands, lying between 9 and 20 E lon. and 76 46 and 80 30 N lat. having Greenland to the W, and Nova Zembla to the E. The Mainland, or principal island, is 300 miles in length. It was discovered, in 1533, by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595 it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The glaciers on the NE present a singular appearance, being high cliffs of an emerald colour, impendent over the sea, with cataracts of melted snow, and a background of black conic hills, streaked with white. In the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are deer, bears, and foxes. The Russians from Archangel maintain a kind of colony here. To the NE of this dreary group are small isles called the Seven Sisters; the most arctic land yet discovered.

Splugen, a town of Swisserland, in the Grisons, seated near the source of the Hinder Rhine, 16 miles NW of Chiavenna.

Spoleto, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 55 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Ancona and Urbino, E by Naples, S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and W by Orvieto and Perugino. It was anciently called Umbria.

Spoleto, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, and a bishop's see. The castle, standing on a hill, is connected with the town by a bridge; and the cathedral is a fine structure. Spoleto suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703, and again in 1767. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessino, 40 miles E of Orvieto; and 60 N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 42 45 N.

Sponheim, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, and the capital of a county of its name. It is seated among hills, covered with vineyards, 27 miles W by S of Mentz. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Sporow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc, on a lake of the same name, 34 miles W by N of Pinsk.

Spree, a river that rises in the mountains of Bohemia, passes through Lusatia into Brandenburg, flows by Berlin, and joins the Havel, opposite Spandau.

Spremberg, a town of Lusatia, on an island formed by the river Spree, 14 miles S by E of Cotbus.

Springfield, a town of Massachusets, in Hampshire county, with a considerable inland trade; seated on the Connecticut, 20 miles S by E of Northampton, and 96 WSW of Boston.

Springfield, a town of Kentucky, in Bourbon county, situate on the Licking, 60 miles W by N of Frankfort.

Sprottau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Bober, 10 miles SE of Sagan, and 20 WSW of Glogau.

Spurn Head, a promontory on the SE coast of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Squilace, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. It was much injured by the earthquake of 1783, and is seated on the Favelone, near a gulf of its name, 35 miles SW of St. Severino. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 39 3 N.

Stablo, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. Here is a manufacture of leather, and a trade in cloths and stuffs. It is seated on the Recht, 12 miles S of Limburg.

Stade, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fortress, a college, and three churches. It is the principal town of the duchy, Bremen, the capital, being a free city; and is the seat of the regency and chief courts of justice of the duchies of Bremen and Verden. It stands on the Swingel, near

its conflux with the Elbe, 43 miles NE of Bremen. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 53 36 N.

Stadt am Hof, a town of Bavaria, on the N side of the Danube, connected by a bridge with the city of Ratisbon.

Stadtberg, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the frontiers of the county of Waldeck. Part of it, called Marsberg, stands on the site of the famous Saxon fort of Elmesburg, which was taken by Charlemagne, who built a church here in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul. Stadtberg is situate on the Dumel, 14 miles S of Paderborn.

Stadthagen, a strong town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenberg, with a palace belonging to the prince of Schauenberg-Lippe, in the garden of which is a mineral spring. It is eight miles E of Minden, and 10 N of Rinteln.

Stafarda, a town of Piedmont, with a rich abbey. Near this place a victory was gained by the French in 1690, over the duke of Savoy. It is seated on the Po, three miles N of Saluzzo.

Staffa, a famous island of Scotland, on the W side of that of Mull, but only one mile in length. The SW end is supported by ranges of basaltic pillars, mostly above 50 feet high and four feet thick. Here is also a magnificent cavern called Fin-ma-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet in length. The entrance is a natural arch; 53 feet wide and 117 high, from which the cavern is lighted, so that the furthest extremity may be seen; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. The bottom of the cave is filled by the sea, reaching to the extremity, and in very calm weather a boat may sail into it. This singular island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, and so much hollowed by various caves, that its whole surface is shaken in stormy weather. It is the greatest natural curiosity in Europe, if not in the world, yet was scarcely known before the year 1772.

Staffelstein, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, situate on the Lauter, 16 miles NNE of Bamberg.

Stafford, a borough and the county town of Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of cloth and shoes. A castle was built here by William I, which was garrisoned by the troops of Charles I, and being taken, was demolished by order of the parliament. It has two parish-churches, and a fine square market-place, in which is the shire-hall, and under it is the market-house. It is seated on the river Sow, 34 miles ENE of Shrewsbury, and 135 NW of London. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Staffordshire, a county of England, 55 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the W by Shropshire, NW by Cheshire, NE and E by Derbyshire, SE by Warwickshire, and S by Worcestershire. It contains 780,800 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 181 parishes; has one city and 19 market-towns; and sends 10 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 239,153. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Peak, and Manyfold. The soil in the S part is good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground: it abounds in coal and iron. The middle is level and plain; the N hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they use peat for fuel. There are also good stone quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. This county is famous for potteries, and for the iron trade in all its varieties.

Stagira, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, celebrated for being the birthplace of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Stavros, and seated on the gulf of Contessa, 16 miles WNW of Contessa.

Stagno, a seaport of Ragusan Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 miles NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Staines, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Friday, seated on the Thames, over which is an iron bridge. A little above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Staines is 16 miles W by S of London.

Stalbridge, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross of one stone, 21 feet high, on a base of eight feet. It is seated near the Stour, 20 miles N by E of Dorchester, and 112 W by S of London.

Staley, a village in Lancashire, nine miles E of Manchester, on the river Tame, over which is a bridge into Cheshire. It is noted for weavers, diers, and pressers of woollen cloth, and has some share in the cotton trade.

Stalimene; see *Lemnos*.

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Stamford, a borough in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the Welland, which is navigable hence, and has a good trade, particularly in malt and freestone. Here subsists the notable custom of Borough English, by which the younger sons inherit the lands and tenements of the father dying intestate. Here are six parish-churches, and it had formerly a college, whose students removed to Brasenose college, in Oxford. It is 44 miles S of Lincoln, and 86 N by W of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Stamford, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, situate on Mill river, which flows into Long Island sound, 44 miles NE of New York.

Stampalia, an island of the Archipelago, 30 miles W of Stanchio. It is 12 miles long and five broad, has few inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

Stanchio, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 40 miles NW of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles; and is 25 miles long and 10 broad. It abounds with cypress and turpentine trees, and a great variety of medicinal plants. The capital, of the same name, is a bishop's see; seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and has a good harbour defended by a castle. Lon. 26 54 E, lat. 36 45 N.

Standon, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Rib, eight miles NE of Hertford, and 27 N by E of London.

Stanford, a town of Kentucky, chief of Lincoln county. It is situate in a fertile plain, 10 miles SSE of Danville, and 40 S by W of Lexington.

Stanhope, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday; chiefly inhabited by miners, and seated on the Wear, 20 miles W of Durham, and 263 N by W of London.

Stanley, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles S of Gloucester, and 105 W of London.

Stanmore, a village in Middlesex, two miles NW of Edgware. The common is so elevated a spot, that some trees here are visible from the German ocean.

Stanwix, Fort, a fort in the state of New York, sometimes called New Fort Schuyler, seated on Mohawk river, near its source, 68 miles NW of Albany. Lon. 74 56 W, lat. 43 18 N.

Stanz, a town of Swisserland, capital of the lower valley of Underwalden. Near this place, in 1798, the troops of Underwalden were totally defeated by the French, who afterward burnt the town and put the inhabitants to the sword. It is seated in a plain, at the foot of Stanzberg, eight miles SE of Lucern, and 38 E of Bern.

Stara Rusa, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the river Polish, near the lake Ilmen, 40 miles S of Novogorod. Lon. 33 2 E, lat. 57 40 N.

Starbrock, a seaport of Guiana, and the seat of government for the settlement of Demerary and Essequibo. It stands on the E side of the river Demerary, nearly two miles above the fort, which commands its entrance. Lon. 58 0 W, lat. 6 30 N.

Starenberg, a town and castle of Bavaria, near the N end of the lake Wurmsee, 14 miles SW of Munich.

Stargard, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with a castle belonging to the prince, 10 miles N by E of Strelitz.

Stargard, New, a town of Further Pomerania, with a college, fine manufactures of wool, and a considerable trade. It was taken by the Russians in 1758. It stands on the Ihna, which flows to the Oder, and is 20 miles E of Stettin. Lon. 15 13 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Start Point, a promontory on the coast of Devonshire, 14 miles S by W of Dartmouth. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 50 13 N.

Stasfurt, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with some good salt-works, 21 miles SSW of Magdeburg.

Staten Island, an island of New York, 18 miles long and six broad, which forms the county of Richmond. On the S side is a tract of level land; but the island in general is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of any note.

Staten Land, a barren craggy island, near the SE point of Terra del Fuego. The passage between them is the strait of Le Maire. It is of a square form; and the eastern point, now generally passed by vessels going round Cape Horn, is called Cape St. John. Lon. 63 47 W, lat. 54 50 S.

Statesburg, a town of S Carolina, chief of Clermont county, situate on Beech creek, which joins the Wateree a few miles W of the town. It is 20 miles E of Camden, and 95 N by W of Charleston.

Stavanger, a seaport of Norway, in

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the government of Bergen, capital of a province of the same name. Near it is a fortress, called Doswick. It is seated on a peninsula, 95 miles S of Bergen. Lon. 5. 55 E, lat. 58 58 N.

Staveren, a town of Holland, in Friesland, formerly a rich city and seaport, but now much decayed, and the harbour choked up. The ancient kings of Friesland made it their ordinary residence, and there remains enough of its former splendour to make it a considerable town. It has still some trade, especially in fishing, and in passage boats over the pools and lakes of the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Zuider Zee, eight miles W of Sloten, and 17 NE of Enchuysen. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Stauffen, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, situate on the Mehlbach, eight miles S of Friburg.

Stauffenburg, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, situate on the Lohn, five miles NNE of Giessen.

Staunton, a town of Virginia, chief of Augusta county. It is situate on Middle river, a water of the Potomac, 100 miles SSW of Winchester. Lon. 79 35 W, lat. 38 15 N.

Stavros; see *Stagira*.

Steenbergen, a town of Dutch Brabant, formerly a strong place, with a convenient harbour; but the sea has retired from it about three miles, which, with the calamities it has suffered by war, has reduced it to a poor town. It has a communication with the Meuse, and is seven miles N of Bergen op Zoom.

Steenheer, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, 36 miles NE of Drontheim.

Steenkirk, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, where a victory was obtained over William III of England, in 1692, by the duke of Luxemburg. It is 15 miles N of Mons.

Steenwyck, a town of Holland, in Overyssel, on the river Aa, 18 miles N of Zwoll.

Stege, a seaport of Denmark, on the N coast of the isle of Mona, almost surrounded by a lake, 42 miles S by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 4 N.

Stegeburg, a seaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated on the Baltic, 25 miles S of Nikoping, and 82 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 16 N.

Stein, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, on the N side of the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance. Near it is the ancient castle of Hohenklingen, now converted into a watch-tower. The church is on the opposite side of the Rhine, in a place called Burg, which is connected to the town by a bridge. It is 15 miles W by N of Constance, and 25 NE of Zurich.

Stein, a town of Austria, on the N side of the Danube, over which is a long wooden bridge to Mautern. Between Stein and Krems is a military manufacture, in which metal articles, sabres, cloth, and clothes are made and kept. Stein is two miles W of Krems, and 13 N by W of St. Polten.

Stein, a town and castle of Germany, in Carniola, on the Feistritz, 11 miles N of Laubach.

Stein, a town and castle of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 12 miles SE of Clagenfurt.

Steinau, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle, in the principality of Wolau. It has manufactures of cloth, and is seated near the Oder, 16 miles NNE of Lignitz.

Steinfurt, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of its name, with a Calvinist academy; seated on the Aa, 10 miles SSE of Bentheim, and 33 NW of Munster.

Steinheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a castle, near the river Maine, four miles SE of Hanau.

Steinhude, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, on the S side of Steinhuder-mere, in which is the strong fortress of Wilhemstein. It is 15 miles NW of Hanover.

Steinhurst, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a castle, 14 miles SSW of Lubec.

Stenay, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 22 miles NNW of Verdun.

Stendal, a town of Brandenburg, capital of the Old mark. Here is a colony of French Calvinists, and several manufactures. It stands on the rivulet Ucht, five miles W of the Elbe, and 36 N by E of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 52 35 N.

Sternberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark. It carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is 20 miles ENE of Frankfort.

Sternberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, situate on a lake, 16 miles SE of Wismar.

Sternberg, a town and castle of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 10 miles NE of Olmutz.

Sterzingen, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, celebrated for its sword-blades.

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In the neighbourhood are silver mines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Eysoch, 12 miles NW of Brixen.

Stettin, a fortified seaport of Hither Pomerania, capital of that part which lately belonged to Prussia. It is a handsome town, containing about 20,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison; has numerous manufactures, particularly of cloth, stuffs, hats, stockings, yarn, cotton, ribands, paper, and canvas; and carries on a considerable trade to all parts of Europe. Timber is the principal article of exportation; and ship-building is a very profitable branch of employment. Here are three forts, five parish-churches, and a royal college. In 1795, a fire consumed a great number of houses. In 1806, this place surrendered to the French. It is seated on the Oder, 70 miles NNE of Berlin. Lon. 14 44 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Stetin, New, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, situate on the Willem, amid lakes on the frontiers of Prussia, 55 miles SE of Colberg, and 62 ENE of New Stargard.

Stevenage, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NNW of Hertford, and 31 N by W of London.

Stevensburg, a town of Virginia, on the road from Philadelphia to Staunton, 13 miles SW of Winchester.

Stevenston, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, famous for the coal strata in its vicinity; situate on a hill, five miles NW of Irvine.

Stevenswert, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Upper Gelderland, seated on the Meuse, six miles SSW of Ruremonde.

Stewart Islands, five islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163 18 E, lat. 8 26 S.

Stewarton, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a noted manufacture of bonnets, six miles N of Irvine.

Stewarton, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, five miles NNE of Dungannon.

Steyning, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday. In its church were buried St. Cuthman, and Ethelwolf, king of Wessex, father of Alfred. It is 15 miles W by N of Lewes, and 50 SW of London.

Steyr, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in articles of iron and steel. The French entered it in 1800, and concluded an armistice for a peace with the Austrians. It is seated at the conflux of the Steyr with the Ens, 20 miles SE of Lintz.

Steyreg, a town and castle of Austria, situate on a mountain, on the N side of the Danube, eight miles E of Lintz.

Stickhausen, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the principality of E Friesland, 22 miles ESE of Emden.

Stigliano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths; seated near the Salandrella, 26 miles SSE of Acerenza.

Stillwater, a town of New York, in Albany county, on the W side of the Hudson, 25 miles N of Albany.

Stilton, a town in Huntingdonshire, celebrated for a rich kind of cheese; but now principally made at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire. It is 14 miles S by E of Stamford, and 75 N by E of London.

Stinchar, a river of Scotland, in the S part of Ayrshire, which has a rapid course of 26 miles, and enters the ocean below Ballantrae.

Stiria, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, 125 miles long and 17 broad; bounded on the N by Austria, E by Hungary, S by Carniola, and W by Carinthia and Salzburg. It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria; the former contains the circles of Judenburg and Bruck, and the latter those of Gratz, Marchburg, and Cilley. Though a mountainous country, clothed with oak, beech, and pine, every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleasant. It contains mines of excellent iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem; also mines of lead and coal. The inhabitants are zealous worshippers of the virgin Mary. Gratz and Judenburg are the chief towns.

Stirling, a borough of Scotland, capital of Stirlingshire, seated by the river Forth, on a hill that terminates abruptly in a steep basaltic rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, once a place of great strength, and often the scene of bloody contention. The palace, erected by James V, is a stately building; the outside curiously ornamented with grotesque figures. Here are two churches and a famous grammar school. In the town and neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, shaloons, and other woollen stuffs; the cotton trade is very flourishing; and it has a good salmon fishery. Stirling, from its commodious situation, commands the pass between the N and S part of Scotland. In 1801, the number

of inhabitants was 5,256. It is 30 miles NW of Edinburg. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 6 N.

Stirlingshire, a county of Scotland, 35 miles long and 10 broad; bounded on the N by Perthshire, NE by Clackmananshire and the frith of Forth, SE by Linlithgowshire, S by Lanerkshire and Dumbartonshire, and W by Dumbartonshire. It is divided into 22 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 50,825. The S part is mountainous, but the part near the Forth is fertile. It abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon; and the great canal crosses it from the mouth of the Carron.

Stirum, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Roer, 12 miles N of Dusseldorp.

Stockach, a town of Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg. Near this town, in 1799, the Austrians gained a victory over the French; but in 1800, the latter defeated the former, and took possession of the town. It is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles NE of Constance.

Stockbridge, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday, seated near the Test, nine miles NW of Winchester, and 66 W by S of London.

Stockbridge, a town of Massachusets, in Berkshire county, 44 miles W by N of Springfield.

Stockem, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Meuse, 11 miles N of Maestricht.

Stockerau, a town of Austria, situate near the Danube, 14 miles NNW of Vienna.

Stockholm, a city and the capital of Sweden, with a castle, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It occupies, beside two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands between the lake Maeler and a bay of the Baltic. The water that divides the inhabitants of the different quarters in summer, unites them in winter; for it becomes a plain, which is traversed by horses in sledges, and by vehicles of all sorts placed on seates, along the sides of ships fixed in the ice. A variety of contrasted views are formed by numberless rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic, and the water of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another; and the royal palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. The churches are not remarkable for beauty, but that of Riddezholm is noted for being the burying place of the kings of Sweden. Except in the suburbs, where several houses are of wood, painted red, the generality of the buildings are of brick. The royal academy of sciences owes its institution to the celebrated Linné and a few other learned men, and was incorporated in 1741. The royal academy of painting and sculpture contains a fine collection of casts, from the antique statues at Rome, presented by king Adolphus Frederic. The arsenal contains an immense number of trophies and standards; and the exchange and opera-house are handsome buildings. Stockholm has manufactures of iron, glass, china, silk, cotton, woollen, linen, &c. From the nature of its situation, it is upward of 20 miles in circumference, but the number of inhabitants is not above 75,000. It is 340 miles NE of Copenhagen. Lon. 18 4 E, lat. 59 21 N.

Stockport, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday, and considerable manufactures of cotton, printed goods, and hats. It has two churches and several meeting-houses; and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 14,830. It is seated on the Mersey, six miles SSE of Manchester, and 176 NNW of London.

Stockport, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county on the W side of the Popaxtunk branch of Delaware river. It stands 18 miles ESE of Harmony, on Susquehanna river, and there is a portage between them.

Stockton, a town in the county of Durham, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. Here are two docks for ship-building; manufactures of canvas and ropes to a considerable extent, also of diapers, huckubacks, checks, &c. and a trade in lead, corn, and butter. It is seated on the river Tees not far from its mouth, 18 miles SSE of Durham, and 243 N by W of London.

Stockzow, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Teschen, seated on the Vistula, 12 miles SE of Teschen.

Stoke, a village in Norfolk, seven miles SE of Downham. It has a ferry on the river Stoke, which is navigable hence to the Ouse.

Stoke, a village in Suffolk, two miles E of Neyland. It has a church on a hill, whose tower is a seamark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 miles distance.

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merly imperial, was taken by Lewis XIV in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented, that Strasburg may be considered as one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The town is entered by six gates. In the cathedral is a clock, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidical tower, which is 549 feet high. In the church of St. Thomas is the magnificent tomb of the famous marshal Saxe. Strasburg is a place of considerable commerce, and has manufactures of tobacco, porcelain, steel, lace, carpets, cloth, leather, &c. It is 65 miles N of Basel, and 75 E of Nancy. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Strasburg, a town of W Prussia, in the province of Culm, with a castle; seated on the Drigentz, 30 miles ENE of Thorn.

Strasburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 15 miles N by W of Prenzlo.

Strasburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the river Gurk, 12 miles N of Clagenfurt.

Strasburg, a town of Virginia, in Shenandoah county, on the NW branch of the N fork of Shenandoah river, 18 miles SSW of Winchester.

Strasburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, 58 miles W of Philadelphia.

Strasnitz, a town of Moravia, with a castle and a college, on the river Marsch, 12 miles SSW of Hradisch.

Stratford, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two edifices for public worship; situate on a river of the same name, five miles from its mouth, and 14 WSW of Newhaven.

Stratford, a village in Suffolk, 12 miles SW of Ipswich. It has a share in the woollen manufacture, and stands on the Stour, over which is a bridge into Essex.

Stratford, a village in Essex, three miles ENE of London. It is separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone one in England.

Stratford upon Avon, a town in Warwickshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It is memorable as the birthplace of Shakspeare, who was buried here in 1616. It stands on the Avon, over which is a long bridge, eight miles SW of Warwick, and 93 NW of London.

Stratford, Fenny, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Lissel, and the Roman Watling-street, 12 miles E of Buckingham, and 45 NW of London.

Stratford, Stoney, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday. Here are two churches, and a cross built by Edward I, in memory of his queen Eleanor. In 1743 a fire happened, which destroyed 150 houses. The inhabitants are principally lace-makers. It is seated on the Ouse, and the Roman Watling-street, eight miles NE of Buckingham, and 52 NW of London.

Strathaven, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, with a manufacture of cotton, seated on the Aven, six miles S of Hamilton, and 12 W of Lanerk.

Strathmore, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which flows into a bay of the North sea, called Loch Hope. On its banks are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

Strathy, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a small lake, and flows into a bay of the North sea, sheltered to the W by a large promontory, to which it gives name.

Stratton, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday, 18 miles NW of Launceston, and 222 W by S of London.

Straubing, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It has broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It was taken, in 1742, by the Austrians, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles SE of Ratisbon, and 68 NE of Munich. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Strausberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with an old castle on a mountain. It has manufactures of baize and cloth, and stands on the Strauss, 21 miles ENE of Berlin.

Strehla, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians in 1760. It is seated on the Elbe, 7½ miles W of Meissen.

Strelitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 16 miles SE of Oppeln.

Strelitz, New, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It owes its birth to the destruction of the ducal palace, in Old Strelitz, in consequence of which

in 1713, the duke began to erect a magnificent palace, two miles from the site of the old one, at a place called Glienke, which was before his hunting seat; and in 1733, he founded a town adjoining to the palace, and called it New Strelitz. The centre is a spacious market-place, and thence a number of streets branch out in straight lines; the chief street leads to the palace, and the next to a pleasant lake. It is seated among lakes, 55 miles SE of Gustrow, and 56 N by W of Berlin. Lon. 13 18 E, lat. 53 21 N.

Strelitz, Old, a small town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, the residence of the younger branch of that house, till the castle was burnt down in 1712. See the preceding article.

Strengnes, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, and a bishop's see, with a college. It is seated near the lake Maeler, 30 miles W by S of Stockholm. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 59 18 N.

Stretton; see *Church Stretton*.

Striegau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, seated on a river, at the foot of a mountain, 11 miles N of Schweidnitz.

Stroemsholm, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, with an antique royal castle. Here is a canal to the iron mines at Norberg. It is situate on the lake Maeler, 18 miles SW of Westeras.

Stroma, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of Caithnesshire, in Pentland Frith. It has caverns that were once used as places of interment, by the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands. Near its N end is a dangerous whirlpool.

Stromberg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 20 miles NNE of Munster, and 20 NW of Paderborn.

Stromberg, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 22 miles W of Mentz, and 32 S of Coblentz.

Stromboli, the most northern of the Lipari islands, and a volcano. It rises in a conical form to the height of 3000 feet; and on the E side are three or four little craters ranged near each other, nearly at two thirds of its height. It is inhabited, notwithstanding its fires, and produces a great deal of cotton. Of all the volcanos recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing; and for ages past, it has been looked upon as the great lighthouse of the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Stromness, a town of Scotland, on the SW side of the island of Pomona, with a good harbour, nine miles W of Kirkwall.

Stromoe, the largest of the Feroe islands, in the Northern ocean, 27 miles in length and seven in breadth. It has a town called Thorshaven, which is the capital of all the islands, and the common market. It stands on a tongue of land on the SE side of the island, and has a fort on a projecting point on the E side of the bay. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 62 10 N.

Stromsoe, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 18 miles SW of Christiana.

Stromstadt, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, famous for shellfish, and seated on the coast of the North sea, 43 miles NNW of Uddevalla. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 59 43 N.

Strongoli, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated on a high rock, three miles from the sea, and seven N of St. Severino.

Stronsa, one of the Orkney islands, lying NE of that of Pomona. It is seven miles from N to S, and nearly the same in breadth, but so indented by bays that no part is above a mile and a half from the sea. It produces much kelp, and feeds many sheep and cattle.

Strontian, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, and the district of Ardnamurchan. It is noted for lead mines, in which a new kind of mineral was discovered in 1790, and named *strontites*.

Stroud, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a brook, whose waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers; and a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This canal is now extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. Stroud is 11 miles S by E of Gloucester, and 100 W by N of London.

Stroud, a considerable village in Kent, which joins the N end of Rochester bridge, being parted from the city by the river Medway.

Stutland, a village in Dorsetshire, at the E end of the isle of Purbeck, four miles E by N of Corfe Castle. In the neighbourhood are several curious barrows. It stands on a bay of the same name, which extends to Pool harbour.

Stuhlingen, a town of Suabia, in a landgravate of the same name, with

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a castle on a mountain, nine miles s of Furstenburg.

Stuhlweissenburg, a town of Hungary, and the see of a bishop, situate in marshy ground, occasioned by the river Sarwitz. It was formerly the place for the coronation of the kings, and generally also of their interment; but it is much decayed, since the works were dismantled in 1702. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 11,000. It is 30 miles sw of Buda, and 80 se of Presburg. Lon. 18 28 E, lat. 47 18 N.

Sturæ, a new department of France, including part of Piedmont. It has its name from a river, which rises on the w border, and flows by Coni and Fossano to Cherasco, where it joins the Tanaro. The capital is Coni.

Stutgard, a city of Suabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemburg. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, a ducal palace, an orphan house, a college, a ducal academy and observatory, a military academy, and one of the largest libraries in Germany. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, ribands, &c. and around it are innumerable vineyards and gardens. The streets are narrow in the city, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Stutgard was taken by the French in 1796, and again in 1799. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 miles E of Baden, and 52 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Suabia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of Lower Rhine, W by that circle and Alsace, S by Swisserland, and E by Bavaria. It contains the duchy of Wirtemburg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoenzollern, Oetingen, Furstenburg, Mindelheim, Augsburg, and Constance, also Burgau, Brisgau, and some other territories.

Suakem, or *Suaquam*, a seaport, and the capital of the county of Abex, seated on a small island of the same name, in the Red sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor, under the bashaw of Cairo, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 19 56 N.

Subiaco, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Teverone, 33 miles E by N of Rome.

Sucadana, a town on the sw coast of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The chief products of the country are camphor and diamonds. It is seated at the mouth of a river. Lon 110 15 E. lat 1 19 S.

Success Bay, a bay on the SE coast of Terra del Fuego. The S promontory, at its entrance, is called Cape Success. Lon. 65 27 W, lat. 55 1 S.

Sucava, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, formerly a flourishing city, but now much declined. It is seated on a river of the same name, 70 miles NW of Jassy. Lon. 25 52 E, lat. 47 57 N.

Suda, a strong fort of the isle of Candia, situate on an islet, in a gulf of its name, which is one of the finest and safest harbours in the Levant. This fort was constructed by the Venetians, who preserved it a great while after Candia was no longer in their possession. It is eight miles E of Canea.

Sudbury, a borough in Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has three churches, and was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III, to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. The trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels; but many kinds of thin stuffs are still made here. It is seated on the Stour (which is navigable hence to Manningtree) 14 miles S of Bury St. Edmund, and 54 NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Suderfors, a town of Sweden, in Upland, and the only place in the kingdom where anchors are forged. It is seated near the Dahl, above the cataract of Elscarleby, 38 miles NW of Upsal.

Suderhamn, a town of Sweden, in Helsingia, with a considerable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax, and a manufacture of arms. It is situate at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 miles N of Gefle. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 63 20 N.

Suderkoping, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, formerly much more flourishing than at present; seated on a navigable river, 10 miles SSE of Nortkoping.

Sudermania, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, 62 miles long and 42 broad; bounded by Upland, Westmania, Nericia, and the Baltic. It is the most populous part of Sweden, abounds in corn, and has mines of divers metals. Nykoping is the capital.

Sudertelge, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a manufacture of worked

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and silk stockings, 16 miles WSW of Stockholm.

Sudöree, one of the Ferde islands, in the Northern ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it; which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre. The danger in storms is very great; but at the reflux, and in still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats for the sake of fishing.

Sweaborg, a strong and immense fortress of Sweden, built on several rocky islets in the gulf of Finland. In 1808, it surrendered to the Russians. It is three miles S of Helsingfors.

Swenborg, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 22 miles S of Odensee. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 55 9 N.

Suen hoa, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, seated amid mountains, near the great wall, 77 miles NNW of Peking. Lon. 114 39 E, lat. 40 38 N.

Suez, a seaport of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the N end of the W arm of the Red sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean by an isthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. Fish is the only provision that is plentiful; all other necessaries of life, for both men and animals, being brought from Cairo, or more distant places; and the only water fit for drinking is brought by the Arabs from the wells of Naba, on the other side of the gulf, seven miles from Suez. Several vessels are employed in the navigation between this port and Jidda, where the commodities are bartered for Indian goods and the coffee of Arabia. The commerce of Cairo with Suez is carried on by caravans, which wait the arrival, and set out on the departure, of the vessels, that is, about the end of April, and in the course of July and August. The merchandise consists in corn, wood, iron, lead, wool, cloth, cochineal, sails, cordage, &c. Suez is 65 miles E of Cairo. Lon. 32 51 E, lat. 30 2 N.

Suffield, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the W side of Connecticut river, 17 miles N of Hartford.

Suffolk, a county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the S by Essex, W by Cambridgeshire, N by Norfolk, and E by the German ocean. It contains 1,903,240 acres; is divided into 21 hundreds; and 575 parishes; has 29 market-towns; and sends 16 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 210,431. The soil is of various qualities, but the country, in general, is level. That near the shore is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, turnips, carrots, and hemp, with numerous flocks of sheep. Copious beds of petrified shells, called shell-marl, which are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Orford, have for many years been made use of for improving light land. High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, which is in the inland part, yields good pasture, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part on the confines of Essex and Cambridgeshire affords also excellent pasture; and to the N and NW it is fruitful in corn. The chief produce is butter and cheese; but the latter has the character of the worst in England. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveney, Little Ouse, Larke, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town; but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund.

Suffolk, a town of Virginia, chief of Nansemond county. It is situate on the river Nansemond, 28 miles W by S of Portsmouth. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 36 52 N.

Sugulmessa, or *Sigilmessa*, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet, capital of a district that abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is seated on the Zig, 140 miles NNE of Tafilet. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 29 40 N.

Suhla, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg, with manufactures of fustian, linen, leather, and steel; seated on the Hasel, seven miles N of Schleusingen.

Suhlingen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, on a river of its name, 22 miles W by N of Nienburg.

Suir, a river of Ireland, which rises in Tipperary, above Holy Cross, flows by Cahir, Clonmel, and Carrick to Waterford, and meets the Barrow at the head of Waterford haven.

Sulau; see *Zulauf*.

Sullivan, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, situate on a bay, opposite Mount Desert island, 12 miles NW of Goldsborough.

Sully, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 20 miles SE of Orleans.

Sulmona, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, and a bishop's see, with 11 churches and 12 convents. It

is the birthplace of the poet Ovid, and seated on the Sora, 36 miles SW of Civita di Chieti. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Sultanie, a town of Persia, in Irak Agemi, with a magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of sultan Chodabend. It is 30 miles NW of Casbin. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 36 16 N.

Sultanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 62 miles SE of Lahore.

Sultanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 32 miles S of Fyzabad, and 50 N of Allahabad.

Sulte, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, with a salt mine, seated on the Rekenitz, 18 miles ESE of Rostock.

Saltz, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring, 13 miles SSW of Colmar.

Sulz, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with some salt-works, seated near the Neckar, 12 miles N of Rothweil.

Sulza, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a salt mine, seated on the Ilme, near its conflux with the Saal, 13 miles NNE of Weimar.

Sulzbach, a town and castle of the palatinate of Bavaria, in a duchy of its name; seated in a mountainous country, fertile in hops, six miles NW of Amberg.

Sulzburg, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a fine palace; seated in a territory fertile in good wine, eight miles SW of Friburg.

Sumatra, an island in the Indian ocean, the most western of the Sunda islands. It is 950 miles in length, and from 150 to 200 in breadth; separated from Malacca, by the strait of that name, and from Java, by the strait of Sunda. The equator divides it into almost equal parts; the one extremity being in 5. 33 N, the other in 5 56 S, lat. and Acheen Head, the N extremity, is in lon. 95 34 N. This island is surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges, in many parts, being double and treble; yet their altitude is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and, from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal shade. Here too are found many lakes and rivers, that facilitate the communication between the different parts. The inhabitants consist of Malays, Acheenese, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs: the latter are taken as a standard of description, with respect to the person, manners, and customs of the Sumatrans. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the most part, slight, but well shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ancles. Their hair is strong, and of a shining black. The men are beardless; great pains being taken to render them so, when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quicklime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a copper or tawny colour; those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairness; but the major part of the females are ugly. The rites of marriage consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife, without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment that is given upon the occasion. But little apparent courtship precedes their marriages. Their manners do not admit of it; the young people of each sex being carefully kept asunder, and the girls being seldom trusted from their mothers. The opportunities which the young people have of seeing and conversing with each other are at the public festivals, where the persons who are unmarried meet together, and dance and sing in company. A man, when determined in his choice, generally employs an old woman as his agent, by whom he sends a present to the female of his choice. The parents then interfere, and the preliminaries being settled, a feast takes place. At these festivals, a goat, a buffalo, or several, according to the rank of the parties, are killed, to entertain not only the relations and invited guests, but all the inhabitants of the neighbouring country who choose to repair to them. The greater the concourse, the more the credit of the host, who is generally, on these occasions, the father of the girl. The customs of the Sumatrans permit their having as many wives as they can purchase, or afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare that an instance occurs

of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. This continence they owe, in some measure, to their poverty. Mothers carry their children straddling on the hip, and usually supported by a cloth tied in a knot on the opposite shoulder. The children are nursed but little; are not confined by any swathing or bandages; and being suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn to walk and shift for themselves: when cradles are used, they swing suspended from the ceiling of the room. The original natives are pagans; but when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term Malay being understood to mean Mooselmin. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys and domestic occupations, most destructive enemies; yet, from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon to use methods for destroying them. Alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom; and yet a superstitious idea of their sanctity also preserves them from molestation. The other animals are buffalos, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and the shanks and feet like those of a deer: the bezoar stone found on this animal has been valued at ten times its weight in gold. Of birds there are a greater variety than of beasts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. Here are storks of a prodigious size, parrots, dunghill fowls, ducks, the largest cocks in the world, woodpigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds remarkable for the beauty of their colours. The reptiles are lizards, flying lizards, and camelions. The island swarms with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country. Here are sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of potherbs unknown to Europe; and also most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E Indies in the greatest perfection. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arsenic, brasil wood, two species of the bread fruit tree, pepper, cassia, camphire, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island. Here also is the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forests contain a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle, or aloes, teak, manchineel, and iron wood, and also the banyan tree. Bees wax is a commodity of great importance here; and there are likewise edible birds-nests. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is as plentiful here as in any part of Asia. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the chief of which are Acheen, Indrapore, Palimban, and Jambi. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, at Bencoolen. See *Acheen*.

Sumbul, a town of Hindoostan, in a territory of its name, lying E of Delhi, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 52 miles WNW of Bereilly, and 75 E of Delhi. Lon. 78 53 E, lat. 28 32 N.

Sumbulpour, or *Sumelpour*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, 144 miles WNW of Cattack, and 280 W of Calcutta. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Sumeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 14 miles E of Pergamo.

Sumerein, a town of Hungary, in the island of Schut, near a branch of the Danube, 16 miles SSE of Presburg.

Summei-kioum, a town of the kingdom of Birmah. The inhabitants are solely employed in the manufacture of saltpetre and gunpowder; and hence all the royal magazines are supplied with gunpowder. It is seated on the Irrawaddy, 68 miles S by W of Ummerapoora.

Sunart, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, which extends 20 miles E into the county of Argyle, from the N end of the island of Mull.

Sunbury, a seaport of the state of Georgia, in Liberty county, with a safe and convenient harbour. The town being very healthy, is the resort of the planters from the adjacent country, during the sickly months. It was burnt during the late war, but has been rebuilt; and is 34 miles S by W of Savanna. Lon. 81 0 W, lat. 31 33 N.

Sunbury, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Northumberland county, with two churches. It stands on the E side of the Susquehanna, just below

the junction of the E and W branches, 120 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 77 0 W, lat. 40 48 N.

Sunda Islands, islands in the SE part of the India ocean. The chief of them are Borneo, Sumatra, and Java; the two latter separated by a channel called the Strait of Sunda.

Sunderbunds, a tract of country in Hindoostan, consisting of that part of the delta of the Ganges, in Bengal, which borders on the sea. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. It is completely enveloped in woods, infested with tigers, and composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. Here salt, in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for boat-building.

Sunderburg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsen, with a castle. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburg Sound, 12 miles E of Flensburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 51 N.

Sunderdoo, a fortified island and seaport of Hindoostan, in Concan, reduced by commodore James in 1756. It is 36 miles NNW of Goa. Lon. 73 20 E, lat. 16 3 N.

Sunderland, a seaport in the bishopric of Durham, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. For the exportation of coal, it is next in consequence to Newcastle. Its port, at the mouth of the Wear, will admit vessels of 400 tons; the entrance defended by a battery, and a pier on which is a lighthouse. Here are several small dock-yards, manufactures of salt, glass, copperas, and earthen ware, and a trade in lime, grindstones, and other articles. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 12 412, exclusive of those employed on the water. It is 13 miles NE of Durham, and 269 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 54 52 N.

Sunderland, a town of Massachusets, in Hampshire county, on the E side of the Connecticut, 10 miles N of Hadley, and 130 W by N of Boston.

Sundi, a province of Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 17 55 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Sundswald, a seaport of Sweden, and the capital of Medelpadia. The chief trade is in tar, birch bark, deals, hops, flax and linen. It is seated near the gulf of Bothnia, 210 miles W by W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 62 25 N.

Sunergong, or *Sunnergaum*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, once a large city before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloth. It is seated between the Burramputer and a branch of the Ganges, 15 miles SE of Dacca.

Sunk Island, an island within the mouth of the Humber, nine miles in circuit, separated from Yorkshire by a channel near two miles broad. It produces grain, wood, and black rabbits.

Sunning, a village in Berkshire, situate on the Thames, two miles NE of Reading. It was once an episcopal see, and had nine bishops in succession, the last of whom, Hermannus, removed the see to Salisbury.

Sunning Hill, a village in Berkshire, six miles SSW of Windsor. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases.

Superior, Lake, a lake of N America, so called from its being the largest on that continent. It is above 1500 miles in circumference, and supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe. It contains many islands; two of them very large, especially Isle Royale, which is 100 miles long, and, in many places, 40 broad. The Indians suppose these islands to be the residence of the Great Spirit. Upward of 30 rivers enter this lake, some of which are of considerable size; and its water is more pure and pellucid than that of any other lake in the world. It abounds with fishes, particularly trout and sturgeon. Storms are more dreadful here than on the ocean. It discharges its water from the SE corner, through the strait of St. Mary, into Lake Huron; but the quantity does not appear to be one tenth part of what is conveyed into it by the rivers.

Supino, a town of Naples, in the Molise, with a castle; seated at the source of the Tamara, 17 miles W by W of Benevento.

Sur, or *Sour*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the coast of the Mediterranean, where stood the famous city of Tyre, destroyed by Alexander the great. It is now no more than a village, situate on a peninsula which projects from the shore into the sea, in the form of a mallet with an oval

head. The point to the N is occupied by a basin, which was a port evidently formed by art, and the entrance defended by two towers; but it is now so choked up, that children pass it without danger. Further on in the sea, to the NW of the point, is a ridge of rocks nearly level with the water, the space between which and the mainland in front forms a sort of road, where vessels may anchor with rather more safety than at Saida. The village consists of about sixty families, who live obscurely on the produce of their little grounds, and a trifling fishery. It is 18 miles SSW of Saida, and 60 SW of Damascus.

Sura, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, 15 miles N of Stroemsholm.

Surat, a city of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a strong citadel. The squares are large, and the streets spacious, but not paved, so that the dust is troublesome. Each street has gates of its own, with which it is shut up in times of turbulence. The larger houses are flat roofed, with courts before them; and those of the common people are high-roofed. It is said to have 320,000 inhabitants; and its trade is considerable, notwithstanding the sand banks that obstruct the entrance of the Tapty, which causes large vessels to load and unload at Swally, 15 miles to the W of Surat. In this city are many different religions; for there are Mohamedans of several sects, many sorts of Gentoos, and Jews and Christians of various denominations. The Mohamedans at Surat are not, by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries; nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here strictly observed. These Hindoos are a set of industrious sober people, and of a most surprising honesty. They are almost all of the cast of the Banians; and hence their skill and dexterity in matters of calculation and economy often raise them to places of considerable trust. Some of them are very rich, but all live in a style of moderate simplicity, wearing for dress only a plain robe of white cotton. All people of distinction in Surat, and through the rest of India, speak and write the Persian language; but in trade, corrupt Portuguese is the language used. This city is the emporium of the most precious productions of Hindoostan; for hither are brought from the interior parts an immense quantity of goods, which the merchants carry in their ships to the Red sea, the Persian gulf, the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, and even to China. The English engross almost the whole of the trade in this city; that of the Dutch, French, and Portuguese having become trifling. One thing singular in Surat is, that, though there is no hospital for human beings, there is an extensive establishment of this nature for sick or maimed animals. When the Europeans turn out an old horse, or any other domestic animal to perish, as useless, the Hindoos voluntarily assume the care of it, and place it in this house, which is full of infirm decrepit cows, sheep, rabbits, hens, pigeons, &c. The country round Surat is fertile: except toward the sea, where it is sandy and barren. Before the English E India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory here, after the presidency was transferred to Bombay. The great mogul had then an admiral here, who received a revenue called the tanka; but his tyranny toward the merchants induced the E India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi, and they were constituted receivers of the tanka, by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is situate 20 miles up the river Tapty, and 147 N of Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E, lat 21 11 N.

Surgooja, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Orissa. It is 75 miles NE of Ruttunpour, and 210 SSW of Patna. Lon. 83 32 E, lat. 23 6 N.

Surgut, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, surrounded by palisades, and seated on the Oby, 285 miles NNE of Tobolsk. Lon. 73 30 E, lat. 61 30 N.

Suriniam, a country of Guiana, extending 75 miles along a river of the same name. It abounds with game, and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous size and ugly form. It produces fruits, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dying. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. This country was ceded by the English to the Dutch, for the province of New York, in 1774. It was taken by the English in 1799, and again in 1804. The capital is Paramaribo.

Suringia, a seaport of Japan, in the

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island of Niphon, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. It is 170 miles E of Meaco. Lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Surry, a county of England, 37 miles long and 27 broad; bounded on the N by Middlesex, E by Kent, S by Sussex, and W by Hampshire and Berkshire. It contains 519,040 acres; is divided into 13 hundreds, and 140 parishes; has 11 market-towns (including Southwark) and sends 14 members to parliament. The edge of the county on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly on the N and W toward the Thames; but in the interior part are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places long ridges of hills. It produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and fullers-earth. The principal rivers beside the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandle. The spring assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer at Guildford or Croydon alternately.

Sursee, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, on the river Sur, near the lake of Sempach, 12 miles NW of Lucern.

Sus, or *Suse*, a kingdom or province of the empire of Morocco; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by Morocco Proper, E by Tafilet, and S by Darah. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Berebers, or ancient natives, are distinguished by their industry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent, and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs. The principal town is Tarudant.

Sus, a river of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, flows through the kingdom of Sus, and enters the Atlantic 20 miles S of St. Cruz. Its annual inundations enrich the country.

Susa, or *Sousa*, a seaport of Tunis, and the chief mart of the kingdom for oil and linen. Here are many tokens of it having been formerly a place of some repute; and near it are considerable remains of ancient buildings. It stands on the E coast, 75 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Susa, a town of Piedmont, lately the capital of a marquisate, with a strong fort, called Brunette. Here are four parish-churches and several religious houses; and near it is a triumphal arch to the honour of Augustus Cæsar. It is seated on the Doria, among pleasant mountains, and is the principal passage out of France into Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, retaken by prince Eugene in 1707, and again taken by the French in 1799. It is 23 miles WNW of Turin. Lon. 7 16 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Susdal, a town of Russia, in the government of Volodimir, and a bishop's see. It is built of wood, and seated on the Nerl, 90 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N.

Susquehanna, a river of the United States, which has its E source from the lake Otsego. It crosses three times the line that divides the state of New York from Pennsylvania; after which it flows SE to Wilkesbarre, and then SW to Sunbury, where it meets the W branch of the Susquehanna. It then flows by Harrisburg to Havre de Grace, where it enters the head of Chesapeak bay.

Sussac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 15 miles SE of Limoges.

Sussex, a county of England, 70 miles long and 28 where broadest; bounded on the N by Surry, NE and E by Kent, S by the English channel, and W by Hampshire. It contains 933,040 acres; is divided into five rapes, subdivided into 65 small hundreds, and 342 parishes; has one city and 16 market-towns, and sends 18 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 159,311. The soil is various: that of the downs, and thence to the sea, is fertile in corn and grass, the latter feeding sheep whose wool is remarkably fine; the middle abounds with meadows and rich arable grounds; and the N side is shaded with extensive woods, that used to supply fuel for the iron-works when they were in a flourishing state. The chief commodities are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, and glass; and it is famous for wheatears, which are taken in great numbers on the SE downs. Sussex is not distinguished for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Chichester is the capital; but the spring assizes are held at Horsham, and the summer at Lewes.

Suster, See *Tostar*.

Susteren, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, two miles from the river Meuse, and 10 S of Ruremonde.

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Sutera, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 48 miles SSE of Palermo.

Sutherlandshire, a county of Scotland, 52 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the North sea, E by Caithnesshire and the German ocean, S by the frith of Dornoch and Rossshire, and W by the Minch. It is divided into 13 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 23,117. Some parts of this county, called forests, are tracklefs deserts, destitute of trees: or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. In these parts there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but along the frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. It has abundance of ironstone, limestone, and slate; also many veins of lead ore. Dornoch is the county-town.

Suri, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Puzzulo, 22 miles NW of Rome.

Sutton, a town of Massachusets, in Worcester county, 10 miles S by E of Worcester, and 46 WSW of Boston.

Sutton Colefield, a corporate town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, seated in a barren chase, 24 miles NNW of Warwick, and 110 NW of London.

Suzanne, St. a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, with a considerable pepper manufacture, 24 miles W of Mans.

Swaffham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. The church is handsome, and in the form of a cathedral. It is seated on a hill, 28 miles W of Norwich, and 93 NE of London.

Swale, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmorland, flows E by Richmond and then SE to its junction with the Ure, a little below Aldborough, where their united stream forms the Ouse.

Swally, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a harbour, where ships receive and deliver their cargoes for the merchants of Surat. It is seated near the gulf of Cambay, 15 miles W of Surat. Lon. 72 33 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Swalwell, a village in the county of Durham, seated on the Derwent, near its junction with the Tyne, 13 miles WNW of Sunderland. Here are famous ironworks, originally established by a blacksmith, about the year 1691.

Swanage, a village in Dorsetshire, seated on a bay of the same name, in the English channel, four miles ESE of Corfe Castle. It has a trade in herrings, also quarries of fine stone, of which many thousand tons are shipped here annually. See *Purbeck, Isle of*.

Swansborough, a town of N Carolina, chief of Onslow county, to the NE of Wilmington.

Swanscomb, a village in Kent, two miles W by S of Gravesend. Here are the remains of camps and forts; and it is said to be the place where the Kentishmen obtained of William I the grant of their ancient franchises.

Swansea, a town of Massachusets, in Bristol county, on the river Taunton, 10 miles SW of Taunton.

Swansea, a seaport and borough of Wales, in Glamorganshire, governed by a portreeve, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, an old castle, and two churches. Coal, iron, and limestone abound in the neighbourhood, of which great quantities are exported. It has a considerable trade to Bristol, and great works for the smelting of copper and lead ore. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for seabathing. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 6421. It is seated near the mouth of the Tawy, 32 miles SW of Brecknock, and 206 W of London. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 51 37 N.

Swanshals, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 25 miles WSW of Lindkoping.

Swanton, a town of Vermont, in Franklin county, situate on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Mischiscoui river, 30 miles N by E of Burlington.

Swarteberg, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 18 miles NW of Uddevalla.

Swartslags, a town and fortress of Holland, in Overyssel, seated on the Vecht, four miles from its mouth, and eight N of Zwoll.

Sweden, a kingdom of Europe, extending 1100 miles from N to S, and 600 from E to W; bounded on the N by Danish Lapland, E by Russia, S by the gulf of Finland and the Baltic, and W by the Sound, the Categat, and Norway. It is divided into five general parts; Sweden Proper, Gothland, Nordland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia. Gothland contains E Gothland, Smoland, W Gothland, Wermeland, Bahus, Dalia, Schonen, Halland, Blekingen, and the isles of Gothland and Oeland. Nordland includes Gestricia, Hesingia, Medelpadia, Jemptia, Angermania, and W Bothnia. Swedish Lapland comprises Uma, Pitha, Lula, Tornea, and Kiu; these districts have

no towns in the interior parts, and take their names from rivers that rise near the borders of Norway and flow into the gulf of Bothnia. Finland contains Finland Proper, E Bothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and part of Kymene and Carelia. See *Finland*. The whole country is well watered by rivers (though not a single navigable one worth mentioning) numerous lakes, and inlaid pieces of water, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. At Stockholm, spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived; for winter continues nine months, and summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is considerable, the air being serene all that time. All the rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer time, and the gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossoming, the soil being fat and sulphureous; but the fruits have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. The animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, sheep, elks, rain-deer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. The horses are so little and feeble, that seven are put to a travelling carriage, four abreast in the first line, and three in the second; but a lame or foundered horse is seldom to be seen, which is attributed, in a certain degree, to the manner of stabling them on perforated boards without litter. Here are several sorts of fowls; and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. It has rich copper and iron mines, and vast forests of timber trees. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, salt, pitch, resin, and masts; and it imports corn, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The Swedes are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are more polished than formerly; and have several public schools and colleges, where the arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in the construction; and the roofs, in many places, covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. The Swedish government, before the accession of Gustavus I, was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; and hence Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male issue. He was entrusted with great prerogatives; and these were augmented by Gustavus Adolphus, the right of succession being extended, at the same time, to the female line. In the minority of his daughter Christina, the regal powers were greatly circumscribed, and the nobles acquired such an exorbitant authority, as gave great umbrage to the clergy, citizens, and peasants. This proved a favorable opportunity for Charles XI to obtain from the states a formal cession of absolute sovereignty, which quietly devolved upon his son Charles XII. On the death of the latter, the Swedes conferred the crown upon Ulrica Eleanora, his youngest sister; stipulating, at the same time, great limits to the prerogative. Ulrica resigned the crown to her consort Frederic I. From this period, the Swedish monarch was the most limited one in Europe, till 1772, when Gustavus III effected a revolution, by which he regained the most essential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an absolute monarch. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in 1796. Another revolution took place in 1809; the king and his family were deposed, his uncle Charles raised to the throne, and the government declared to be monarchical and hereditary, with limitation to the male issue, and on failure the diet to choose a successor. The aged Charles XIII having no issue, the diet, in 1810, elected the French general Bernadotte to be crown prince. The established religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbishop, and thirteen bishops; but no other mode of worship is prohibited. The capital is Stockholm.

Sweden Proper, one of the five grand divisions of Sweden, bounded on the S by Gothland, W by Norway, N by Nordland, and E by the Baltic sea. It comprehends five provinces, and Stockholm, the capital of all Sweden.

Swedesborough, a town of New Jersey, in Gloucester county, on Raritan creek, three miles from its mouth in Delaware river, and 20 S by W of Philadelphia.

Sweiny, a town of the kingdom of Darfoor, and a place of general resort for merchants trading to Egypt, 45 miles N of Cobbe.

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Swindon, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday, seated on a hill, 28 miles N of Salisbury, and 83 W of London.

Swineshead, a town in Lincolnshire, with a mark t on Thursday, six miles E of Boston, and 110 N of London.

Swinna, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate near the middle of the Pentland frith. Here are two whirlpools that are dangerous to mariners, particularly in a calm.

Swinton, a village in W Yorkshire, four miles NNE of Rotherham, on the Dearn and Dove canal, near its entrance into the river Don. Here is a considerable pottery, and a large iron forge.

Swisserland, or *Switzerland*, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by Suabia, E by Tyrol, S by Savoy and Italy, and W by France. It is 220 miles long and 130 broad, separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, called the Alps. Swisserland was divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies and bailiwics, namely, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, Zurich, Bern, Basel, Schaffhausen, Glarus, and Appenzel. The first seven are catholics, the next four are Calvinists, and the other two contain both religions. There are four passages over the Alps into Italy from Swisserland; the first is beyond the lake of Geneva; over Mount Cennis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount St. Bernard, and leads to the valley of Aousta in Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simplon, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwics of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhône, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Limmat. Swisserland exceeds every country in the world in diversity of appearance: the vast chain of Alps with enormous precipices, extensive regions of perpetual snow, and glaciers that resemble seas of ice, are contrasted by the vineyard and cultivated field, the richly wooded brow, and the verdant valley with its crystal stream. Agriculture cannot of course be carried to great extent, but the grain produced is sufficient for domestic consumption. The chief riches consist of excellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred, and the goats and chamois feed on the mountains and in the woods. The men are all strong and robust, for which reason they are preferred by several nations for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. In 1797, the partizans of France having excited disputes and disturbances in Swisserland, the French entered the country; and, after defeating the troops and peasants, who opposed them, in several battles, they abolished the constitutions of the principal cantons, erected what was termed the Helvetic Republic, and vested the government in two councils and a directory. This constitution was abolished, in 1802, by the first consul of France, and another was presented for their acceptance, but rejected; and he offered them a new one, in 1803, which they consented to accept. By the new constitution, exclusive of the republic of Valais and the territory of Neuchatel, the country is divided into 19 cantons: the six new ones are Pays de Vaud, Tesin, Argau, Grisons, St Gall, and Thurgau; of which the first two are catholics, and the other four contain both catholics and protestants. Each canton has its distinct internal government. In seven of them, Schweitz, Appenzel, Glarus, Underwalden, Uri, Zug, and Grisons, it is of the democratic kind; all the male inhabitants above twenty years of age having voices in the assembly: the government of the other twelve is of the aristocratic form, being administered by a great and little council. The general government of the country is by a diet, composed of a member from each canton, which assembles annually at Friburg, Bern, Soleure, Basil, Zurich, or Lucern, in rotation; and the president is styled Landamman of Swisserland. See *Schweitz*.

Swords, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Dublin. Near the church is one of the most perfect of the ancient round towers, 73 feet high. It is situate near an inlet of the sea, eight miles N by E of Dublin.

Syn, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 13 miles SW of Lindkoping.

Sydney Bay, a bay on the S side of Norfolk island, in the Pacific ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are near two miles asunder. Here is a settlement of convicts, from England. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

Sydney, a town of New S. Wales, founded by governor Philip, on a cove of Port Jackson, in 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany bay; and now is the principal seat of the government. Here is a handsome church, a citadel, an orphan school, a commodious gaol, a military hospital, a naval yard, barracks, &c. The buildings are of stone, brick, and lath and plaister, weather-boarded; and the houses are durable. It is situate on the s side of the harbour of Port Jackson, six miles from the ocean. Lon. 151 23 E, lat. 33 48 S.

Syene, or *Assuan*, a town of Egypt, with a small fort, on the right bank of the Nile It was anciently a city, and celebrated for the first attempt to ascertain the circumference of the earth, by Eratosthenes, a native of Cyrene, about the year 275 before Christ. The remains of the ancient town are on an eminence to the s, where columns and pillars of granite scattered here and there denote its situation. Near it, on a small island in the Nile, anciently called Elephantina, is a temple of Cnuphis very little injured. It is 400 miles s of Cairo. Lon. 33 20 E, lat. 24 0 N.

Sylt, an island of Denmark, on the w coast of Jutland, of an irregular form, about 40 miles in circumference, but in no part above two from the sea. Great quantities of oysters are found here. The chief town is Morsum. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 54 57 N.

Sylves, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, on a river of the same name, 15 miles ENE of Lagos, and 44 w of Tavira.

Sympheropol, the capital of the Crimea, or Russian province of Taurida. The houses are built of stone, and roofed, in the ancient Greek style, with tiles. There are likewise handsome buildings for the residence of the governor, judges, and other civil officers. The old Tartar part of the town, called Achmetchet, is dirty and ill built. The environs are beautiful; and two miles to the E of the city is the mountain Tchatirdagh, the highest in the Crimea, and the Mons Berolus of the ancients. Sympheropol is situate on the Salgir, the principal river of the province, 65 miles W by S of Caffa, and 90 S by E of Precop. Lon. 34 0 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Syracuse, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and a bishop's see, with a fine harbour, defended by a castle. It was once the metropolis of all Sicily; but war, tyranny, and earthquakes have reduced it to less than one fourth of its former size, when it was deemed one of the most famous cities in the world, and 20 miles in compass. It contains many antiquities, and the temple of Minerva is now the cathedral. Here is a coral fishery, and a trade in salt and salted tunny. The environs produce wheat, hemp, wine, and oil. Near this place, in 1718, was a seafight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten. It is seated near the sea, 82 miles S by W of Messina. Lon. 15 28 E, lat. 37 4 N.

Syria, or *Suristan*, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by Natolia and Diarbeck, E by the latter and the deserts of Arabia, S by Arabia Petræa, and W by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria, was included the ancient Phœnicia, lying S of Syria Proper. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and gardenstuff; but it would produce much more if it were well cultivated; for there are the finest valleys in the world, between mountains whose sides are proper for the cultivation of tobacco, olives, and vines. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Syria was possessed by a succession of foreign nations, before the time of Ptolemy, when it became a province of the Roman empire. Five centuries after, when the sons of Theodosius divided their immense patrimony, this country was annexed to the empire of Constantinople. In this situation it continued till the year 632, when the Arabian tribes, under the banners of Mohamed, laid it waste. Since that period, torn by the civil wars of the Fatemites and Ommiades, wrested from the califfs by their rebellious governors, taken from them by the Turkmen soldiers, invaded by the European crusades, retaken by the mamlukes of Egypt, and ravaged by Tamerlane and his Tartars, it fell, at length, into the hands of the Ottoman Turks, who have been its masters near three centuries. It is divided into five pachalics, or governments; Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Acre, and Palestine. Aleppo is the capital.

Syriam, a seaport of Pegu, at the head of a river of the same name, opposite the mouth of Pegu river. Two miles to the S is the great pagoda of Syriam. It is eight miles S by E of Rangoon, and 60 S of Pegu. Lon. 96 19 E, lat. 16 50 N.

Szadeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 22 miles NW of Siradia.

Sereg; see *Zegedin*.

Sikely, a town of Hungary, 18 miles NE of Debretzen.

Sered; see *Sereg*.

Sniata, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the Vistula, 12 miles S by W of Culm.

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Taaif, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, with a considerable trade in fruits, raisins, and almonds. It is situate on a lofty mountain, 60 miles SE of Mecca. Lon. 41 35 E, lat. 21 5 N.

Taas, a strong city of Arabia, in the province of Yeman, with a fortress. Here is the tomb of a saint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. It stands at the foot of a fertile hill, 48 miles ENE of Mocha. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 13 45 S.

Taata, a town of Upper Egypt, one mile from the Nile. It is the residence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 25 E, lat. 26 56 N.

Tabaga, an island in the bay of Panama, four miles long and three broad. It is mountainous, but abounds with fruit trees. Lon. 80 16 W, lat. 7 50 S.

Tabarca, an island on the coast of Barbary, at the mouth of the Zaine. It was fortified, and had a populous city of the same name, when under the dominion of the Genoese, who had a coral fishery here. But, in 1757, on the Genoese attempting to transfer the island to France, the Tabareans surrendered their city to Tunis; and they were cruelly deceived by the bey, for he razed the fortifications, and took away most of the inhabitants as slaves. It is 50 miles WNW of Tunis. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Tabaria, the ancient Tiberias, a town of Palestine, situate on the W side of a lake, formerly called the sea of Tiberias, 50 miles NNE of Jerusalem, and 70 SW of Damascus. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 32 50 N.

Tabasco, a province of New Spain, bounded by the N by the bay of Campeachy, E by Yucatan, S by Chiapa, and W by Guaxaca. The chief riches consist in maize and cocoa-nuts. There is rain every day for nine months in the year, which makes the air very moist; and February, March, and April, are exceedingly hot.

Tabasco, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Tabasco. The Spaniards called it Neustra Senora de la Victoria, from a great victory obtained here by Cortes, on his first arrival. It is situate in an island of the same name (30 miles long and 10 broad) formed by the river Tabasco, that of St. Peter and Paul, and the bay of Campeachy, 270 miles NE, of Chiapa. Lon. 92 20 W, lat. 18 20 N.

Taberg, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, noted for rich mines of iron, 10 miles S of Jonkoping.

Table Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167 9 E, lat. 15 58 S.

Taboo, a town of Cassina, the capital of a country lying to the E of Zahara. It is 280 miles N by W of Agades. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 24 0 N.

Tabor, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, which the Hussites, under their celebrated general Zisca, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is seated on a mountain of the same name, by the river Luschnitz, 11 miles WNW of Bechin.

Tabris; see *Tauris*.

Tabristan, a province of Persia, on the S shore of the Caspian sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E, and Chilan on the W.

Tacames, or *Atacames*, a seaport of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Quito. It is situate on a bay of the Pacific ocean, to which it gives name, 120 miles NW of Quito. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 0 54 N.

Tacazze, a river that rises in Abyssinia, flows NW into Nubia, and joins the Nile at Halfa.

Tachau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Miles, 28 miles W of Pilsen.

Tadcaster, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. Much limestone is dug in the neighbourhood. It stands on the river Wharfe, nine miles SW of York, and 187 N by W of London.

Tadivan, or *Tafiuan*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, situate in a fruitful valley, 80 miles S of Shiraz.

Tadmor; see *Palmyra*.

Tadousac, a town of Lower Canada, which is of great resort for trading with the Indians, who bring hither furs, to exchange for cloth and other European goods. It is situate on the Saguenay, at its junction with the St. Lawrence, 90 miles NE of Quebec. Lon. 69 35 W, lat. 48 5 N.

Tafalla, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a university. Charles II, king of

Navarre, built a palace here, which he made his ordinary residence; and Philip IV honoured the town with the title of city. It is seated on the Cidazzo, in a country producing good wine, 18 miles E of Pamplona. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 42 29 N.

Taff, or *Tave*, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and flows through Glamorganshire, by Merthyr Tudfyl, Landaff, and Cardiff, into the Bristol channel.

Tafilet, or *Tafilelt*, a kingdom of Barbary, on the E side of Mount Atlas; bounded on the N by Algiers, E by the Beriberes, S by Zahara, and W by Darah and Morocco. It is a mountainous sandy country, but produces wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camel's flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberes, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages.

Tafilet, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, with a castle. It is a trading place, and seated on a river of its name, 275 miles SE of Morocco. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 30 40 N.

Taganrog, a seaport and fort of Russia, situate on a promontory at the NW extremity of the sea of Asoph. It is the largest and best port on this sea; receives the produce of Russia by water from Rastof; carries on a considerable trade with Constantinople and the Archipelago, particularly in corn and butter; and is employed in ship-building. The Calmucks have large settlements in its vicinity. It is 36 miles W by N of Rastof. Lon. 42 6 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Taghmon, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, seven miles W of Wexford.

Tagliacozzo, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 18 miles SW of Aquila, and 33 ENE of Rome.

Tagliamento, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the frontiers of Germany, and runs S through Friuli and Trevisano, into the gulf of Venice.

Tagoast, or *Tagavast*, a town of the kingdom of Sus, by some said to be the birthplace of St. Augustin. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 37 miles S of Tarudant.

Tagumadert, a town of the kingdom of Darah, with a strong castle on a mountain seated on the river Darah, 80 miles S of Tattah.

Tahoorowa, one of the smallest of the Sandwich islands, lying off the SW part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren. Lon. 176 15 W, lat. 20 32 N.

Tai, a lake of China, in the provinces of Kiang nan and Tche-kiang, near 50 leagues in circumference, and 36 miles SE of Nan-king.

Taicf, a town of Arabia Deserta, with a castle on a mountain, 60 miles SE of Mecca.

Taillebourg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, on the river Charente, eight miles N of Saintes, and 30 SE of Rochelle.

Tain, a borough of Scotland, and the principal town in Rossshire. Here is a large square tower, adorned with five spires, and an elegant church, formerly collegiate. It is seated near the frith of Dornoch, 10 miles N of Cromarty. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 57 46 N.

Tajo, or *Tagus*, a river that has its source on the confines of Aragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, by Aranjuez, Toledo, and Talavera, crosses Estremadura, by Alcantara, into Portugal, where it flows by Abrantes and Santaren, forms the harbour of Lisbon, and enters the Atlantic ocean.

Tai-ouan, a city and seaport, capital of the island of Formosa. The streets are nearly straight, from 30 to 40 feet in breadth, and some of them above two miles in length. They are covered seven months in the year with awnings to defend them from the heat of the sun. The harbour is sheltered from every wind. It is seated on the W side of the island. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Tai-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on the Kian-ku, 25 miles SSW of Nan-king. Lon. 119 15 E, lat. 32 26 N.

Tai-ping, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-si. It is seated on a point of land, almost surrounded by a river, 360 miles W by S of Canton. Lon. 107 0 E, lat. 22 36 N.

Tai-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. It is seated on the bank of a river, in a mountainous country, 720 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 121 2 E, lat. 28 55 N.

Tai-tong, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chan-si. It is seated, near the great wall, in a mountainous country, 116 miles W of Peking. Lon. 113 9 E, lat. 40 5 N.

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Tai-yuen, a city of China, capital of the province of Chan-si. It is eight miles in circumference, but much decayed since it was the residence of the princes of the last imperial family of Tai-ming-tchao. It is 230 miles sw of Peking. Lon. 111 58 E, lat. 37 54 N.

Talacudu, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the N bank of the Cavery. It has a celebrated temple; and the tops of some others are to be seen, between the town and the river, which for many years have been overwhelmed by sand-hills. It is 24 miles NNE of Mysore.

Talavera, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort, manufactures of silk, and a pottery. It is seated on the Tajo, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, 58 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 39 41 N.

Talaveruela, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 14 miles E of Badajoz.

Talca, the capital of the province of Maule, in Chili. It is very populous, owing to the numerous gold mines in the vicinity, and the abundance of provisions. It stands among hills, on the river Rioclaro, 140 miles S by W of St. Jago. Lon. 70 45 W, lat. 35 20 S.

Talcaguana, a seaport of Chili, on the NE shore of the bay of Conception, and near the ruins of the old city of Conception. It is now the only Spanish settlement in the bay, and nine miles from the new city of Conception. Lon. 72 30 W, lat. 36 42 S.

Ta-li, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. Here are made curious tables and ornaments of fine marble, which is naturally beautified with different colours, representing mountains, flowers, trees, and rivers. It is 160 miles WNW of Yun-nan. Lon. 100 8 E, lat. 24 54 N.

Tallagh, or *Tallow*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, but its jurisdiction is gone into disuse, and the castle is in ruins. It is seated near the river Bride, six miles SSW of Lismore, and 26 NNE of Cork.

Taltano, a seaport of Corsica, on the gulf of Tallano, 24 miles NNW of Bonifacio, and 30 SSW of Corte. Lon. 9 33 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Tallerd, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, seated on the Durance, 16 miles S of Gap.

Talmont, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a harbour, near the mouth of the Gironde, 20 miles SW of Saintes.

Tamalameca, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the Madalena, 120 miles S of St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 9 6 N.

Taman, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasus, with a large fort, on the S side of a bay of the Black sea, and on the site of the city of Phanagora, of which some extensive ruins yet remain. The town stands a mile W of the fort, near the entrance of the bay, from the strait that leads into the sea of Asoph, 10 miles S by E of Yenikale in the Crimea. Lon. 36 24 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Taman, Strait of, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a channel that forms the communication between the Black sea and the sea of Asoph, and a separation between Europe and Asia. The Bay of Taman extends E from the Strait.

Tamanah, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Concan, at the mouth of a river, 24 miles S by E of Gheriah.

Tamar, a river that rises in the N part of Cornwall, on the borders of Devonshire, takes a southerly course, separating the two counties, and forms the harbour of Hamoaze, at Plymouth.

Tamara, the capital of the island of Socotera, with a good harbour. The trade consists chiefly in aloes, frankincense, ambergrise, and dragon's blood. It is seated on a bay, on the N coast of the island. Lon. 53 45 E, lat. 12 56 N.

Tamarachery, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, 17 miles NE of Calicut.

Tamarica, a province of Brasil, between Paraiba on the N, and Fernambuco on the S. On the coast is an island of the same name, 24 miles in length, which has a harbour and good fresh water. Lon. 35 5 W, lat. 7 56 N.

Tambof, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tzna, which flows into the Moksha, 228 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 41 4 E, lat. 52 48 N.

Tame, a river that rises in Staffordshire, and entering Warwickshire, flows first E, and then N, till it re-enters its native county at Tamworth, below which it joins the Trent, seven miles above Burton.

Tame, a river that rises in Hertfordshire. See *Thame*.

Tamieh, a town of Egypt, on a canal

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that communicates with the Nile, 12 miles NE of Fayoum.

Tamworth, a borough in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of narrow cloths. The E part of the town is in Warwickshire. Tamworth castle is the seat of the earl of Leicester. It is seated on the Tame, at the influx of the Anker, eight miles SE of Lichfield, and 115 NW of London.

Tanaro, a river that rises in Piedmont, flows by Cherasco, Alba, Asti, and Alexandria, and joins the Po, below Valenza. It gives name to a new department of France, including part of Piedmont, of which the chief town is Asti.

Tancos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Zerara, near its conflux with the Tajo, 12 miles SSE of Tomar.

Tanfrowal, a town of Africa, seated on the Gambia, where the English have a fort. Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 13 10 N.

Tanda, or *Tanrah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, of which soubah it was the capital in the 15th century. There is little remaining of it but the rampart; and the period when it was deserted is not certainly known. It is seated on the Ganges, 120 miles NW of Dacca. Lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Tandragee, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, with an extensive linen manufacture, and a considerable trade. It stands near the Newry canal, 11 miles ENE of Armagh, and 13 NNW of Newry.

Tanyton, a town of Maryland, in Frederic county, 27 miles N by E of Fredericktown.

Tangermunde, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a castle, seated at the conflux of the Tanger with the Elbe, 24 miles WNW of Brandenburg.

Tangier, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, and surrounded by a wall. The trade consists principally in supplying the opposite coasts with provisions, which are plentiful and cheap. It is the residence of the consuls of the powers in amity with the emperor, and their houses are constructed in the European style. The habitations of the Moors are neat; the air is salubrious, and the water excellent. Tangier was taken by the Portuguese, in 1471; and given as a dower to princess Catherine, on her marriage with Charles II of England; but he did not think it worth the expense of keeping, and, in 1683, ordered the works to be blown up. It is seated on the strait of Gibraltar, 140 miles N by W of Fez. Lon. 5 48 W, lat. 35 46 N.

Tanjore, a province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, 95 miles long and 50 broad. It is an appendage of the Carnatic, but subject to its own rajah, who pays an annual subsidy to the English E India Company.

Tanjore, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. The palace is a grand square, surrounded by a wall and a wet ditch. It is seated on a branch of the Cavery, 156 miles S by W of Madras, and 266 SE of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

Tankia, a town and fortress of Tibet, at the foot of a mountain, 275 miles WSW of Lassa. Lon. 87 22 E, lat. 29 5 N.

Tanna, a fertile island, in the Pacific ocean, one of the New Hebrides, on which is a volcano and some hot springs. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable; and their arms are bows and arrows, slings, spears, and clubs. It is 22 miles long and 20 broad; and was discovered, in 1774, by Cook, who named the harbour where he lay, Port Resolution, from the name of his ship. Lon. 169 41 E, lat. 19 32 S.

Tanna, a town of Hindoostan, in the island of Salsette, on the E coast, 15 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 72 58 E, lat. 19 15 N.

Tanore, a seaport of Hindoostan, in the province of Malabar, 28 miles SSE of Calicut. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 10 35 N.

Taoo, the most southern of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, about ten leagues in circuit.

Taormina, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demone, seated on a rocky eminence, on the E coast, 32 miles SSW of Messina. Lon. 35 34 E, lat. 37 49 N.

Taos, a town of New Mexico, on a river that enters the Rio del Norte, 80 miles N of St. Fe.

Tamatave, a town on the E coast of Madagascar, and a French settlement. It surrendered to the English in 1811. Lon. 49 40 E, lat. 28 5 S.

Taouka, a small island in the Pacific ocean, 65 leagues NE of Otaheite. Lon. 145 9 W, lat. 24 30 S.

Tapoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 15 miles SSW of Baramahaly, and 83 NNE of Seringapatam.

Tappahannoc, a district of Virginia,

chief of Essex county. It has some export trade, and stands on the sw branch of the Rappahannoc, 64 miles NE of Richmond. Lon. 77 12 W, lat. 38 0 N.

Tappan, a town of New York, in Orange county, three miles from the W bank of the Hudson, and at the S end of the broad part of it called the Tappan sea. Here, in 1780, major Andre was tried, and suffered as a spy; being taken on his way to New York, after concerting a plan with general Arnold for delivering up West Point to the British. It is 25 miles N of New York.

Tappanooly, a seaport on the W side of the island of Sumatra, situate on a small island called Punchongcacheol. The bay is very deep, and capable of containing the united navies of Europe. The English E India company have a factory here. It was taken by the French, but restored at the peace in 1763. Lon. 98 6 E, lat. 1 40 N.

Tapty, a river of Hindoostan, which rises at Maltoy, in the country of Berar, and runs into the gulf of Cambay, 20 miles below Surat. At its mouth, eight miles S of Swally, is Vaux Tomb, a tower 30 feet high, erected over the grave of an English captain of that name. It serves as a beacon to vessels making the road of Surat.

Tar, or *Pamlico*, a river of N Carolina, which flows by Louisburg, Tarborough, Greenville, and Washington into Pamlico sound, 40 miles SE of the latter town.

Taragalla, a town of the kingdom of Darah, with a castle, seated on the Darah, 135 miles W by S of Tafilet. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 27 25 N.

Taraucon, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 40 miles SE of Madrid.

Taranza, one of the Western islands of Scotland, four miles in length, and two where broadest. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 57 2 N.

Tarare, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles WNW of Lyon.

Tarascon, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, with a castle, seated on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It has a trade in oil, brandy, starch, and silk stuffs. It is 19 miles N of Arles, and 14 E by S of Nismes.

Tarascon, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, on the river Arriege, seven miles SSE of Foix.

Tarsa, a city of Western Tartary, capital of Turkestan. It is seated on a river, which flows into the Sir, 350 miles N by E, of Samarcand. Lon. 66 30 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Tarazona, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and a bishop's see. It is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, 60 miles WNW of Saragossa, and 180 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 42 2 N.

Tarazona, a town of Spain, in Mancha, 48 miles NE of Alcarez, and 54 S of Cuenca.

Tarbat, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty, six miles E of Tain.

Tarbat, East, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, 25 miles W of Campbelton.

Tarbes, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle, and a college. It was lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Adour, 42 miles SW of Auch, and 112 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Tarborough, a town of N Carolina, where large quantities of tobacco, maize, pork, and beef are collected for exportation. It stands on the river Tar, 56 miles E by N of Raleigh. Lon. 77 55 W, lat. 35 58 N.

Taranto, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, and defended by a strong castle; but the harbour is become shallow, which has hurt its trade. It is 55 miles NW of Otranto, and 150 E by S of Naples. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Targa, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean, with a castle on a rock, 90 miles SE of Tangier.

Tarifa, a fortified seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle. In 1811, a French army invested this place, but the garrison, consisting of British and Spaniards, compelled them to retreat. It is seated on an eminence, on the strait of Gibraltar, 15 miles SE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 36 W, lat. 36 5 N.

Tarija, or St. Bernardo de Tarija, a town of Tucuman, capital of the jurisdiction of Tarija, which abounds in pastures that feed a vast number of cattle and sheep. It stands near the source of the Tarija, which flows into the Vermejo, 196 miles NNE of St. Salvador de Jujui. Lon. 64 50 W, lat. 21 40 S.

Tarki, the capital of the province of Dagestan. It stands on the W coast of the Caspian sea, 32 miles SSE of Terki, and 300 NNE of Tauris. Lon. 47 34, lat. 45 50 N.

Tarma, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, which has many mines of

silver, and feeds abundance of cattle. It is 120 miles NE of Lima.

Tarn, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the department of Lozhere, and flows by Mithoud, Alby, Guillac, Montauban, and Moissac into the Garonne. Castres is the capital.

Tarnowitz, a town of Silesia, in the lordship of Beuthen, with a valuable iron mine. It stands near the frontiers of Poland, 38 miles ESE of Oppelen.

Taro, a new department of France, including the duchy of Parma, in Italy. It has its name from a river, which rises on the S border, and flows NE to the Po.

Taro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, near the source of the river Taro, 28 miles SW of Parma.

Tarporley, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings, &c. 17 miles ESE of Chester, and 178 NW of London.

Tarragona, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. It is surrounded by walls, and has a few bastions. It is not so populous as formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there is not above 600, which are all built with large square stones. The cathedral is noted for its vast dimensions, the elegance of its Gothic architecture, and a magnificent chapel built with rich marble and jasper. The ordinary exports are wine and brandy; but its harbour is not much frequented. This city was taken by storm in 1811, by the French, who massacred the inhabitants and burnt their houses. It is seated on a hill, at the mouth of the Francoli, in the Mediterranean, 57 miles WSW of Barcelona, and 260 E by N of Madrid. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Tarrega, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situate on a hill, by the river Cervera, 33 miles N by W of Tarragona.

Tarsus; see *Terasso*.

Tartary, a country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the eastern ocean to the Caspian sea, and from Corea, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It lies between 55 and 135 E lon. and between 35 and 55 N lat. being 3600 miles in length and 960 in breadth; but in the narrowest part not above 330 broad. It may be considered under two grand divisions; namely Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former either belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection; and is divided into three provinces, Teitcicar, Kirin, and Leao-tong. A considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians; and that part of it E from the mountains of Imaus, or Belur, to the Caspian sea, is called Independent Tartary, which has for many ages been attached to Persia. These vast countries include the central part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tartars of different denominations and manners. For various particulars concerning them, see the articles Abkhas, Circassia, Crimea, Cossacks, Georgia, Imeritia, Kalmucs, Kisti, Lesguis, Mandshurs, Mingrelia, Monguls, Ossi, Somovedes, Turcomans, and Usbecs.

Tartas, a town of France, in the department of Landes. The Midouse runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 12 miles NE of Dax.

Tarudant, or *Terodant*, the principal town of the kingdom of Sus, and the residence of a governor, or some sheriff related to the emperor of Morocco. The inhabitants are about 25,000, but were formerly more considerable; and it is now famous only for the manufacture of saltpetre and leather. It is 220 miles SW of Morocco. Lon. 8 35 W, lat. 29 58 N.

Tarwis, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 28 miles WSW of Clagenfurt.

Tasco, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, with a beautiful church. It has a rich silver mine in the vicinity, and is 70 miles SSW of Mexico.

Tassacorta, a town of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies SW of St. Cruz, and being exposed to westerly winds is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. 17 58 W, lat. 28 38 N.

Tassasudon, the capital of Bootan, a feudatory country of Tibet. The castle, or palace, is an extensive quadrangular building of stone, with accommodation for the raja, or lama, all the officers of state, a very numerous establishment of Gylongs, and a temple of the great idol Mahamoonie. It is seated on the Tehintchieu, in a well-cultivated valley, surrounded by mountains, 280 miles SSW of Lassa. Lon. 89 40 E, lat. 27 49 N.

Tassing, an island of Denmark, between Funen and Langeland, separated from the former by a strait. It is 12 miles in circuit, and has a town of the

same name. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 55 7 N.

Tatta, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the river Sinde or Indus, called the Richtel River. In the 15th century it was very extensive and populous, possessing manufactures of silk, wool, and cotton, and celebrated for cabinet ware. Little of those now remain, and the limits of the city are very circumscribed. On the shores of the Indus, above the delta, considerable quantities of saltpetre are made; and within the hilly tract, which commences within three miles on the NW of Tatta, are mines of iron and salt. The Indus, and its branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta to Moultan, Lahore, and Cashmere, for vessels of near 200 tons; and a very extensive trade was carried on between those places, in the time of Aurungzebe; but at present very little of this trade remains, owing to a bad government in Sindy, and to a hostile disposition of the Seiks, the present possessors of Moultan and Lahore. Tatta is 280 miles WNW of Amedabad, and 390 SSW of Moultan. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 50 N.

Tattah, a town on the common frontiers of Morocco, Darah, and Tafilet, and in the route from Morocco to Tombuctoo. It is 170 miles S by E of Morocco. Lon. 6 15 W, lat. 28 25 N.

Tattershall, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It has the remains of a castle, the lofty tower of which is yet entire. It stands on the Bane, near its conflux with the Witham, 22 miles SE of Lincoln, and 125 N of London.

Tavastland, a province of Sweden, in the middle of Finland, 150 miles long and 100 broad. The N part is mountainous and woody, but the greater part consists of fertile plains, watered by numerous rivers and lakes. The goodness of the soil is scarcely surpassed by any province in Sweden, but it is far from being well cultivated, and the peasants are generally poor. The chief traffic is in corn, flax, hemp, dried fish, cattle, leather, tallow, and lime.

Tavastus, or *Tavastborg*, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Tavastland, with a strong castle. It is seated on a river, which flows into the lake Wana, 110 miles ENE of Abo. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 61 12 N.

Tauchel, a town of Poland, in Pomerelia, seated on the Verd, 30 miles NW of Culm, and 55 SW of Marienburg.

Taverna, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on the Coraca, 20 miles ENE of Nicastro.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by two forts. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Gilaon, in the gulf of Cadiz, 21 miles E by N of Faro, and 97 S of Evora. Lon. 7 42 W, lat. 37 8 N.

Tavistock, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here was formerly a stately abbey, and some of its remains are now formed into tenements. In the vicinity was born the famous sir Francis Drake. It has a manufacture of serges, and is seated on the Tavy, 32 miles W by S of Exeter, and 207 of London.

Taumaco, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Janna, 18 miles NW of Zeiton.

Taumago, a fertile island in the Pacific ocean, 24 miles in circuit, discovered by Quiros in 1606. Lon. 176 45 W, lat. 13 0 S.

Taunton, a town of Massachusets, chief of Bristol county, seated on Taunton river, which is navigable hence for small vessels to Narranganset bay. Here are various manufactures of iron; also a manufacture of ochre into pigments of a dark yellow colour. It is 36 miles S of Boston.

Taunton, a borough in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate in an extensive and fertile valley, called Taunton Dean, on the river Tone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has a large manufacture of silk, and a considerable one of woollen goods, such as serges, duroys, druggets, &c. It had a strong castle, now in ruins; and is a well-built place, with spacious streets and two churches. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 5794. The spring assizes are held here. Taunton was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor near this town. It is 31 miles NE of Exeter, and 141 W by S of London. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 50 59 N.

Tavoy, a seaport on the W coast of Siam, wrested from the Siamese by the Birmans. It is 150 miles WNW of Siam. Lon 98 20 E, lat. 14 45 N.

Taureau, an isle of France, in the department of Finisterre, at the mouth of

the river Morlaix, with a fort to defend the port of Morlaix.

Taurida; see *Crimea*.

Tauris, or *Tabris*, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbeitzan, and formerly the capital of Persia. It is of an irregular figure, and has neither walls nor fortifications. The river Spingtcha flows through it, and the Agi passes on the N side of the city. Here are many magnificent structures. The bazars, from their largeness, the beautiful domes by which they are covered, and the merchandise with which they are filled, make as fine an appearance as any in Asia. There are 300 caravansaries, which are so spacious that 300 persons may lodge in each; and the mosques and baths are equal to the grandeur of the other buildings. Tauris has a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather. In 1724, it was terribly shaken by an earthquake, and nearly 100,000 persons perished. Soon after this calamity the Turks laid siege to it, and they were drove away with great loss; but they took it the next year after a bloody contest, in which the Persians lost 30,000 men, and the Turks 20,000. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the foot of a mountain, 95 miles SE of Nakshivan, and 320 NW of Ispahan. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Taurus, or *Kuron*, a chain of mountains in Asia, which begins near the shores of the Archipelago, and extends 600 miles to the river Euphrates. The Taurian chain was formerly considered as extending to the sources of the Ganges, and the extremities of Asia, so far as discovered by the ancients; but various parts of it were known by different names.

Taus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 31 miles SSW of Pilsen.

Tavy, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Tavistock, and enters the harbour of Hamoaze, above Plymouth.

Taw, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Chimleigh and Barnstaple, and joins the Towridge, at its mouth in the Bristol channel.

Tawy, a river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol channel, at Swansea bay.

Tay, a river of Scotland, which rises on the W borders of Perthshire, flows through Loch Tay to Dunkeld, Perth, and Newburg, below which to the sea (above 20 miles) it may be deemed a continued harbour, and is called the Frith of Tay, having Fifeshire on one side, and the counties of Perth and Angus on the other.

Tay, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, 15 miles long, and in most parts above one broad, formed by several streams and the river Tay, which flows through its whole length. The banks are finely wooded; and near the N extremity is a small tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory.

Tazowskaia; see *Obskaia*.

Tchang-tcha, a city of China, capital of the S part of Hou-quang. It is seated on the river Heng, which has a communication with an extensive lake, called Tong-ting-hou, 740 miles S by W of Peking. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 28 11 N.

Tchang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien. It has a considerable trade with Emony, Pong-hou, and Formosa, and is 950 miles S of Peking. Lon. 117 35 E, lat. 24 32 N.

Tchang-te, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan. It is remarkable for a fish, like a crocodile, the fat of which is of such a singular nature, that when once kindled it cannot be extinguished. Near it is a mountain, so steep and inaccessible, that in time of war it affords a safe asylum to the inhabitants. It is 255 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 111 5 E, lat. 29 2 N.

Tchao-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, seated on the river Si, 70 miles W of Canton.

Tchao-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quan-tong, seated on the Pei-kiang, 86 miles E of Canton.

Tche-kiang, a province of China, one of the most considerable in extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N and W by Kiang-nan, SW by Kiang-si, S by Fo-kien, and E by the ocean. In this province, whole plains are covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of silkworms are bred. The principal branch of trade consists in silk stuffs; and those in which gold and silver are intermixed are the most beautiful in China. The tallow tree grows here, and a species of mushrooms, which are transported to all the provinces of the empire; and here also are found the small gold-fish with which ponds are commonly stocked. In Tche-kiang are reckoned 11 cities of the first rank, 72 of the third, and 18 fortresses, which in Europe would be deemed large cities. Hang-tcheou is the capital.

Tchernigof, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. The capital, of the same name, is seated on

the Defne, 345 miles ssw of Moſcow. Lon. 66 45 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Tchesne, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the W coaſt of Natolia, with a citadel. It ſtands almoſt oppoſite Scio, at the head of a ſpacious road, where the Turkiſh fleet was deſtroyed by the Ruſſians, in 1770. It is 48 miles W of Smyrna. Lon. 26 26 E, lat. 38 26 N.

Tching-hiang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Se-tcheun, 910 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 104 26 E, lat. 27 18 N.

Tching-kiang, a ſtrong city of China, of the firſt rank, in Kiang-nan, and the key of the empire toward the ſea. Its ſituation and trade, and the beauty of its walls, give it a preeminence over the other cities of the province. It is ſeated on the S ſide of the Kian-ku, 470 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 118 55 E, lat. 32 14 N.

Tching-kiang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 36 miles S by E of Yun-nan. Lon. 102 40 E, lat. 24 44 N.

Tching-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Hou-quang, ſeated on an angle formed by two rivers. Under it are five cities of the third claſs, in which a kind of plain earthen ware is prepared, which the Chineſe prefer to the moſt elegant porcelain. It is 765 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 109 40 E, lat. 28 28 N.

Tching-ting, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Pe-tche-li, 136 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 114 21 E, lat. 38 9 N.

Tching-tou, a city of China, capital of Se-tcheuen. It was formerly the reſidence of the emperors, and one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful cities in the empire; but in 1646, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed, during the civil wars that preceded the laſt invaſion of the Tartars. Its temples, and the ruins of ancient palaces, are objects of admiration to ſtrangers. It is 810 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 103 44 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Tchin-ngan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Quang-ſi, 1250 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 106 0 E, lat. 23 21 N.

Tchi-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Kiang-nan; ſeated on a river, 570 miles S of Peking. Lon. 117 0 E, lat. 30 45 N.

Tchi-guen, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Koei-tcheou, 980 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 107 51 E, lat. 27 1 N.

Tchoka; ſee *Saghalien*.

Tchong-king, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Se-tchuen. It is ſeated on the ſide of a mountain, at the conflux of the Kiſcha with the Kian-ku, 750 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 106 20 E, lat. 29 42 N.

Tchou-kiong, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 75 miles W of Yun-nan. Lon. 101 20 E, lat. 25 6 N.

Tchudskoi; ſee *Peipus*.

Tchukotski, the moſt eaſtern part of Siberia, in the province of Okotſk. The attention of the natives is confined chiefly to their deer, with which the country abounds. They are a well-made, courageous, warlike race, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs, who often experience their depredations.

Tchukotskoi, a cape of Siberia, on the eaſtern extremity of Aſia, and the SW limit of Beering ſtrait. Lon. 172 30 W, lat. 64 15 N.

Tchu-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Tche-kiang, 730 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 120 33 E, lat. 28 36 N.

Tcitcicar, the largeſt of the three provinces of Eaſtern Tartary, bounded on the N by Siberia, NE by the ſea of Okotſk, SE by the province of Kirin, and W by Weſtern Tartary and Siberia. It is a mountainous country, watered by the river Saghalien, which receives many others in its courſe.

Tcitcicar, a city of Eaſtern Tartary, capital of the province of the ſame name, and the reſidence of a Mandſhur general. It is a modern city, built by the emperor of China, to ſecure his frontiers againſt the incurſions of the Ruſſians. It is ſeated on the Nonni, 600 miles NNE of Peking. Lon. 123 50 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Tebesta, or *Tinsa*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Conſtantina, with a caſtle, and ſeveral remains of antiquity. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the borders of Tunis, 120 miles SE of Conſtantina. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 34 51 N.

Teceut, a town of the kingdom of Sus, in a country abounding in grain, dates, and ſugar-canes, four miles E of Meſſa.

Tecklenburg, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a fertile county of the ſame name. Near it, on a mountain, is the decayed caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the ancient counts. It has manufactures of linen cloth, and is 22 miles N by E of Munſter. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Tecoantepec, a ſeaport of New Spain, in Guaxaca, with a fortified abbey, and ſeveral handſome churches. It is ſeated on a large bay of the ſame name, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 95 55 W, lat. 16 28 N.

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Tecrit, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul, seated on a rock, near the w side of the Tigre, 130 miles s of Mosul.

Teculet, a town of Morocco, with an old castle, seated on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 150 miles w of Morocco. Lon. 9 45 w, lat. 31 5 N.

Teddington, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 12 miles WSW of London. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed 50 years by the celebrated philosopher Dr. Stephen Hales, who died in 1761, and is interred under the tower of the church, which he erected at his own expense.

Tedefez, a town of Algiers, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a castle. 45 miles E of Algiers.

Tednest, a town of Morocco, in the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1517, but they were driven away soon after. It is almost surrounded by a river, 40 miles NE of Mogador.

Tedsi, a town of the kingdom of Sus, seated in a plain abounding in corn, 20 miles SE of Tarudant.

Tees, a river that rises on the confines of Cumberland, separates the counties of Durham and York, and enters the German ocean, below Stockton.

Teesta, or *Yo Sanpoo*, a river that rises in Tibet, and crosses Bootan into Bengal, where it divides into two streams that flow to the Ganges; one 26 miles N, the other 93 ESE, of Moorshedabad.

Tefessad, a town of Algiers, with mines of iron in its neighbourhood, 32 miles SW of Algiers.

Teffis, the capital of Georgia, one of the seven Caucasian nations. It is called by the inhabitants Thilis Cabar (warm town) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. It contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians. The streets seldom exceed seven feet in breadth; and the houses are of stone with flat roofs, which serve as walks for the women. Here is a foundery for cannon, mortars, and balls; and a public school founded by emperor Alexander. The most flourishing manufactures are those of silks and printed linens; but the chief trade is in furs, sent to Turkey and the s of Persia. In 1723, it was taken by the Turks; and in 1734, retaken by Kouli Khan. It is seated on the Kur, at the foot of a hill, 300 miles SSW of Astracan. Lon. 45 3 E, lat. 42 20 N.

Tefza, a strong town of Morocco, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the side of a mountain, 70 miles NNE of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 32 0 N.

Tefzra, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, 55 miles SSW of Oran.

Tegaza, a town of Zahara, capital of a territory of its name, remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

Tegerhy, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, 80 miles SW of Mourzook.

Tegern, a town of Bavaria, with a celebrated abbey, seated on a lake, called the Tegern See, 30 miles SSE of Munich.

Teglio, a town of Switzerland, in the Valtelline, situate on a mountain, nine miles SW of Tirano.

Tehuantepec, a seaport of New Spain, in Guaxaca, seated at the extremity of a creek, the entrance of which is impeded by a bar. It is 150 miles E by S of Guaxaca. Lon. 94 55 W, lat. 16 23 N.

Teign, a river in Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise in the E part of Dartmoor, and, uniting, enter the English channel, at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, a seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. At this place the Danes first landed, and committed several outrages. It was almost entirely destroyed by the French, who set fire to it in 1690. Since that period the town has become of more consequence; and it is now a fashionable watering place. It sends a number of vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and has a considerable trade in carrying fine clay to the potteries in Staffordshire, whence are brought coal, salt, earthen ware, &c. Four miles from it, on the seacoast, is an extensive quarry of various coloured marble. It is seated at the mouth of the Teign, 15 miles S of Exeter, and 187 W by S of London. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 50 32 N.

Teinitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with a castle and convent, seated on the Radbuza, 30 miles WSW of Pilsen.

Teisendorf, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, 12 miles NW of Salzburg.

Teisse, or *Tiess*, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows W to Tokay, and then S by Tsongrad, Segedin, and Titul, below which it joins the Danube.

Tekin; see *Bender*.

Telemone, a town of Italy, in State delli Presidii, with a small harbour, and a strong fort; seated at the mouth of the Ossa, 10 miles N of Orbitello.

Telese, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 18 miles ENE of Capua.

Telgen, or *Telga*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the lake Maeler, 12 miles SW of Stockholm.

Telget, a town of Weſtphalia, in the principality of Munſter. Here is a celebrated image of the Virgin, which is viſited by a great number of pilgrims. It is five miles ENE of Munſter.

Telles, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a ſmall harbour, on the Mediterranean, 100 miles ESE of Tetuan.

Tellichery, a town of Hindooſtan, in Malabar. It was long the chief ſettlement of the Engliſh on the coaſt of Malabar, but after the capture of Mahe, in 1793, the Company's commerce was removed thither; yet ſtill many rich natives reſide here, and the trade is conſiderable. It is ſeated at the mouth of a river, 42 miles NNW of Calicut. Lon. 75 38 E, lat. 11 48 N.

Teltow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on a lake of the ſame name, ſeven miles SSW of Berlin.

Teltsch, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the ſource of the Teya, 16 miles S of Iglau.

Tembleque, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 28 miles ESE of Toledo, and 43 S by E of Madrid.

Temendefuſt, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E of Algiers.

Temeswar, a ſtrong town of Hungary, capital of a territory called the Bannat of Temeſwar. It ſtands on the river Bega, which forms a moraſs round it; and the fortreſs requires a garriſon of 14,000 men. This place formerly paſſed for impregnable; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in a dry ſeaſon, in 1716. It is 80 miles NNE of Belgrade, and 160 SE of Buda. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Temiſſa, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravans from Tombuctoo, Bornou, &c. which travel by way of Cairo to Mecca uſually provide the ſtores of corn, dates, dried meat, and other neceſſaries requiſite for their dreary paſſage. It is 120 miles ENE of Mourzook.

Tempelborg, a town of Further Pomerania, on the S ſide of a lake and on the frontiers of Poland, 43 miles E by N of New Stargard.

Templemore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, where much wool is ſold annually in July. It is 13 miles S by W of Roſcrea, and 21 N of Caſhel.

Templin, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, which has a great trade in timber. It was totally conſumed by fire in 1735, but has been rebuilt in a beautiful manner. It ſtands between the Bodenſee and Dolgenſee, 18 miles SW of Prenzlo, and 42 N by E of Berlin.

Tenaſſerim, a town of Siam, capital of a province. It is ſituate on a river of the ſame name, 47 miles SE of Mergui. Lon. 98 50 W, lat. 11 35 N.

Tenbury, or *Tembury*, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday; ſeated on the Teme, 15 miles W by N of Worceſter, and 133 WNW of London.

Tenby, a ſeaport of Wales, in Pembrokeſhire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. Its caſtle was demoliſhed in the civil wars. The principal trade is in coal, and it is a place of great reſort for bathing. Four miles WSW, on the ſeacoaſt, are the maſſive remains of Manorbeer caſtle. Tenby is ſeated on a narrow rock projecting into the ſea, 10 miles E of Pembroke, and 253 W of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 51 44 N.

Tench Iſland, an iſland in the Pacific ocean, two miles in circumference, diſcovered by lieutenant Ball in 1790. It is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa-nut. The natives, obſerved in their canoes, were remarkably ſtout men, quite naked, and of a copper colour; ſome with long beards. Lon. 151 31 E, lat. 1 39 S.

Tenda, a town of Piedmont, with a fortified caſtle on a rock. It ſtands on the Roia, at the influx of the Brogna, 28 miles NNE of Nice, and 65 S of Turin.

Tenday; ſee *Samar*.

Tenedos, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Natolia, 14 miles S of the ſtrait of Gallipoli. It is 11 miles long and ſeven broad, inhabited almoſt wholly by Greeks, and its muſcadine wine is the beſt in all the Levant. On the E ſide is the town, at the foot of a mountain, with a harbour, defended by a caſtle. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Tenen, or *Knin*, a town of Dalmatia, on the borders of Boſnia, and a biſhop's ſee. It has been ſeveral times taken by the Turks and Venetians, and is 48 miles S of Bihacz. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Teneriff, one of the Canary iſlands,

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and the most considerable for riches, trade, and population. It lies W of the Grand Canary, is 70 miles long and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, is 12,138 feet above the level of the sea: and the distance to the Pike from the port of Oratavia, at the base of the mountain, is above 11 miles. This island is subject to earthquakes; and, in 1704, one destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horses being scarce, and reserved for the use of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, seagulls, partridges, canarybirds, and blackbirds. There are also lizards, locusts, and dragonflies. St. Christophé de Laguna is the capital, but the governor resides at St. Cruz.

Teneriff, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, seated on the Madalena, 100 miles SSW of St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 9 47 N.

Tenez, or *Tenis*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, capital of a district of its name, with a fort. The chief export is corn; but here is no harbour, and the road is exposed to the N and W winds. It is seated on a river, four miles from the sea, and 85 WSW of Algiers. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 36 26 N.

Te-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 550 miles S by W of Peking. Lon. 113 21 E, lat. 31 20 N.

Tennessee, one of the United States of America, lying between the parallels of 35 and 36½ degrees latitude; bounded on the S by Georgia, W by the Mississippi, N by Kentucky and Virginia, and E by the Iron and Bald mountains, which separate it from N Carolina. It is 400 miles in length and 104 in breadth; and divided into three districts, Washington, Mero, and Hamilton, which are subdivided into 14 counties. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Holston, and it is watered by other rivers and creeks. The Cumberland mountains, a lofty ridge near 30 miles broad, cut this state into the eastern and western divisions, which were originally known by the names of the establishments of Holston and Cumberland; but the latter is much the largest part. The climate, soil, and produce of Tennessee are nearly the same as the adjoining state of Kentucky; but W Tennessee, or Cumberland, is less salubrious, having a warmer and more humid temperature. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 261,727. Knoxville is the capital.

Tennesse, a river of the United States, formerly called the Cherokee river, and the largest of all those which flow into the Ohio. Its commencement is formed in the state to which it gives name, by the junction of the Clinch with the Holston, 35 miles below Knoxville. It flows SW, on the E side of Cumberland mountains, into the Mississippi territory, where it makes a circuit to the W, called the Great Bend; it then reenters the state of Tennessee, which it passes quite through into that of Kentucky, where it enters the Ohio, 50 miles above the conflux of that river with the Mississippi. The Tennesse is 600 yards broad at its mouth, and thence navigable by vessels of great burden for 260 miles, to the Muscle Shoals, in the Great Bend: here the river widens to between two and three miles, for nearly 30 miles; and these shoals can only be passed in small boats: hence it may be navigated, by boats of 40 tons burden, 400 miles further to its commencement.

Tennis, a town of Egypt, situate on an island in a lake of the same name, 28 miles SE of Damietta.

Tensaw; see *Mobile*.

Tensift, a river of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, E of Morocco, passes five miles N of that city, and enters the ocean 15 miles S of Saffy.

Tenstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 miles NE of Langensalza.

Ten-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong, with a good port, and a strong garrison. It is seated on the N side of a peninsula of the Yellow sea, 250 miles SE of Peking. Lon. 120 50 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Tenterden, a town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is very lofty, and at the time of the Spanish invasion, in 1588, was made use of as a beacon. It is 24 miles SW of Canterbury, and 56 E by S of London.

Tentugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, eight miles WNW of Coimbra.

Teramo, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, at the conflux of the Viciola and Tordino, 25 miles NE of Aquila.

Terasso, the ancient Tarsus, a seaport

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of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 100 miles W by N of Alexandretta. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 37 4 N.

Tercera, one of the Azores, of a circular form, about 55 miles in circumference, and very fertile. It contains several towns and villages, with a number of forts. Angra is the capital.

Terchiz, or *Tershiz*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 120 miles WNW of Herat. Lon. 57 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

Terga, a town of Morocco, seated on the Omirabi, 90 miles N of Morocco.

Tergovist, or *Tervis*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. Here is a fine palace, belonging to the hospodar, or reigning prince; but he chiefly resides at Buchoreſt. It is seated on the Jalonitz, 35 miles NNW of Buchoreſt. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 45 28 N.

Tergouw; see *Gouda*.

Terki, a town of Circassia, where a prince resides dependent on Russia, this being a frontier place against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, near the Caspian sea, 180 miles S of Astracan. Lon. 47 30 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Termed, a town of Usbec Tartary, capital of a district in Bokharia; seated in an angle formed by the union of two rivers, 150 miles S of Samarcand. Lon. 65 35 E, lat. 37 15 N.

Termini, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a strong castle, warm baths, and a fine aqueduct. It stands near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 miles SE of Palermo.

Termoli, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 32 miles SE of Lanciano.

Ternate, the most northern and important island of the proper Moluccas, though not above 25 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, and has a great number of woods that furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. The chief quadrupeds are goats, deer, and hogs; and the birds are of distinguished beauty, particularly the kingfisher, of a scarlet and mazareen blue. The Boa-serpent is sometimes found here, of the length of thirty feet, and is reported sometimes to swallow even small deer. Ternate is governed by a sultan, who also controls Machian, Motir, and Mortay, with the N part of Gilolo, and even some Celebezian isles, and part of Papua, whence he receives a tribute of gold, amber, and birds of paradise. In 1638 the Dutch formed an alliance with the sultan of Ternate and the lesser princes, which has been repeatedly renewed. In 1810 it was taken by the English. This island lies a little to the W of Gilolo. Lon. 126 38 E, lat. 1 20 N.

Terneuse, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the W branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is eight miles N of Sas van Ghent, and 25 WNW of Antwerp.

Terni, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on the Nera, near the influx of the Velino, which has a famous cataract a mile from the town. Terni is the birthplace of Tacitus the historian. It is 15 miles SSW of Spoleto, and 46 N of Rome.

Ternova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and a strong place, but the fortifications are ruined. It is seated on a mountain, near the Jenera, 88 miles NW of Adrianople, and 97 NE of Sofia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Ternova, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, and a bishop's see, seated on the Salempria, 10 miles WNW of Larissa.

Terodant; see *Tarudant*.

Terouene, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Lis, six miles S of St. Omer.

Terra di Bari, *Lavoro*, and *Otranto*; see *Bari*, &c.

Terra del Espiritu Santo, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beside the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the N side of it, the isles which lie along the S and E coast form several good bays and harbours. Lon. 167 E, lat. 15 S.

Terra Firma, a country of S America, bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, NE by the Atlantic, SE by Guiana and Amazonia, S by New Granada, and W by the Pacific ocean and the isthmus of Darien, which last separates it from N America. Its length, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, is upward of 1300 miles: its greatest breadth is 450; but, in some places, toward the Oronoko, not above 180. It is divided

into the provinces of Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Caracas, Cumana, Paria, and Spanish Guiana. The whole country was subject to the viceroy of New Granada; but, in 1811, a spirit of revolt broke out, the provinces assembled a general congress, styled the Confederation of Venezuela, and they are endeavouring to become an independent empire.

Terra del Fuego, a large island, separated from the southern extremity of America, by the strait of Magellan, and so called from the volcanos observed on it. The sea intersects it into several islands; all of them barren and mountainous; but on the lower grounds are found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. The natives are short in stature, not exceeding five feet six inches; their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek-bones prominent, and their noses flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmeared with trainoil. On the chin they have a few straggling short hairs instead of a beard. They have no other cloathing than a small piece of seal-skin, hanging from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloss resembling that of copper; but many of them disguise themselves with streaks of red paint. They have no other arms than bows and arrows; and their instruments for fishing are a kind of fishgigs. They live chiefly on seals flesh, and like the fat oily part most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them; and their whole character is a strange compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity.

Terracina, a decayed town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle on a rock. It was called Auxur, was the capital of the Volci, and the cathedral was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is seated among orange and citron groves, near the sea, on the frontiers of Naples, 54 miles SSE of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 24 N.

Terranova, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Noto, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 46 miles WNW of Noto. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 37 5 N.

Terranova, a seaport of Sardinia, on a bay on the NE coast, 62 miles ENE of Sassari. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 41 3 N.

Terrasson, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Vesere, 28 miles E of Perigueux.

Terrenate, a town of New Spain, in the province of Sonora, 60 miles N of Arispe.

Terridon, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, in Rossshire, between Gairloch and Applecross. It has many creeks and bays.

Terriore, a strong town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 25 miles N of Tritchinopoly.

Teruel, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the conflux of the Guadalquiver and Alhambra, 75 miles SW of Saragossa, and 112 E of Madrid. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 40 33 N.

Tervere, or *Veere*, a fortified seaport of Holland, in Zealand, on the NE coast of the isle of Walcheren. It has a good harbour, and a fine arsenal, four miles N by E of Middleburg, with which it communicates by a canal. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Teschen, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is surrounded by a wall, and at a little distance is the old castle, on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and wine; and make excellent fire-arms. This town was taken by the Prussians in 1757, and restored in 1763. In 1779, a treaty of peace was concluded here between the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia. It is seated in a morass, near the river Elsa, 36 miles ESE of Troppau, and 60 E by N of Olmutz. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 49 43 N.

Tesegdelt, a town of Morocco, seated on a craggy rock, said to be impregnable, at the mouth of the Techubit, 140 miles WNW of Morocco.

Teshoo Loomboo, the capital of Tibet, or of that part which is immediately subject to the Teshoo lama, who is sovereign of the country during the minority of the grand lama. The temples and mausoleums, with their numerous gilded canopies and turrets, and the palace of the lama, render it a magnificent place. It stands at the N end of a plain, upon a rocky eminence, at the entrance of a narrow defile, through which the river Painom-tchieu flows, and soon joins the Burrampooter. It is 220 miles SW of Lassa, and 470 N by E of Calcutta. Lon. 89 7 E, lat. 29 4 N.

Tesin, a new canton of Switzerland, to the W of the canton of Grisons, and almost encircled by Italy. It is rich in

pastures and cattle. Bellinzona is the capital.

Tesino, or *Tesin*, a river that has its source in Swisserland, on the s side of St. Gothard, flows through the canton of Tesin and the lake Maggiore, then passes to Pavia, in the Milanese, and a little after joins the Po.

Tesino, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 25 miles ENE of Trent.

Teisset, a town of Zahara, capital of a district of the same name. It is 350 miles SSW of Tafilet. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 25 54 N.

Tessin, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, on the river Rakenitz, 12 miles SE of Rostock.

Test, or *Tese*, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Whitchurch, flows by Stockbridge and Rumsey, and enters the head of the bay of Southampton, at Redbridge.

Tetbury, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, and a trade in yarn and wool. It is 25 miles ENE of Bristol, and 99 W of London.

Tetschen, or *Tetzen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with a castle on a rock; seated on the Elbe, 29 miles SE of Dresden.

Tettnang, a town of Suabia, in a lordship of the same name, eight miles N of Lindau.

Tetuan, a city of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, and a convenient harbour. The houses are two stories high, flat at the top, and whitewashed; they have only little holes toward the streets, which are very narrow; and the windows are on the other side, facing a courtyard, in which is generally a fountain. Some of the women scarcely ever take the air, excepting on these flat roofs; and the inhabitants dance, sing, and take all their amusements on them, having hence a regular communication between the houses. The Jewish town is quite distinct from that of the Moors; but the only difference between them is, that the streets are covered with a roof extending from the houses on each side, and have the appearance of subterranean passages. The inhabitants are estimated at 80,000, one fourth of which are Jews. The trade is very considerable; and the chief manufactures are silk, carpets, and mats. The environs abound in vineyards and gardens, and the fruits here are better nurtured than in any other part of the empire. This city was the residence of several European consuls, till the year 1770, when the emperor would no longer permit them to remain. It is seated on the river St. Martin, near the Mediterranean, 140 miles NNW of Fez. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 35 37 N.

Teverone, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Apennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the sibyl Albunea, to whom an elegant temple here was dedicated. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes over a lofty precipice; and the noise of its falls resounds through the hills and groves of Tivoli. Having gained the plain, it soon afterward receives the waters of the lake Solfatara, and then joins the Tiber, near Rome. See *Solfatara*.

Teviot, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the SW of Roxburgshire, and passing NE through the county, unites with the Tweed, a little above Kelso. The dale through which it flows takes in so great a part of the county, that the shire itself is often called Teviotdale.

Teupitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a castle in a lake, 25 miles S by E of Berlin.

Teuschintz, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, 17 miles N of Culmbach.

Teusing, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 30 miles NW of Pilsen.

Tewkesbury, a borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Here are the remains of a monastery, and its church now forms one of the noblest parish churches in the kingdom. In 1471, Edward IV gained here a decisive victory over the Lancastrians. Tewkesbury has manufactures of nails, cotton stockings, and mustard, and a considerable trade in malt. It is seated on the Avon, near its union with the Severn, 10 miles N of Gloucester, and 103 WNW of London.

Texas, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N and E by Louisiana, S by the gulf of Mexico and New Leon, and W by Cohahuila. It is a well-watered and woody country, and abounds with wild horses. The capital is St. Antonio.

Texel, an island of N Holland, separated from the continent by a narrow

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channel, of the same name, defended by a strong fort on the mainland, called the Helder. This channel is the best and most southern entrance into the Zuider Zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. In 1799, the fort was taken by the English; and the whole of the Dutch fleet, lying within the channel, surrendered to them; but the English abandoned the fort soon afterward. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Teya, a river of Germany, which rises near Teltsch, in Moravia, flows E, by Znaim, on the borders of Austria, and enters the Moraw, on the confines of Hungary.

Teyn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, seated on the Muldau, 10 miles SE of Piseck.

Tezar, a town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. Here is a mosque half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a small river, 45 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Tezcuco, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico. Here Cortez caused a canal to be dug, and built 18 brigantines, to carry on the siege of Mexico. It has cotton manufactures, and stands near the lake of its name, 16 miles ENE of Mexico. See *Mexico*.

Tezela, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle, 15 miles SW of Oran.

Tezout, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, 15 miles S of Melilla.

Tezzoute, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia. Its ruins extend 10 miles in circumference, among which are magnificent remains of city gates, an amphitheatre, a temple dedicated to Esculapius, and other elegant structures. It is 90 miles SSW of Constantia.

Thainee, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Thame, or *Tame*, a river that rises near Tring, in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire to the N of Aylesbury, enters Oxfordshire at the town of Thame, whence it is navigable for barges to Dorchester, where it joins the Thames. This river has been erroneously supposed to give name to the *Thames*.

Thame, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Thame, 12 miles E of Oxford, and 44 W by N of London.

Thames, the finest river in Great Britain, which has its two sources in Gloucestershire, the *Churn* and *Isis*, which form their junction in Wiltshire, about two miles W of Cricklade. Some writers have continued the name of Isis to the Thames till it arrives at Dorchester and receives the Thame; but this is an impropriety, being contrary to ancient and unquestionable authorities. The Thame proceeds to Cricklade, where it receives several rivulets, which cause it to widen considerably in its way to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Coln and Lech, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 50 tons. At Oxford (in whose academic groves its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked) it is joined by the Charwel; at Abingdon, by the Ock; and at Dorchester, by the Thame. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, it there receives the Kennet; and thence proceeds by Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentford, in its course to London; during which it receives the Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Brent, and Wandle. From Lechlade to London it forms a boundary to Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surry, and Middlesex. From London the river proceeds by Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays-Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, to the German ocean, in which course it parts Essex from Kent, and receives the Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Kingston, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 138 miles above London Bridge, there are so many flats, that, in summer, the navigation westward would be stopped, were it not for a number of locks; but the first lock is 52 miles above that bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten the navigation; there is one near Lechlade, and another a mile from Abingdon. A still more important undertaking was effected in 1789; the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal had been made, from the Severn to Stroud; which canal is now continued to Lechlade, where it joins the Thames; a distance of above 30 miles. A communication between this river

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and the Trent and Mersey has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and another canal extends from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford, called the Grand Junction Canal.

Thames, a river of Connecticut, formed of two principal branches, the Shetucket and the Norwich, or Little River, which have their junction at Norwich. From this place the Thames is navigable 15 miles to Long Island sound, which it enters below New London.

Thamsbruck, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Unstrut, three miles N of Langensalza.

Thanet, an island comprising the E angle of Kent, being separated from the mainland by the two branches of the Stour. It produces much corn, and the S part is a rich tract of marsh land. It contains the towns of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

Thanhausen, a town of Suabia, on the river Mindel, 14 miles N of Mindelheim.

Thasos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It is 12 miles long and eight broad, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, beside quarries of fine marble. The chief town, of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24 32 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Thaxted, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday. It has a large and beautiful church, and is seated near the source of the Chelmer, 20 miles N by W of Chelmsford, and 44 NNE of London.

Theaki, an island in the Mediterranean sea, 24 miles long and seven broad, separated from the NE part of that of Cefalonia by a narrow channel. It is the ancient Ithaca, celebrated as the birthplace and kingdom of Ulysses. It forms part of the republic of Seven Islands, and the chief town is Valthi, which has a spacious harbour. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 38 25 N.

Thebaid, a country of Upper Egypt, now called *Said*. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts; but celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, who are robbers by profession.

Thebes, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many tombs and magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

Thebes, in Turkey; see *Thiva*.

Themar, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, near the river Werra, 10 miles SE of Meinungen.

Thengen, a town of Suabia, capital of a princely county of the same name, in the landgravate of Nellenburg. It is situate on the Hegau, eight miles N of Schaffhausen.

Theodosia; see *Caffa*.

Thermia, an island of the Archipelago, S of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Engia, 12 miles long and five broad. The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

Thessaly; see *Janna*.

Thetford, a borough in Norfolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Little Ouse, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and is navigable from Lynn. It has two parish-churches (one of them on the Suffolk side of the river) and a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth and paper. The spring assizes for the county are held here. It is 30 miles SSE of Lynn, and 80 NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Theux, a village of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, three miles NW of Spa, where the French obtained a victory over the Austrians, in 1794.

Thiel, or *Tiel*, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland, taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Waal, 18 miles W of Nimeguen.

Thielt, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 10 miles N of Courtray.

Thiengen, a town of Suabia, on the river Wuttach, 13 miles W of Schaffhausen.

Thiers, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with manufactures of paper, thread, and cutlery; seated on the side of a hill, 21 miles E by N of Clermont.

Thionville, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle. The Austrians bombarded it in 1792, but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Moselle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 12

miles N of Metz, and 33 SW of Treves.

Thirlmere; see *Leathes-water*.

Thirsk, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, and manufactures of coarse linens, sacking, &c. The church was erected out of the ruins of its strong castle, destroyed by Henry II. It is 24 miles NW of York, and 220 N by W of London.

Thiva, or *Thebes*, a city of European Turkey, in Livadia, and a bishop's see. It is four miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that it does not contain above 4000 Turks and Christians. The only part now inhabited was originally the castle, called Cadmæa, from Cadmus, the founder. It is famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made, that dry naturally and become as hard as stone. Here are two mosques, and several Greek churches. It is seated between two rivers, 28 miles NW of Athens.

Thiviers, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 18 miles NNE of Perigueux.

Thomas, St. an island in the Atlantic, lying under the equator, near the W coast of Guinea, discovered in 1640 by the Portuguese, to whom it belongs. It is almost round, about 30 miles in diameter; and consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with valleys, which are often filled with a thick fog. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar-canes, rice, and millet. On the same vine are blossoms and green and ripe grapes, all the year round. The climate is unwholesome to the Portuguese, and few live to a great age; but it agrees well with the original natives, and also with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the coast of Guinea. In 1641, this island was taken by the Dutch; but they soon relinquished it through the inclemency of the climate. Pavoasan is the capital.

Thomas, St. one of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It is 15 miles in circumference, and the trade is considerable, particularly in times of peace. It belongs to the Danes, but they surrendered it to the English in 1807. Lon. 65 26 W, lat. 18 22 N.

Thomas, St. a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, formerly a powerful city. It is inhabited by weavers and diers, and noted for making the best coloured stuffs in India. It is three miles S of Madras.

Thomastown, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, with a castle, and a bridge over the river Noire, 10 miles SSE of Kilkenny.

Thomastown, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, with a trade in lime; seated on the W side of Penobscot bay, 30 miles E by N of Wiscasset.

Thome, St. the capital of the Spanish part of Guiana, seated on the right bank of the Oronoko, where that river begins to form its delta of mouths. It is fortified, and the central and protecting point of the trade carried on in these waters. A governor resides here, who is dependent on that of Caracas, and also a bishop; but there is not in the whole country a building suitable for the residence of either, nor for the celebration of divine worship. Lon. 62 10 W, lat. 7 46 N.

Thonon, a town of Savoy, with a palace, and several convents; seated on the lake of Geneva, at the influx of the river Drama, 13 miles SW of Lausanne, and 16 NE of Geneva.

Thorn, a city of W Prussia, formerly a hanseatic town. In the church of St. John is the epitaph of the famous Copernicus, who was born here. It is divided into the old and new town, and has a celebrated protestant academy. In 1703 it was taken by the Swedes, who demolished the fortifications. Between 1708 and 1710 it was visited by the plague. In 1724 a tumult happened here, between the Roman catholics and protestants, on account of the students of the jesuits; and the Poles sent judges to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who condemned the president and nine citizens to be beheaded. In 1793, the king of Prussia forcibly took possession of this town, and annexed it to his dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, over which is a long wooden bridge, 67 miles S of Dantzic, and 105 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 42 E, lat. 53 6 N.

Thorn, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, situate in a marshy soil near the river Don, 10 miles NE of Doncaster, and 165 N by W of London.

Thornbury, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is 24 miles SW of Gloucester, and 122 W of London.

Thorney, a village in Cambridgeshire, six miles NE of Peterborough. Near it was a mitred abbey, and the nave of the church is still remaining.

Thorney, a small island in a bay of the English channel, near the coast of

Suſſex, with a village of the ſame name, at the mouth of the Lavant, ſeven miles SW of Chichester.

Thornhill, a town of Scotland, in Dumfrieſshire, with manufactures of coarſe linen and woollen cloth, ſituate near the river Nith, 15 miles NNW of Dumfries.

Thouars, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres. The caſtle of its ancient dukes is on a rock, ſurrounded by walls 120 feet high, built of white ſtone. It is ſeated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32 miles SE of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris.

Thrapston, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Nen, 20 miles SW of Peterborough, and 73 NNW of London.

Three Hills Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific ocean, 12 miles in circumference, lying to the S of Maſicollo.

Three Rivers, or *Trois Rivieres*, a town of Lower Canada, ſituate on a river of the ſame name, which, before its junction with the St. Lawrence, is divided by two iſlands into three branches. It has a church, a convent, and an hoſpital. Nine miles up the river is a conſiderable iron foundery. It is 70 miles WSW of Quebec.

Thuin, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, ſeated on the Sambre, eight miles SW of Charleroy, and 15 SE of Mons.

Thule; ſee *Fula*.

Thun, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a bailliwic, in the canton of Bern, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, 14 miles long and three broad, where the river Aar iſſues from it, 15 miles S by E of Bern.

Thur, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the S part of the county of Toggenburg, and flows into the Rhine, ſeven miles SSW of Schaffhauſen.

Thurgau, a new canton of Swiſſerland, lying along the river Thur; bounded on the S by the canton of St. Gall, W by that of Zurich, and N and E by the lake and territory of Conſtance. It is extremely populous, and the moſt pleaſant and fertile part of Swiſſerland, though ſomewhat mountainous toward the ſouth. One third of the inhabitants are catholics, and the others are Calviniſts. Frauenfeld is the capital.

Thuringia, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the E by Miſnia, S by Franconia, W by Heſſe and Eichfeld, and N by the duchy of Brunſwick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 miles long and nearly as much broad, abounding in corn, fruit, and wood. It belongs to the duke of Saxony and ſeveral petty ſovereigns. Erfurt and Langenſalza are the chief towns.

Thurles, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, divided nearly into two equal parts by the river Suir, 13 miles N by E of Caſhel, and 25 W of Kilkenny.

Thurſo, a borough of Scotland, in Caithneſſſhire, at the mouth of the river Thurſo, on the SW ſide of a ſpacious bay. It has a conſiderable trade in corn and fiſh, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. It is 28 miles NW of Wick, and 56 NNE of Dornoch. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 58 30 N.

Tiagar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 50 miles WSW of Pondicherry, and 75 S of Arcot.

Tiano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a famous nunnery, and a mineral ſpring, 15 miles NW of Capua.

Tiber, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Apennines, in the Florentino, flows through the Eccleſiaſtical State by Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di Caſtella, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles below which it enters the Mediterranean ſea, between Oſtia and Porto.

Tibet, a country of Aſia, bounded on the NW and N by the Deſert of Kobi, in Tartary, E by China, S by Aſſam and Birmah, and SW and W by Hindooſtan and Bootan. This country is one of the higheſt in Aſia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives riſe not only to the rivers of India and China, but alſo to thoſe of Siberia and Tartary. The length from E to W cannot be leſs than 1400 miles; the breadth about 500, but is very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Tibet. The Upper lies toward the ſources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle is that in which Laſſa, the capital, is ſeated; and the Lower, that which borders on China. Little Tibet is ſituate between Upper Tibet and Caſhgur. Notwithſtanding the very rough and ſterile ſtate of Tibet, and the ſeverity of the climate, from its wonderful elevation, the inhabitants are in a high ſtate of civilization; their houſes loſty and built of ſtone; and the uſeful manufactures in ſome degree of improvement. The principal exports are gold-duſt, diamonds, pearls, lamb ſkins, ſhawls, woollen cloths, rock ſalt, muſk, and tincal or crude borax. The nature of the ſoil prohibits the progreſs of agriculture; but wheat, peas, and barley are cultivated. Here are many beaſts

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of prey, and great abundance and variety of wild fowl and game; with numerous flocks of sheep and goats, and herds of cattle, of a diminutive size, as well as small horses. The Tibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who walk through the vast tract of continent that stretches from the river Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the vicegerent of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the deity himself. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the most orthodox Tibetians is, that when the grand lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests, in which order he always appears. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been discovered some time before by the Teshoo lama, who, in authority and sanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. The lamas, who form the greatest and most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their hands. At the head of their hierarchy are three lamas: the Dalai lama, who resides at Lassa; the Teshoo lama, who lives at Teshoo Loomboo; and the Taranat lama, whose seat is Kharca, in the north. The priests constitute many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. The most numerous sect are called Gylongs, who are exempt from labour, enjoined temperance, and interdicted all intercourse with the female sex: they abound over all Tibet and Bootan, notwithstanding the severity of discipline; since every family consisting of more than four boys is obliged to contribute one of them to this order; and it is also encouraged by ambition, as the officers of state are usually selected from this sect. Beside the religious influence and authority of the grand lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions. His residence is at a vast palace on the mountain Putala, seven miles from Lassa. In 1774, the E India Company made a treaty with the grand lama. The religion of Tibet, though, in many respects, it differs from that of the Indian bramins, yet, in others, has a great affinity to it. The practice of polyandry is universally prevalent in Tibet; and one female associates with all the brothers of a family, without any restriction of age or number: the choice of a wife is the privilege of the elder brother. This extraordinary custom, and the celibacy of the priests, may have been intended to guard against too numerous a population in an unfertile country. The Tibetians preserve entire the mortal remains of their sovereign lamas only; every other corpse is either consumed by fire, or exposed to be the promiscuous food of beasts and birds of prey. They have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The sunniasses, or Indian pilgrims, often visit Tibet as a holy place; and the grand lama always maintains a body of near 300 of them in his pay. See *Palte*.

Tiburon, a cape at the most western extremity of the island of St. Domingo, with a town and fort, on an open road, opposite Port Antonio in Jamaica. It was taken by the English and French royalists in 1794, but retaken by the republicans the next year. *Lon.* 74 32 W, lat. 18 25 N.

Tickely, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 30 miles NE of Cicacole, and 70 SW of Ganjam.

Tickhill, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle and fortifications, demolished in the civil wars, of which some ruins remain. It is five miles S of Doncaster, and 154 N by W of London.

Ticonderoga, a fort of the state of New York, built by the French in 1756, on the narrow passage between the lakes George and Champlain. It was taken in 1759 by general Amherst, and in 1777 by general Burgoyne, but evacuated soon after the convention of Saratoga. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it; but is now a heap of ruins, and forms an appendage to a farm. It is 14 miles S of Crown Point.

Tideswell, a town in Derbyshire, on the S confines of the Peak, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the

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water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. Tideswell is 22 miles NW of Derby, and 160 NNW of London.

Tidore, an island, one of the Moluccas, 16 miles S of Ternate. It is 20 miles in circumference, and produces cloves and flax. The woods, and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence. It is governed by a sultan, who possesses also the S part of Gilolo, and claims tribute from Mysol. Lon. 126 40 E, lat. 1 0 N.

Tiel; see *Thiel*.

Tien-sing, a city of China, in Pe-tche-li, which has a great trade in salt. It is seated on the Pei-ho (at the influx of the Eu-ho) 90 miles from its mouth, and 90 SE of Peking.

Tiess; see *Teisse*.

Tigre, a province in the NE part of Abyssinia, 200 miles long and 120 broad, through which passes all the merchandise of the kingdom, destined to cross the Red sea for Arabia. Auzen is the capital.

Tigris, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which has its source in the mountain Tehilder, in Diarbeck. It flows by Diarbekir, Gezira, Mosul, and Tecrit, in which course it separates Diarbeck from Curdistan; then enters Irac Arabi, where it passes by Bagdad and Corna, and soon after joins the Euphrates, 35 miles above Bassora.

Tilbury, East, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E of Tilbury Fort. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Dr. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one to be 50, another 70, and the third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

Tilbury, West, a village in Essex, to the N of Tilbury Fort. In 630, it was the see of bishop Cedda, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. When the Spanish armada was in the English channel, in 1588, queen Elisabeth had a camp here, and some traces of it are visible. In 1727, a medicinal spring was discovered near this village.

Tilbury Fort, a fortress in Essex, situate on the Thames, opposite Gravesend. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; and its chief strength on the land side consists in being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, and a platform; on both which, and the bastions, are planted a great number of guns. It is 28 miles E by S of London.

Tilliers, a town of France, in the department of Eure, six miles NE of Vernenil, and 12 W of Dreux.

Tilsit, a town of Prussia, in the Lithuanian department, with a castle. It has a considerable trade in corn, linseed, butter, cheese, and other provisions. In 1757, it was taken by the Russians, but soon abandoned. In 1807, it was taken by the French; soon after which two treaties of peace were signed, between France and Prussia, and France and Russia, the three sovereigns being here in person. It is situate on the Memel, 50 miles NE of Konigsberg, and 95 SSW of Mittau. Lon. 22 8 E, lat. 55 8 N.

Timana, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a river, 130 miles BSE of Popayan. Lon. 73 55 W, lat. 1 35 N.

Timbuctoo; see *Tombuctoo*.

Timerycotta, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, chief place in the district of Palnand. It is 72 miles SE of Hydrabad, and 82 W by S of Condapilly. Lon. 79 26 E, lat. 16 20 N.

Timon, or *Timoan*, an island on the E coast of the peninsula of Malaya, 30 miles in circumference. It is mountainous and woody, and produces plenty of cocoa-nuts and rice. Lon. 104 25 E, lat. 3 0 N.

Timor, an island in the Indian ocean, to the W of the NW point of New Holland. It is 200 miles long and 60 broad, and abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here, from which they expelled the Portuguese, in 1613. It is situate at Cupan, the principal town, on the SW point of the island. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 10 23 S.

Timorlaut, an island in the Indian ocean, between Timor and New Guinea. It is 60 miles in circumference, and the S point is in lon. 131 54 E, lat. 8 15 S.

Tina, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the river Tis, 37 miles NW of Spalatro.

Tinchaly, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 15 miles N of Ferns, and 21 SW of Wicklow.

Tinevelly, or *Palamcotta*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Tinevelly, at the S extremity of the Carnatic. It is seated on a river, which flows into the gulf of Manara, 85 miles SSW of Madura. Lon. 77 46 E, lat. 8 42 N.

Ting-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien, 980 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 30 E, lat. 25 48 N.

Tinian, an island in the Pacific ocean, one of the Ladrones, 14 miles long and six broad. The soil is dry, and somewhat sandy. Here are many cattle, abundance of fowls, and plenty of wild hogs. It affords abundance of cocoa-nuts, paupaus, guavas, limes, sour oranges, and bread-fruit; also much cotton and indigo. There are no streams; and the water of a well, supposed to be the same at which commodore Anson filled his casks in 1742, was found by commodore Byron, in 1765, to be brackish and full of worms. Both these officers experienced that the fish caught here were unwholesome. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of muskitos, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise many venomous insects, centipedes, and scorpions. The road is dangerous, for the bottom consists of hard sand and large coral rocks. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 15 0 N.

Tino, the ancient Tenos, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Andros, from which it is separated by a channel of a mile in width. It is 15 miles long and eight broad, and subject to the Turks. This island produces abundance of silk, and the stockings made of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortress stands on a rock; and here is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Tintagel, a village in Cornwall, one mile W of Bossiney. It is noted for the splendid remains of a castle, on a bold promontory in the Bristol channel, said to have been the birthplace of king Arthur, and the seat of the ancient dukes of Cornwall.

Tintern, a village in Monmouthshire, on the river Wye, five miles N by E of Chepstow. It has a manufacture of iron wire, also the venerable remains of an abbey, which is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture.

Tinto, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Seville, and has its name from the water being tinged of a yellow colour. Near its springs it has a petrifying quality, no fish will live in it, nor any plants grow on its banks; these properties continue till other rivulets enter and alter its nature; for when it passes by Niebla it is not different from other rivers, and 18 miles below it enters the bay of Cadiz, at Huelva.

Tinzeda, a town of Barbary, in the county of Darah, on the river Dras. Lon. 6 13 W, lat. 27 30 N.

Tiorn, an island on the W coast of Sweden, 25 miles in circumference, and abounding in excellent pastures. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 58 0 N.

Tipera, or *Tipra*, a country of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the borders of Birmah. The chief town is Comillah.

Tipperary, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Kings county, E by Queens county and Kilkenny, S by Waterford, and W by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. It is divided into 147 parishes, contains about 170,000 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. The S part is fertile; but the N is rather barren, and terminates in a row of twelve mountains, the highest in Ireland, called Phelem-dhe-Madina. The river Sure runs through it from N to S. Clonmel is the capital.

Tipperary, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, 13 miles W by S of Cashel.

Tipsa; see *Tebesta*.

Tirano, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district in the Valteline. It contains several handsome buildings, but from the narrowness of the streets, and many ruinous houses, the general appearance is desolate. There are some remains of its walls and fortress, built by Ludovico Sforza, as a defence against the Grisons, who destroyed them when they acquired possession of the Valteline. The staple commerce consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town is the magnificent church of the Madona, much visited by catholic pilgrims. The massacre of the protestants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is seated on the Adda, 12 miles SW of Bormio. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Tireh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situate on the Meander, 38 miles SSE of Smyrna.

Tirey, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the W of Mull. It is 16 miles long and three broad. The surface in general is even, and it is noted for its marble quarry, and a handsome breed of little horses.

Tirlemont, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable cities in that duchy, but ruined by the wars, and by a great fire in 1701. Near this place the Austrians

were defeated in 1792 by the French, who the year following were routed by the former. It is seated on the river Geet, 10 miles ESE of Louvain.

Tirnau, a town of Hungary, in the country of Neitra, seated on the Tirna, 26 miles NE of Presburg.

Tirschenreid, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on a lake, 10 miles S of Egra.

Titan, or *Cabaros*, an island of France, the largest and most eastern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean.

Titeri, the middle or southern province of the kingdom of Algiers, in which is a lake of the same name, formed by the river Shellif, near its source. Toward the N it is mountainous and narrow, and to the S it extends far into the desert. The Anwall mountains on the river Isser rise to a great height; but to the SE are some of the highest in the whole kingdom, called Jurjura and Felizia. The latter are a rocky ridge, extending about 20 miles, and in most places inaccessible. Here dwell the Cabyls, an independent tribe, who have never been subdued by the Algerines. This province is the smallest and least important. The principal town is Belida.

Titicaca, or *Chucuito*, a lake of Peru, in the audience of Charcas. It is of an oval figure, with an inclination from NW to SE, and 240 miles in circumference. Many streams enter into it, but the water is so muddy and nauseous as not to be drank. One of the most splendid temples in the empire was erected on an island in this lake, by the incas.

Titchfield, a village in Hampshire, on the river Aire, three miles W of Fareham. It had formerly an abbey; and on its site are the remains of a mansion, where Charles I was concealed, in his flight from Hampton Court, in 1647.

Titlisberg, one of the highest mountains in Swifferland, in the canton of Uri, 11 miles SSW of Altorff.

Titschein, New, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, well built and defended by walls, 28 miles E by N of Prerau.

Tittmaning, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on the Salza, 20 miles NNW of Salzburg.

Titul, a town of Hungary, seated on the Teisse, near its conflux with the Danube, 23 miles ESE of Peterwardein, and 24 ENW of Belgrade.

Tiverton, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has long been noted for its woollen manufactures, particularly kerseys. Here are two churches, and a freeschool (founded by a clothier of the town) which has an endowment for the maintenance of four scholars at Baliol college, Oxford, and four at Sidney Suffex college, Cambridge. Near the old church are the remains of a castle, part of which is converted into the offices of a farm. Tiverton has suffered very severely by fire, the last time in 1731. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 6505. It is seated on the river Ex, 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Tiumen, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the river Tura, at the influx of the Pischma, 170 miles SW of Tobolsk.

Tivoli, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, and a bishop's see. Though now poor, it boasts of greater antiquity than Rome, being the ancient Tibur, which was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favourite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Frescati is of the moderns. The cathedral is built on the ruins of a temple of Hercules. In the market-place are two images of oriental granite, representing the Egyptian deity Isis. The adjacent country yields excellent oil. Near Tivoli are the ruins of the magnificent villa built by emperor Adrian, a celebrated cascade, a temple of Vesta and another of the sybil Albunea, a famous villa called the Villa Esteme, and the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on an aminence, on the river Teverone, 15 miles ENE of Rome.

Tizzano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 13 miles S of Parma.

Tlascala, a province of New Spain; bounded on the N by Panuco, E by the gulf of Mexico, S by Guaxaca and the Pacific ocean, and W by Mexico. On the W side there is a chain of mountains for the space of 55 miles, well cultivated; and the N part is an immense plain, elevated more than 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and so eminently fertile in fruit, wheat, and maize, that hence it had the name of Tlascala, the Land of Bread. The S part is less fertile, but well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and tobacco. This province contains three remarkable summits, the Popocatepetl, the Pike of Orizaba, and the Coffre of Perote; the first two are the most ele-

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vated mountains in New Spain, and the other is a seamark. Puebla is the capital.

Tlascala, a town of New Spain, formerly the capital of the province of the same name; seated on a river, 18 miles N by E of Puebla.

Tlemsan; see *Tremesan*.

Tobago, the most southern of the islands in the W Indies, and the most eastern except Barbados. It is 32 miles long and 10 broad; and near the NE extremity is Little Tobago, an island two miles long and one broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and equal in richness of produce to any islands in these seas. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island, but in 1763, was ceded to the English. It was taken by the French in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783; but it was taken by the English in 1793, restored in 1802, and again taken in 1803. The principal place in Scarborough.

Tobermory, a town of Scotland, in the island of Mull, with a good harbour, and a customhouse; seated on a fine bay, near the NW end of the sound of Mull. Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 56 46 N.

Tobolsk, a government of the Russian empire, which comprehends the greatest part of Western Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

Tobolsk, a city of Siberia, capital of the government of Tobolsk (formerly of all Siberia) and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Irtysh, opposite the influx of the Tobol, and divided into the upper and lower town. The upper town, which is properly the city, stands on a hill, on the E side of the fort, and is enclosed with an earthen rampart. It has three wooden churches and a convent; and in the fort are the governor's house, the archbishop's palace, the exchange, and two churches, which are all stone buildings. The lower town stands on a plain, between the city and river. Most of the houses being constructed of wood, it was nearly consumed by a fire about 1786; but it is now rebuilt, and chiefly of stone. Tobolsk contains 15,000 inhabitants, and almost the fourth part are Tartars, who drive a great trade on the river Irtysh, and carry their goods to China. There are also a great number of Kalmucs. The rest of the inhabitants are Russians, whose ancestors were banished hither for their crimes, or such as are exiles themselves. All the Chinese caravans are obliged to pass through this town; and all the furs furnished by Siberia are brought into a warehouse here, and thence forwarded to the Siberian chancery, at Moscow. Here are many artificers, who want neither tools nor materials to carry on their trades; but, from the cheapness of all the necessaries of life, indolence and sloth prevail to such a degree, that it is difficult to get any thing made. Tobolsk is 1100 miles E by N of Moscow, and 1200 E by S of Petersburg. Lon. 68 35 E, lat. 58 12 N.

Tocantin, the largest river of Brasil, which rises in lat. 18 S, and flows NE at the foot of a ridge of mountains, for above 700 miles; then enters a more open country, and pursues its course 400 miles further to the Atlantic ocean, which it enters by a large estuary, below the city of Para. The estuary of this river has a communication with that of the Amazon to the W; and the space included by them and the ocean is an island, 150 miles in diameter, called Marafo, or Joanes.

Tocat, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in the sangiacate of Sivas. The houses are handsomely built, and the streets paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, being built on uneven ground. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each; and so many streams, that each house has a fountain. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. There are 12 mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. The chief trade is in copper vessels, but much yellow leather and silk is manufactured. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Turkey; for caravans come hither from several parts. The vicinity abounds in fruit and excellent wine. It is 45 miles WNW of Sivas, and 150 N of Marash. Lon. 37 35 E, lat. 39 10 N.

Tocayma, a town of New Granada, in a country abounding in fruit and sugar-canes. Here are hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano. It is seated on the Pati, near its entrance into the Madalena, 34 miles W of St. Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73 58 W, lat. 4 5 N.

Tocrur, a kingdom of Negroland, lying to the E of Tombuctoo, on both

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sides the Niger. The capital is of the same name, seated on the s side of the Niger, 320 miles E of Tombuctoo. Lon. 6 18 W, lat. 16 38 N.

Todi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the Tiber, 22 miles E of Spoleto.

Toggenburg, a county of Swisserland, lying between the cantons of Zurich and Appenzel, and depending on the abbey of St. Gall. It is a narrow country, full of fertile mountains, and abounding in cattle.

Toissey, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with a college; seated near the conflux of the Saone and Chalarone, 15 miles N of Trevoux.

Tokay, a town of Hungary, with a castle. It is celebrated for its wine, which is preferred to all others in Hungary; and near it are large salt-works. It stands at the conflux of the Bodrog with the Teisse, 105 miles ENE of Buda. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Tolaga Bay, a bay on the NE coast of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 178 34 E, lat. 38 21 S.

Toledo, a city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Spain. It is seated on a conical hill on the river Tajo, which nearly surrounds it; and on the land side is an ancient wall, flanked with 100 towers. There are a great number of superb structures, beside 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. The cathedral is the richest in Spain; the Segrario, or principal chapel, contains 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of gold and silver vessels, and other works. Here are 38 religious houses, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. The inhabitants, once estimated at 200,000, are now reduced to 25,000. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has a royal castle, a famous university, and several manufactures of arms, silk, and wool. It is 37 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 50 N.

Tolen, a fortified town of Holland, in Zealand, in an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Brabant. On the Brabant side it has a fort called Schlyckenburg, five miles NW of Bergen op Zoom. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Tolentino, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept. It is seated on the Chiento, eight miles SE of St. Severino.

Talesburg, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Riga, seated on the gulf of Finland, 60 miles W of Narva. Lon. 26 4 E, lat. 59 38 N.

Tolfa, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. In the environs are warm baths, mines of alum and iron, and quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli. It is four miles NE of Civita Vecchia.

Tolhuys, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, seated on the Rhine, eight miles E of Nimeguen.

Tolland, a town of Connecticut, chief of the county of its name, which is a hilly district, but good for grazing. It is 18 miles NE of Hartford.

Tolmezo, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle. Near it is an extensive linen manufacture. It stands on the Tagliamento, 14 miles NW of Udina.

Tolmino, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, 12 miles N of Goritz.

Tolna, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, producing excellent wine. It is seated on the Danube, 65 miles S of Buda. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Tolnani, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana, 70 miles W of Burhampour, and 124 E of Surat. Lon. 75 3 E, lat. 21 15 N.

Tolometa, a seaport of Barbary, in Barca, anciently called Ptolemais; seated on the Mediterranean, 100 miles W of Derna. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 32 44 N.

Tolosa, a town of Spain, in Biscay, capital of the district of Guipuscoa; celebrated for its steel manufactures, particularly of sword-blades. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, 36 miles E of Bilboa. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 43 12 N.

Tolu, a seaport of Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagena; famous for its balsam, produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay, 70 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 75 16 W, lat. 9 30 N.

Toluca, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding in corn, 25 miles SW of Mexico.

Tomar, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Naboan, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ. This town was burnt by the French, on their retreat, in 1811. It is 40 miles S by E of Coimbra, and 65 NE of Lisbon.

Tombuctoo, or *Timbuctoo*, a kingdom of Negroland, which lies to the W of

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Bambara, and E of Tocrur. It produces plenty of corn, coffee, indigo, cattle, milk, butter, honey, and wax. The king is despotic, and has 3000 horsemen, beside a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. The houses are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plaistered with clay, and covered with reeds. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mohamedanism. Both men and women are fond of dancing, and spend a great part of the night in that exercise.

Tombuctoo, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, with a stately mosque built of stone, and a royal palace. It is said to be 12 miles in circumference; but the houses being spacious, and having for the most part no upper apartments, the population is not proportionally great. Here are many cotton-weavers, and ingenious mechanics. Cloth and other European merchandise are brought by caravans from Barbary; these are exchanged for ivory, slaves, sena, gold-dust, dates, ostriches feathers, &c. brought from the interior and more maritime parts of Africa. This city is subject to a well regulated police, and the inhabitants are in general rich. It stands in a plain, surrounded by sandy eminences, 12 miles N of the Niger, and 290 ENE of Sego. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 16 35 N.

Tomina, a town of Peru, in the province of Charcas, 60 miles NE of Plata.

Tomini, a town on the E coast of the island of Celebes, on a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 119 0 E, lat. 0 45 S.

Tomsk, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk. On the highest part stands a wooden castle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and in it are a cathedral built of wood, the chancery, and an arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, this town lying on the great road through all the E and N parts of Siberia. Here are all kinds of artificers and tradesmen, but they are extremely indolent and slothful. It contains above 2000 houses, and is seated on the river Tom, 560 miles E by S of Tobolsk. Lon. 84 19 E, lat. 57 4 N.

Tondern, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which is well built, and has a considerable trade in corn, cattle, silk, and fine lace. An old palace, which was formerly fortified, is now dismantled and in ruins. It is seated on the river Widaw, and on a bay of the German ocean, 28 miles S by E of Ripen, and 40 NW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 58 N.

Tongataboo, one of the Friendly islands, 20 leagues in circuit. It was discovered by Tasman, who called it New Amsterdam, and visited by Cook in 1773 and 1777, who lay at anchor on the W part; and it has the best harbour, or anchoring-place, to be found among these islands. The land is low, with many gentle risings, and very fertile, being wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling. It is the seat of government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. Lon. 174 46 W, lat. 21 9 S.

Tongeren, or *Tongres*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, formerly one of the most flourishing cities in the Roman province of Gallia Belgica. It has greatly suffered by wars, the first time by Attila, king of the Huns, in 455; and the last, by the French, in 1677. It is seated on the Jeckar, 13 miles NW of Liege.

Tong-gin, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou, 850 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 108 37 E, lat. 27 40 N.

Tongho, a city of Pegu, capital of a province of the same name, noted for producing the best beetle nut. It has a fort, deemed the strongest in the Birman empire, and is seated near the Setang, 90 miles N of Pegu. Lon. 96 45 E, lat. 18 45 N.

Tong-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong. It is seated near the N end of the grand canal, 210 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 12 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Tong-tchou, a small city of China, in Pe-tche-li, seated on the Pei-ho, 170 miles from its mouth, and 12 E by S of Peking.

Tong-tchuen, a fortified city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. The inhabitants are all soldiers, who have followed the profession of arms, from father to son. It is 1000 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 101 30 E, lat. 35 56 N.

Tongusians, or *Tonguts*, a people who inhabit the E part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of sables. They live in huts, which, when they remove their dwelling, they take down, and set up elsewhere. These huts are made of wooden poles, covered over with hair and rubbish, except a hole at the top to let out the smoke. The fire is in the middle, and they sit round it upon turfs.

Both sexes are very strong, and broad-faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. The men and women dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs; and their common drink is water.

Tonna, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Gotha, six miles N of Gotha.

Tonnay Boutonne, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, on the river Boutonne, 17 miles N of Saintes.

Tonnay Charente, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a castle; seated on the Charente, three miles E of Rochefort, and 15 NW of Saintes.

Tonneins, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the Garonne, two miles from its junction with the Lot, and seven E of Marmande.

Tonnerre, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, famous for good wines; seated on the Armancon, 27 miles S of Troyes, and 102 E of Paris.

Tonningen, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. It was formerly fortified, but the works were demolished by order of the king in 1714, as was likewise its castle in 1734. The harbour is commodious, and defended by three batteries. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, 25 miles WSW of Sleswick, and 70 NNW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Tonquin, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, E by China and the gulf of Tonquin, S by Cochinchina, and W by Lao. It is 450 miles in length, and 380 in breadth in the N, but narrows to 70 as it approaches the S. Toward China is a large tract of desert, and a chain of mountains, through which there is only one passage, secured by a wall; yet it is one of the finest countries of the east, for population, fertility, and trade. The extremes of heat and cold are never felt; for periodical rains, the vicinity of the sea, the number of rivers and canals, and the wide-spreading irrigations necessary for the cultivation of rice, all tend to maintain a moderate temperature, which, while it is grateful to the human species, is singularly favorable to vegetation. Rice is the principal produce, of which two abundant crops are reaped in the year; and sometimes between these, a crop of pulse will be raised in three weeks. Maize and Turkey corn are successfully cultivated. Potatoes, yams, and other farinaceous and nutritive plants are plentiful, and a great variety of excellent herbs grow spontaneously in the woods. The ox and buffalo are used both in agriculture and for food. Horses are small and of little utility. There are no camels, sheep, nor asses; but goats and hogs are in abundance. The chief commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicos, drugs of many sorts, woods for dying, lackered and earthen wares, salt, aniseed, and worm-seed. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. The commerce of Tonquin is almost limited to a coasting trade; the jealousy of government prohibiting a free intercourse with other nations, and keeping foreign ships at a distance from their harbours. The Chinese, indeed, are permitted to ascend some of the rivers; but they are not suffered to remain long, nor are they allowed any fixt habitation. The Tonquinese are of a middling stature, and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion; their faces oval and flattish, their noses and lips well proportioned, and their hair black, long, and coarse. They die their teeth black, and their lips of a bright red. They are dexterous, active, and ingenious, but have more aptitude for imitation than invention; and they are unacquainted with most of the contrivances that facilitate and accelerate mechanical operations. Silks and cottons are the manufactures in which their skill appears pre-eminent, and in these women are chiefly employed; but there is such a number of people, that many want employment, for they seldom go to work but when foreign ships arrive. Their garments are made either of silk or cotton; but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour, and children go naked till the age of seven. Both men and women wear turbans, and go barefooted; persons of consequence only wear sandals within doors. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs; and on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense pots thereon, which no house is without. The country abounds with villages, which consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded by trees; and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have

oranges, betels, pumkins, melons, and salad herbs. In the rainy season, from May to August, they cannot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water, but sometimes they have boats. The Tonquinese in general are courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several. The men are so addicted to gaming, that when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children; and in hard times they will sell them to buy rice to maintain themselves. The first new moon that happens after the middle of January is a great festival, when they rejoice for ten days together; and they have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion is paganism, and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms: they have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. The language is very guttural, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth: it has a great resemblance to the Chinese, and the characters are the same; and like them they write with a hair pencil. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy. Cachao is the capital.

Tonsberg, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys. It has some commerce in timber; and near it is Widloe, the most considerable salt-work in the kingdom. It is seated on a bay, 46 miles S of Christiania. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 58 50 N.

Tonuru, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, formerly a city of great extent, as appears by some ruins of the walls. Here are three temples in good preservation; and near it is an immense tank, or reservoir of water, between two rocky hills. It is 10 miles N of Seringapatam.

Toobquai, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook. It is not, in any direction, above six miles over, but there are hills in it of a considerable elevation, covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces several kinds of fruits and roots. Lon. 149 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

Toongabbee, a town of New S Wales, seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 15 miles W by N of Sydney.

Topel, or *Topl*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, at the source of a rivulet of the same name, 25 miles SW of Pilsen.

Topetina, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mechoacan, at the mouth of a river, near the Pacific ocean, 55 miles NW of Zacatula.

Toplitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths. Near this place the Austrians defeated the Prussians in 1762. It is 16 miles NW of Leutmeritz.

Topolitza, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 12 miles SW of Niemecz.

Topoltzan, a town of Hungary, 60 miles NE of Presburg.

Topsham, a seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a spacious and convenient quay, belonging to the city of Exeter, of which this town is the port. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the shipping business. It is seated at the head of the estuary of the Ex, five miles SE of Exeter, and 170 SW of London.

Tor, a seaport of Arabia, with a good harbour defended by a castle. Here is a Greek convent, in the gardens of which are fountains of bitter water, pretended to be those that Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. It stands on the W side of the *peninsula* formed by the two arms of the *Red sea*, 150 miles SSE of Suez. Lon. 33 40 E, lat. 28 10 N.

Torbay, a bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Berry Head and Bob Nose. Here the prince of Orange landed in 1688, when he came from Holland, to preserve the country from popery and arbitrary power. The S point, Berry Head, is in lon. 3 28 W, lat. 50 24 N.

Torbia, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. Here is an ancient Gothic tower, and in the environs are many remains of Roman monuments. It is seven miles E of Nice.

Torbole, a town of Italy, in the Trentino, 14 miles SE of Trent.

Torcello, a town of Italy, on a small island of the same name, in the gulf of Venice. It has several churches, and an elegant nunnery; and is seven miles N of Venice.

Torda, or *Torenburg*, a town of Transylvania, famous for its salt-works, 15 miles WNW of Clausenburg, and 48 NW of Hermanstadt.

Tordesillas, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V, ended her melan-

holy days. It is seated on the Douro, 15 miles SW of Valladolid, and 75 SSE of Leon.

Toree, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in Bengal, 235 miles WNW of Calcutta. Lon. 84 55 E, lat. 23 38 N.

Torello, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, where a battle was gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1694. It is seated near the mouth of the Ter, 19 miles E by S of Girouna, and 60 NE of Barcelona.

Torgau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. It is noted for excellent beer, and has manufactures of silk and cloth. Here the king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians in 1760. It stands among groves and lakes, on the river Elbe, 22 miles SSE of Wittenberg, and 28 NNW of Meissen. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Torigny, a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a castle, seven miles SE of St. Lo.

Tormes, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and joins the Douro, below Mirande de Douro.

Torna, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Sayo, 22 miles W of Cassovia. Lon. 20 43 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Tornea, a river of Sweden, which rises on the borders of Norway, forms a lake of the same name, and flows SE into the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.

Tornea, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, with a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, for the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and other articles for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. In the vicinity is an entire mountain of iron ore. It is seated on the river Tornea, at the N extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, 165 miles NE of Uma. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 65 51 N.

Toro, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, by the river Douro, over which is a bridge, 20 miles ENE of Zamoro, and 30 NNE of Salamanca.

Toron, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on a neck of land between the gulfs of Monte Santo and Cassandra, 90 miles SE of Salonica. Lon. 24 10 E, lat. 39 58 N.

Torquay, a village in Devonshire, near the N side of Torbay, seven miles SE of Newton Bushel. It has a neat range of buildings for summer visitors, who may here enjoy convenient bathing and a romantic situation. Near it is a singular cavern called Kents-hole, which is full 200 yards long, and in no part more than 20 feet high.

Torquemada, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the Arlanza, 14 miles E by N of Palencia.

Torre del Greco, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631; and by another in 1794. It stands on the lava that covers the former habitations, and on the bay of Naples, five miles SE of that city.

Torre de Moncorvo, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, surrounded by a wall, and defended by a bastion and a castle, 27 miles SE of Mirandela, and 42 SSW of Braganza.

Torre de las Salinas, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. This is the most considerable salt-work in all Spain. It is 20 miles SE of Origuela, and 37 NNE of Carthagena.

Torrejo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles S of Madrid.

Torremacha, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 10 miles S by W of Merida.

Torres, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 miles SW of Granada.

Torres Novas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle; seated in a fertile plain, 38 miles N by E of Santaren.

Torres Vedras, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle; strongly seated near the Atlantic, 27 miles N of Lisbon.

Torreximeno, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, nine miles W by N of Jaen.

Torridge, a river in Devonshire, which rises on the summit of a high moor, within a few yards of the source of the Tamar, not far from the Bristol channel. It flows SE to Hatherly, and then receiving the Oak from Oakhampton, turns short to the N, and passing by Torrington and Biddeford, enters the Bristol channel, at Barnstable bay.

Torriglia, a town of the territory of Genoa, 14 miles NE of Genoa.

Torrington, a town in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and some remains of a castle. It is seated on the Torridge, 11 miles S by W of Barnstable, and 194 W by S of London.

Torshok, a town of Russia, in the

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government of Tver. It has twenty churches, some of them built of stone, and a remarkable spring which is visited in pilgrimage. It is seated on the Tverza, 38 miles NW of Tver.

Torsilla, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the S bank of the lake Maeler, 43 miles W of Stockholm.

Tortola, the principal of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies, 18 miles long and seven broad. It belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the English in 1666. It produces excellent cotton, sugar, and rum. The harbour is at the E end of the island. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 18 33 N.

Tortona, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a good citadel on an eminence. It was taken by the allies in 1744, by the Spaniards in 1745, by the French in 1796, by the Russians and Austrians in 1799, and regained by the French the same year. It is seated on the Scrivia, 27 miles SW of Milan. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 44 54 N.

Totorella, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, five miles NE of Policastro.

Tortorici, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 13 miles SW of Patti.

Tortoso, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a university and a citadel. It is divided into the old and new town, both surrounded by modern fortifications. The entrance is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It has a great number of churches and religious houses; among which the cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is situate in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which resembles porcelain. In 1811 it surrendered to the French. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 48 miles SW of Tarragona, and 96 SE of Saragossa. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 48 N.

Tortosa, a town of Syria, with a castle. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and stands near the Mediterranean, 35 miles NNE of Tripoli.

Tortue, an island of the W Indies, near the N coast of Hispaniola, so named from the great number of tortoises found on and near it. Here the French bucaniers used to fortify themselves. It is about 20 miles long and four broad, and has a safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 20 10 N.

Tortuga, or *Sal Tortuga*, an uninhabited island near the coast of Terra Firma, 60 miles W of the island of Margaretta, and about 26 in circumference. There are a few goats on it; and the tortoises come upon the sandy banks to lay their eggs At the E end is a large salt-pond, where the salt begins to kern in April; and for some months after ships come here to lade salt, At the W end is a small harbour with fresh water. Lon. 65 46 W, lat. 11 16 N.

Tosa, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, on a bay that forms a good harbour. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill that projects into the sea. On the top of the hill is a strong citadel, with other fortifications. It is 57 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41 42 N.

Toscanella, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 35 miles N of Rome.

Tosena, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 20 miles WNW of Uddevalla.

Tosso, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 42 miles NNE of Uddevalla.

Tost, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a castle, 25 miles ESE of Oppeln.

Tostar, or *Suster*, a town of Persia, capital of Kusistan, on the river Sable. It was once a celebrated city, where the kings of Persia had a magnificent palace. In scripture it is called Shushan, and the river is named Ulai. It has manufactures of silks, stuffs, and rich cloth; and is 170 miles WSW of Ispahan. Lon. 49 2 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Totness, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of serges, &c. It had formerly a castle and walls, and two gateways are yet standing. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Dart, 27 miles SW of Exeter, and 196 W by S of London.

Tottenham, a village in Middlesex, five miles N of London. Here are three almshouses; one of them founded in 1596 by Balthazar Zanches, who was confectioner to Philip II of Spain, and the first that exercised that art in this country.

Toul, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurte, and lately a bishop's see. The cathedral and late episcopal palace are handsome structures. It is seated on the Moselle, in a plain almost surrounded by mountains, 13 miles W by S of Nancy, and 34 WSW of Metz.

Toulomba, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Moultan country, seated on the Rauvee, 50 miles ENE of Moultan.

Toulon, a fortified city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Var, and lately an episcopal see. It is divided into the old and new quarter: the first, which is ill built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres (a kind of mall) and the townhouse; the other contains the magnificent works constructed by Lewis XIV, many fine houses, and a grand oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The old and new harbours communicate with each other by means of a canal. The old haven has a noble quay, on which is the townhouse, and it is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The new haven was constructed by Lewis XIV, as were the fortifications: it contains an arsenal, a ropewalk, a park of artillery, dock-yards, basins, and every thing to be expected in the second port for men of war in this country. The galleys, transferred from Marseilles some years ago, occupy a basin in the new port Many of the galley-slaves are artisans, and some merchants: they no longer sleep on board the galleys, but are accommodated on shore, in a vast building erected for the purpose. Both the old and new port have an outlet into the outer road or harbour, which is 10 miles in circuit, surrounded by hills, and the entrance defended by a fort and batteries. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the E Indies. In 1706 it was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was demolished, and several ships burned; but they were at last obliged to raise the siege. In 1721 it experienced the dreadful ravages of a pestilence. In 1793 it capitulated, in the name of Lewis XVII, to the British, who, not finding the place tenable, evacuated it the same year. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Marseilles, and 517 SSE of Paris. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Toulouse, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Garonne, and an archbishop's see. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and is the most considerable city in France, next to Paris and Lyon, though the population bears no proportion to its extent. It was the capital of the Tectosages, who made so many conquests in Asia and Greece. It was next a Roman colony, and successively the capital of the Visigoths (who destroyed the superb amphitheatre, of which there are still some remains, the capitol, and other Roman monuments) and that of Aquitaine. The walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. St. Stephen's, the metropolitan church, would be incomparable, if the nave was equal to the choir; and the archbishop's palace is magnificent. The townhouse, a modern structure, forms a perfect square of 324 feet, and is 66 high: the principal front occupies an entire side of the grand square, lately called the Place Royale. In the great hall, called the Hall of illustrious Men, is the statue of the chevalier Isaure, and the busts of all the great men to whom the town has given birth. Toulouse, communicating with the Atlantic by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean by the canal of Languedoc, might have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. The little commerce they have consists in leather, wool, drapery, blankets, mignionets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne, equal to that of Tours, forms a communication with the suburb of St. Cyprian. Toulouse is 125 miles SE of Bourdeaux, and 350 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 43 36 N.

Tour, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 22 miles S of Clermont.

Tour la Blanche, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 15 miles NW of Perigeux.

Tour du Pin, a town of France, in the department of Isere, on a river of the same name, 24 miles S of Vienne.

Tour de Rousillon, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, on a hill near the river Tet, three miles E of Perpignan.

Tour la Ville, a town of France, in the department of La Manche, celebrated for its manufacture of glass. It is separated from Cherburg by a river.

Touraine, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, E by Orleanois, S by Berry, and W by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle: and it is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it was called the Garden of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

Tourancourchy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 35 miles SSW of Tritchinopoli.

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Tournan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 20 miles ESE of Paris.

Tournay, a city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It has several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken in 1745 by the French, who demolished the fortifications, but restored it in 1748. In 1781, the emperor obliged the Dutch to withdraw their garrison. It was again taken, in 1792, by the French, who were obliged to abandon it in 1793, but reentered it again, on the final conquest of Flanders, in 1794. It is seated on both sides the Scheldt, over which is a bridge, 14 miles ESE of Lisle, and 30 SSW of Ghent. Lon. 3 24 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Tournehem, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, nine miles NW of St. Omer.

Tournon, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with a fine college, and a castle; seated on the side of a mountain, by the river Rhone, 38 miles N of Viviers, and 48 S of Lyon.

Tournus, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, on the river Saone, 15 miles S of Chalons.

Tours, a city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire, and an archiepiscopal see. It is seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet in diameter. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure, curious clock, mosaic pavement, and rich library of manuscripts. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 persons were here employed in the silk manufacture; and now the whole number of inhabitants is about 33,000. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed. In one of the suburbs is the abbey of Marmoutier, reputed the most ancient in the west. Near the city is Plessis-les-Tours, a palace built by the profligate and superstitious Lewis XI, who died here, in 1483. Tours is 52 miles NNE of Poitiers, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Tousera, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, dependent on Tunis. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Towcester, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of lace and silk. It was once strongly fortified, and the Roman Watling-street passes through the town. It is seated on the Weedon, nine miles SSW of Northampton, and 60 NW of London.

Towton, a village in W Yorkshire, three miles SE of Tadcaster. It is famous for the battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to the latter, on Palm-Sunday, 1461.

Towy, a river of Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Carmarthenshire at its NE extremity, and flows by Llanymddoory, Llandilovawr, and Carmarthen, into the Bristol channel.

Towyn, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, on the river Desynni, at its entrance into St. George channel, 11 miles S of Barmouth, and 218 WNW of London.

Tra los Montes, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N by Galicia, W by Entre Douro e Minho, SW and S by Beira, and E by Leon. It abounds in wine, oil, and cattle; and the Douro divides it into two parts. Miranda is the capital.

Trachenberg, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, abounding in corn, cattle, and timber. It has a fine castle, and is seated on the Bartch, 26 miles NNW of Breslau. Lon. 16 56 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Trafalgar, a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar. Off this cape, in 1805, admiral lord Nelson, with 27 sail of the line, engaged the combined fleet of France and Spain, consisting of 33 sail of the line, 19 of which were taken, sunk, or destroyed, and the French commander in chief, admiral Villeneuve, and two Spanish admirals made prisoners: this unparalleled victory was obtained without the loss of one British ship; but the noble commander fell, by a musket ball, near the close of the engagement. This cape is 30 miles SSE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 2 W, lat. 36 11 N.

Tragonara, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 20 miles NW of Lucera.

Trajanopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see, though a small place and thin of people. It is seated on the Marissa, 40 miles S of Adrianople, and 135 W by N of Constantinople.

Trajetto, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the site of the ancient Minturna. Here are the ruins of

an amphitheatre and aqueduct. It is seated near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean, 25 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Train, a town of Bavaria, on the river Ambs, five miles S of Abensperg, and 20 E of Ingolstadt.

Traina, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 39 miles W of Taormina.

Tralee, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Kerry. It sends one member to parliament; and in the vicinity is a chalybeate spring. It stands on the river Lee, which flows into Tralee bay, 60 miles SW of Limerick. Lon. 10 0 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Tralleborg, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, near the Baltic, 19 miles S of Lund. Lon. 12 58 E, lat. 55 20 N.

Tramore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, much frequented for sea-bathing; seated on a bay of its name, six miles S of Waterford.

Trancoso, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, with a castle, nine miles W by S of Pinhel.

Tranent, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, eight miles E of Edinburg, and 10 W of Haddington.

Trani, a city of Naples, in Terra di Bari, the see of an archbishop, and the usual residence of the governor of the province, which is sometimes called Terra di Trani. It is much decayed since the harbour has been choaked up, and stands on the gulf of Venice, 26 miles W by N of Bari, and 125 N by E of Naples. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 41 18 N.

Tranquebar, a seaport of Hindooftan, in the country of Tanjore, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes, who pay an annual rent to the rajah. The town is surrounded by a wall and bastions; and contains three Christain churches, a large mosque for the Mahomedans, and several pagodas for the Gentoos. In 1807, it was taken by the English. It is seated at the mouth of the Cavery, 165 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 53 E, lat. 11 1 N.

Transylvania, a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N by Hungary, E by Moldavia, S by Walachia, and W by Hungary. It is 160 miles long and 150 broad, and surrounded by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces as much corn and wine as is wanted, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quickfilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, and now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mohamedans. The government is aristocratical; and, since the year 1722, rendered hereditary to the princes and princesses of the house of Austria. Hermanstadt is the capital.

Trapani, a seaport on the NW coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fort, and an excellent harbour in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient name Drepanum. It is a trading place, famous for salt-works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral. It stands on a small peninsula, 28 miles N of Mazara, and 46 W of Palermo. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Trarbach, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It has a fortress on a mountain, which was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Moselle, 47 miles W by S of Mentz. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Trasmaur, a town and castle of Austria, seated on the Trasen, near its conflux with the Danube, 12 miles W of Tuln.

Trau, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in a small island, joined to the mainland by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bua by another of stone, 27 miles SE of Sebenico. Lon. 17 52 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Travancore, a province of the peninsula of Hindooftan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to the province of Cochin, 140 miles in length, by 70 in breadth at the N extremity, and contracting gradually to the S point. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally to the English.

Travancore, a town of Hindooftan, capital of the province of the same name. It is surrounded by strong and extensive lines, 110 miles SSW of Madura, and 230 SSE of Calicut. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 8 25 N.

Trave, a river of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, which flows by Segeberg, Oldesloe, and Lubec, and enters the Baltic, at Travemunde.

Travemunde, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles NE of that city.

Travers, a town of Swisserland, in the territory of Neuchatel, 11 miles W of Neuchatel.

Traunstein, a town and castle of Bavaria. Great quantities of salt are made

here, from water brought above 14 miles over mountains, by means of engines and pipes, from Reichenhall. It is seated on the river Traun, 16 miles WNW of Salzburg.

Trautenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz, 21 miles N of Konigingratz.

Trayguera, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles SW of Tortosa.

Trebbin, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 22 miles SSW of Berlin.

Trebia, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, flows by Bobio in the Milanese, and joins the Po, above Placentia.

Trebigna, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the Trebenska, 14 miles N of Ragusa.

Trebisaccia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, on the gulf of Tarento, 10 miles ENE of Cassano.

Trebisond, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see. The walls are square and high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are inscriptions not legible. The town is not populous, for it includes many gardens, and the houses are but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. The harbour is at the E end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands at the foot of a very steep hill, on the Black sea, 104 miles NNW of Erzerum, and 440 E of Constantinople. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Trebitz, a town of Moravia, with manufactures of cloth, iron, and glass; seated on the Igla, 21 miles SE of Iglau.

Trebnitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a Cistercian nunnery, 12 miles N of Breslau.

Trebsen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Mulda, 14 miles E by S of Leipsic.

Treffurt, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a castle, seated on a hill, near the Werra, 36 miles ESE of Cassel.

Tregaron, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on a branch of the Tyvy, 15 miles S by E of Aberystwith, and 204 W by N of London.

Tregony, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Fale, six miles E of Truro, and 253 W by S of London.

Treguier, a seaport of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, and lately the see of a bishop. It is seated on a peninsula, near the English channel, 22 miles NW of St. Brieuc. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 48 47 N.

Trelleborg, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 26 miles S of Lund.

Tremesan, or *Tlemsan*, a city of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. In the time of the Arabs, it was the residence of powerful princes; but is now dwindled to a fifth part of the ancient city. Its once flourishing manufactures of carpets and woollen coverlets are in a state of decay; and the former masterpieces of architecture have disappeared, for there is not a single building of excellence now to be seen. It is 100 miles SSW of Oran. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 34 56 N.

Tremiti, three islands of Naples, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the N coast of Capitanata. They are called Tremiti or St. Nicolo, St. Domino, and Capraria. The first, which is the principal of them, has a Benedictine convent and a castle. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Tremouille, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Bennaile, 35 miles E by S of Poitiers.

Tremp, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Noguera Pallaresa, 20 miles N of Balaguer.

Trenschin, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of its name, with an ancient castle on a rock. It has celebrated hot baths, and is seated near the Waag, 70 miles NNE of Presburg. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Trent, a principality of Germany, lately a bishopric, in the S part of Tyrol, among the Alps, bounded by Tyrol Proper, and the territories of Venice. It produces excellent wine.

Trent, a fortified city, capital of the principality of Trent, with a handsome castle, a cathedral, three parish-churches, a college, and some convents. It is famous in church history for a celebrated council, which was held from 1545 to 1563. This city was several times in the hands of the French during the late war. It is situate between two mountains, on the river Adige, 67 miles NW of Venice. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Trent, a river that rises in Staffordshire, from three springs to the W of Leek, and flows SE through the county to the SW borders of Derbyshire, where

it receives the Tame. It then takes a NE direction, between the two counties, till it receives the Dove, when it enters Derbyshire, crosses the S angle, and forming, for a short space, its separation from the counties of Leicester and Nottingham, it enters the latter county at the SW extremity; thence crossing obliquely to the E, it flows along the whole eastern side, forming, toward the N part, the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and, below Gainsborough, meets the Ouse on the borders of Yorkshire, where their united stream forms the Humber. This river is of itself navigable from Burton in Staffordshire; and by canals it has a communication with the Mersey, the Severn, and the Thames.

Trent, a river of N Carolina, which runs into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

Trenton, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, and the capital of the state. Here are four edifices for public worship, and a flourishing academy. It is seated on the Delaware, 30 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 15 N.

Trenton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Jones county. It stands on the river Trent, 18 miles SW of Newbern.

Trenton, a town of the district of Main, in Hancock county, opposite the N end of Mount Desert island, 30 miles ENE of Castine.

Treport, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the English channel, at the mouth of the Bresle. It is the port for the town of Eu, nearly two miles distant, and is 17 miles NE of Dieppe.

Trepto, a town and castle of Hither Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin, on the river Tollensee, and frontiers of Mecklenburg, 25 miles N of New Strelitz.

Trepto, New, a town of Further Pomerania, with manufactures of stockings and woollen stuffs, seated on the Rega, near its mouth in the Baltic, 16 miles ENE of Camin.

Treshanish Isles, four fertile islands on the W coast of Scotland, between the islands of Coll and Mull.

Treuenbrietzen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 20 miles S of Brandenburg

Treves, or *Triers*, a late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the electorate of Cologne, E by Wetterava, S by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and W by Luxemburg. It is 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. There are many mountains and forests; but near the Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine. A small part of this territory lies on the E side of the Rhine, and in 1800 was given as an indemnity to the prince of Nassau-Weilburg; but the principal part, W of the Rhine, was annexed to France, and is included in the departments of Rhine and Moselle, and Sarre.

Treves, or *Triers*, a city of France, capital of the department of Sarre, and a bishop's see; lately a city of Germany, and capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It has a castle, a university, numerous remains of antiquities, and many fine churches and palaces; but has greatly suffered by war, and is now neither large nor populous. It is seated on the Moselle (over which is a handsome bridge) between two mountains, covered with vineyards, 20 miles NE of Luxemburg, and 55 S by E of Cologne. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 49 47 N.

Trevi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, 12 miles N by W of Spoleto.

Trevico, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 25 miles E of Benevento.

Trevier de Courtes, St. a town of France, in the department of Ain, 20 miles NNW of Bourg en Bresse.

Trevier en Dombes, St. a town of France, in the department of Aine, 18 miles SW of Bourg en Bresse.

Treviglio, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 17 miles ENE of Milan.

Trevino, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, seated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 miles S of Vittoria.

Trevisano, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the W by Vicentino, N by Feltrino and the Bellunese, E by Friuli, and S by the gulf of Venice, Dogado, and Paduano. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and the exports are cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

Treviso, or *Trevigio*, a fortified city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, and an archbishop's see. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It is the residence of many noble families, and seated on the Sile, at the influx of the Plavesella, 18 miles NNW of Venice. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 45 44 N.

Trevoux, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and before the revolution the capital of the principality of Dombes. The most remarkable

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buildings are the ancient mint, the late parliament house, the governor's house, and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Saone, 12 miles N of Lyon, and 188 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Treysa, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 16 miles ENE of Marburg.

Trezzo, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco, 18 miles NE of Milan.

Triana; see *Rancagua*.

Tribau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 30 miles NW of Olmutz.

Triberg, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, situate on the Guttach, 15 miles NE of Friburg.

Tribsees, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle, which commands the pass into Mecklenburg. It is seated on the Trebel, 22 miles SSW of Stralsund, and 28 ESE of Rostock.

Tribstadt, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 16 miles ENE of Deux Ponts.

Tricala, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the Strimon, 50 miles ENE of Salonica.

Tricala, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, 21 miles SSW of Larissa.

Tricarico, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 13 miles SE of Acerenza, and 21 SW of Matera.

Triceto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 14 miles SE of Scalea.

Tricolore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where Tippoo Sultaun was defeated by the British in 1790. It is 44 miles W of Pondicherry.

Triers; see *Treves*.

Triest, a seaport of Germany, in Carniola, and a bishop's see. The harbour is spacious, screened by a wall fortified with a bastion. The houses stand on the side of a mountain, extending themselves quite to the sea; and on the top of the mountain is a castle, in which the governor of the town and its territories resides. On the NW side of the town, where formerly were salt-pits, a beautiful suburb has been built. The fixed inhabitants, estimated at 30,000, have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, copper, &c. brought from Laubach; and they make good white wines. Trieste was taken by the French in 1797, and evacuated in the same year; and in 1809 it was ceded to Austria by France. It stands on a gulf of its name, which is the NE part of the gulf of Venice, 12 miles N of Capo d'Istria, and 3 SW of Laubach. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 45 51 N.

Trim, a borough of Ireland, capital of Meath. It is seated on the Boyne, 27 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 6 48 W, lat. 53 32 N.

Trincomale, a seaport on the E coast of Ceylon, with a harbour reckoned the finest in the E Indies, but situate in the most barren part of the island. The nearest farm villages are upward of 12 miles, from which the inhabitants are supplied with provisions. The harbour is defended by two forts, Trincomale and Ostenburg, the last built upon a cliff, projecting 1500 paces into the sea. The town occupies more ground than Columbo, but contains a much smaller number of houses, and of an inferior appearance. The circumference within the walls is about three miles, but in this space is included a rising point, immediately over the sea, covered with thick jungle. Trincomale was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in 1782; retaken by the French the same year; restored to the Dutch, by the peace of 1783; and again taken by the English in 1795. It stands on a spacious bay of the same name, 100 miles NNE of Candy. Lon. 81 25 E, lat. 8 32 N.

Tring, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, seated near the Grand Junction canal, 22 miles W of Hertford, and 31 WNW of London.

Trinidad, an island on the NE coast of Terra Firma, separated from Paria on the S, by a channel about 10 miles over, and from Cumana on the W, by the gulf of Paria, the N entrance into which is called Boca del Drago [Dragon's Mouth] on account of the adverse currents and tempestuous waves encountered here, when this island, with the neighbouring continent, was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It is 90 miles long and 30 broad; produces sugar, cotton, maize, fine tobacco, indigo, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken in 1595, by sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1676, by the French, who plundered and left it. In 1797, it was captured by the English, and afterward ceded to them by the treaty of Amiens. The capital is Port d'Espagne, on the gulf of Paria, near the Boca. Lon. 61 30 W, lat. 10 30 N.

Trinidad, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Guatimala, on a bay

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of the Pacific ocean. It is a place of great trade, the harbour being the neareſt landing to Guatimala, for all merchandiſe that comes from Mexico and Peru. The town is nine miles from the harbour, and 110 ESE of Guatimala. Lon. 90 40 W, lat. 14 0 N.

Trinidad, a town of New Spain, in Veragua, near the mouth of a river that enters the Caribbean ſea, 20 miles ESE of Conception. Lon. 81 23 W, lat. 8 40 N.

Trinidad, a ſeaport of Cuba, in a bay on the S part of the iſland, 40 miles SW of Spiritu Santo. Lon. 80 3 W, lat. 21 58 N.

Trinidad, a town of New Granada, ſeated on the Madalena, 58 miles NW of St. Fé de Bogota.

Trinidada, three rocky iſlets in the Atlantic ocean, 200 leagues E of Spiritu Santo, in Braſil. The largeſt is not three miles in circumference, and the Portugueſe keep a ſmall garriſon here to prevent a contraband trade with the Braſils. Lon. 29 35 W, lat. 20 30 S.

Trinity, a ſeaport on the N ſide of Martinico, with a ſpacious and ſafe harbour, and a conſiderable trade. Lon. 61 8 W, lat. 14 53 N.

Trino, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, formerly a ſtrong place, but the fortifications are for the moſt part demoliſhed. It is eight miles NW of Caſal.

Trinomaly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Alley were defeated by the Britiſh in 1768. It is 45 miles SSW of Arcot, and 52 WNW of Pondicherry.

Tripatore, a town of Hindooſtan, in Marawar, 36 miles ENE of Madura, and 58 SW of Tanjore.

Tripoli, a country of Barbary, 925 miles along the coaſt, but the breadth is various; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, E by Barca, S by Fezzan, and W by Biledulgerid and Tunis. It is not very fertile, and the E part is quite a deſert. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, under the protection of the Turks.

Tripoli, a city and ſeaport of Barbary, capital of a country of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a fort. The inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by emperor Charles V, who ſettled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flouriſhing, and has now ſome trade in aſhes, oſtriches feathers, and ſkins; but they gain more by the Chriſtians taken at ſea; for they either ſet high ranſoms on them, or ſell them for ſlaves. Tripoli is ſeated on the Mediterranean, ſurrounded by a wall, 275 miles SE of Tunis, and 570 ESE of Algiers. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 32 54 N.

Tripoli, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. There is one handſome moſque, and all the houſes have fountains belonging to them. Before it is a ſand-bank, which increaſes ſo much, that it is expected to choke up the harbour, which is two miles W of the town, and formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an iſthmus. On each ſide is a bulwark to defend the entrance. It is the reſidence of a baſhaw, who alſo governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits. The commerce of Tripoli conſiſts almoſt wholly in coarſe ſilk, which is made uſe of for laces. It is 90 miles NW of Damaſcus, and 120 S of Scanderoon. Lon. 36 20 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Tripolizza, a town of European Turkey, capital of the Morea. It is a modern Turkiſh town, with numerous minarets and domes. The palace of the pacha is a large quadrangular building of wood, with a ſpacious court in the centre, and galleries round the four ſides. The patriarch of the Morea alſo reſides here. It is ſeated in the valley of Tegea, beneath one of the ſummits of the mountain Mænalion, 30 miles SW of Corinth. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Tripura, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Coimbetore, with a fort at a little diſtance, called Palar. It is ſeated on the Noyelar, 27 miles NNW of Daraporam.

Triſt, an iſland of New Spain, on the coaſt of Tabaſco, in the bay of Campeachy, ſeparated by a narrow channel, on the E, from the iſle of Port Royal. It is 18 miles in circuit. Lon. 92 45 W, lat. 18 15 N.

Triſtan d'Acunha, an iſland in the Atlantic ocean, 15 miles in circuit. The land is extremely high, and riſes gradually toward the centre of the iſland (where there is a lofty conical mountain) in ridges, covered with trees of a moderate ſize and height. The coaſt is frequented by ſealions, ſeals, penguins, and albatroſſes. Lon. 15 30 W, lat. 37 9 S.

Tritchinopoly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, ſurrounded by a double wall, flanked with towers, and encom-

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passed by a ditch. It was taken by the English in 1751. It is 30 miles W of Tanjore, and 208 SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 49 N.

Trivadi, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. The pagoda forms a citadel. It is 26 miles SW of Pondicherry.

Trivento, a town of Naples, in the Molise, seated on a hill, near the river Trigno, 11 miles N of Molise.

Trochtelfingen, a town of Suabia, situate on the Smeicha, 16 miles NW of Buchau, and 29 S of Stutgard.

Trogen, a town of Swisserland, and the chief place of the protestant part of the canton of Appenzel. It has manufactures of cloth, and near it is a mineral spring. It is seven miles NNE of Appenzel.

Troja, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on the river Chilaro, 32 miles ENE of Benevento, and 60 NW of Naples.

Trois Rivieres; see *Three Rivers*.

Troki, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among lakes, 18 miles W of Wilna, and 85 NNE of Grodno. Lon. 25 13 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Trolhatta, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the Gotha, which here forms several cascades that afterward unite into a cataract upward of 60 feet in height. Here is also a canal for vessels to pass by these falls, wrought through the midst of rocks, and deemed one of the boldest works of the kind in the world. It is 45 miles NNE of Gotheburg.

Tron, St. a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a Benedictine abbey, 21 miles NW of Liege.

Tropea, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a high rock, on the gulf of St. Eufemia, 10 miles NW of Nicotera.

Tropez, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Var, with a citadel; seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 38 miles ENE of Toulon. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Troppau, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, which belongs partly to Austria and partly to Prussia. Here is an ancient palace, three churches, a college, four convents, and a commandery of the order of St. John. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741 and 1756, but restored to Austria by a treaty after each capture; and it is the seat of regency for all the Bohemian part of Silesia. In 1758, the greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire. It stands in a fruitful country, on the river Oppa, 40 miles NE of Olmutz, and 90 SSE of Breslau. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Trosa, a seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Trowbridge, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, and considerable manufactures of broad cloth and kerseymere. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 5799. It is seated on a hill, by the river Were, 23 miles SW of Marlborough, and 99 W of London.

Troy, a town of New York, in Rensselaer county, on the E side of the Hudson, three miles S of Lansinburg.

Troyes, a city of France, capital of the department of Aube, and a bishop's see, with a castle, in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. It is surrounded by good walls; but almost all the houses are of wood, and good water is wanting. The commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fustians, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the Seine, 28 miles E by N of Sens, and 82 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Truns, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Grisons, seated on the Rhine, seven miles W of Ilantz.

Truro, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The summer assizes are held here and at Bodmin alternately. It is a stannary town, and the chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Here, after the battle of Naseby, the forces of Charles I, under lord Hopeton, surrendered to general Fairfax. Truro is seated between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, at the head of Falmouth haven, 10 miles N of Falmouth, and 257 W by S of London.

Truro, a town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county, at the head of a narrow gulf in the bay of Fundy, 40 miles E by W of Halifax.

Truro, a fishing town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, on the W part of the peninsula of Cape Cod, nine miles S of Provincetown.

Truxillo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a citadel on the top of a hill. It is the birthplace of the noted Francis Pizarro, and situate on the side of a hill, near the river Magasca, 25 miles NE of Badajoz, and 90 SW of Toledo. Lon. 5 43 W, lat. 39 26 N.

Truxillo, a city and seaport of Peru in the audience of Lima, and the see

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a bishop. It was built by Pizarro, in 1553, and in its territory are above 50,000 natives, who are tributary to Spain. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a fertile country, on a small river, near the Pacific ocean, 300 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 79 5 W, lat. 8 1 S.

Truxillo, a seaport of New Spain, in Honduras, on the gulf of that name. It stands three miles from the sea, between two rivers, the mouths of which, and some islands before them, form the harbour. It is 140 miles NE of Valladolid. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 15 46 N.

Truxillo, or *Nuestra Senora de la Paz*, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 430 miles S by E of Venezuela. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 8 15 N.

Tsanad, a town of Hungary, on the river Maros, 23 miles E by S of Segedin.

Tscherchaskoi, the capital of the territory of the Don Cossacs, situate on an island formed by the Don, and so intersected by the river and numerous canals, as to bear some resemblance to Venice. Here are four churches of stone, and three of wood; one of the latter belongs to the Tartars, who have a district of the town peculiar to themselves. The first church erected here was founded by Peter the great, and in it are kept the rich standards, flags, lances, &c. presented from different sovereigns. The other public edifices, and the houses, are of wood; the latter, built on piles by the sides of the canals, seem to float on the water. The shops are numerous, containing the produce of Turkey and Greece; and there are two public baths. The principal exports are fish, iron, caviare, and wine. The inhabitants, estimated at 15,000, are a mixture of various nations. The Cossacs have a majestic appearance; are cleanly in their person and apparel, polite, sincere, hospitable, generous, and humane. The common dress of the men is a blue jacket, with a waistcoat and trowsers of white dimity. The dress of the women differs from all the costumes of Russia; and its grandeur is vested in a cap, somewhat resembling the mitre of a Greek bishop; the hair of married women is tucked under this cap, which is covered with pearls and gold, or adorned with flowers. The girls wear a silk tunic, with trowsers fastened by a girdle of solid silver, yellow boots, and an Indian kerchief round the head. The town stands on the N side of the main stream of the river, 40 miles ENE of Asoph, and 370 SSE of Voronetz. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 47 4 N.

Tschernahora, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brin, with a castle on a mountain, 13 miles NNW of Brin.

Tschernemt, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, and a commandery of the Teutonic order, 33 miles SE of Laubach.

Tschirne, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with a castle, and good cloth manufactures, 22 miles ENE of Glogau.

Tschopau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its blue manufacture; seated on a river of the same name, seven miles SE of Chemnitz.

Tshetshen; see *Kisti*.

Tsiampa; see *Ciampa*.

Tsi-nan, a city of China, capital of Chang-tong. It was once the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful prospect. It is seated on the river Tsi or Tsing-ho, 230 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 117 25 E, lat. 36 46 N.

Tsi-ning, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chang-tong, situate on the grand canal, 275 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 24 E, lat. 35 24 N.

Tsin-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong, 250 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 119 2 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Tsong-ming, an island of China, 15 miles long and 10 broad, lying at the mouth of the Kian-ku, and separated from the province of Kiang-nan, by two channels, 13 miles broad. The principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, on the N side of the island, that it can supply most of the neighbouring countries. It contains only one city, of the third class, but villages are very numerous. The country is delightful, and intersected by many canals. The city, of the same name, is situate at the SE end. Lon. 121 55 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Tsongrad, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Teisse, opposite the influx of the Koros, 26 miles N of Segedin.

Tuam, a city of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and an archbishop's see, though now a small place. The cathedral serves as a parish church. It is 20 miles NNE of Galway. Lon. 9 16 W, lat. 53 26 N.

Tuban, one of the strongest towns of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its

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own. It is seated on the N coast of the island. Lon. 111 51 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Tubingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated university, and a fortified castle on a mountain. Here are good stuff manufactures; and in the townhouse is a very curious clock. It is seated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S of Stutgard, and 50 E by S of Strasburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Tucuman, an extensive province of S America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E of the Andes, and W of Rio de la Plata. This province, with the country S of the river Plata, forms an extensive plain, almost without a tree. The soil is a deep fertile mould, watered by many streams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich pasturage, the horses and cattle imported from Europe have multiplied to an almost incredible degree; and hence Peru is supplied with cattle, horses, and mules, and immense numbers of hides are exported to Europe. The towns in this country are no better than paltry villages, to which the Spaniards have endeavoured to add some dignity, by erecting them into bishoprics. Tucuman is in the jurisdiction of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres.

Tudela, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. A battle was fought here, in 1808, between the Spaniards and French, in which the latter were victorious. It is seated in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, 44 miles S of Pamplona, and 100 E of Burgos. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Tver, a government of Russia, formerly a province in the government of Novogorod. It was the first province modelled according to the code of Catharine II. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. The forests yield valuable timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the same as in all the N of Europe. Besides the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is one called the sterlet, a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for its flavour; and of its roe the finest caviare is made.

Tver, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a fortress. It is a place of considerable commerce, being seated at the conflux of the Tverza and Volga, along which is conveyed all the merchandise sent by water from Siberia, and the S provinces, toward Petersburg. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situate on the right bank of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages; the latter having been destroyed by a conflagration, in 1763, has risen with lustre from its ashes. Catharine II, at her own expense, raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices; and to every person who engaged to build a house of brick, she offered a loan of 300L for twelve years, without interest. The streets are broad and long; extending, in straight lines, from an octagon in the centre: the houses of this octagon, and of the principal streets, are of brick, stuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burghers children; and, in 1779, an academy for the education of 120 of the young nobility of the province. Tver is 100 miles NNW of Moscow. Lon. 36 3 E, lat. 56 7 N.

Tuggurt, a town of Barbary, capital of a country lying S of Algiers. It is 310 miles SSE of Algiers. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 32 40 N.

Tuggurt, a town of Zahara, capital of a district called Wadreag. It is 420 miles NE of Tombuctoo. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 20 35 N.

Tula, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The capital, of the same name, has manufactures of fire-arms, hardware, and leather; and in the vicinity are rich iron mines. It is seated on the Upha, 115 miles S by W of Moscow. Lon. 37 24 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Tula, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, on a river of the same name, 40 miles N by W of Mexico.

Tulebras, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate on the Queios, seven miles W of Tudela.

Tullamore, a town of Ireland, in Kings county, on a river of the same name, and near the great canal, 10 miles W by S of Philipstown.

Tulle, a town of France, capital of the department of Correze, and lately a bishop's see. The cathedral is famous for its high and curious steeple. It is seated at the conflux of the Correze and Solane, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 32 miles SSE of Limoges, and 62 SW of Clermont. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Tullow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, on the river Slaney, nine miles E by S of Carlow.

Tulx, a town of Austria, and a bishop's see; seated near the Danube, 15 miles WNW of Vienna.

Tulsk, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, 11 miles N of Roscommon.

Tumbez, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where the Spaniards first landed in these parts, under Pizarro. It had then a stately temple, and a palace of the incas or sovereigns of the country. It is seated on a river of the same name, which flows into the bay of Guayaquil, 270 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 79 51 W, lat. 3 40 S.

Tumcuru, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a well-built fort, and about 600 houses; seated in a fine open country, 32 miles SE of Sera.

Tumen, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 150 miles WSW of Tobolsk.

Tumi, a town of Napaul, with a celebrated temple, six miles ESE of Catmandu.

Tunbridge, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, seated on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. Here are the ruins of a large castle, erected by Richard earl of Clare, natural son of Richard I: and a famous freeschool, founded by sir Andrew Judd, lord mayor of London, in 1551. It is 12 miles WSW of Maidstone, and 30 SSE of London.

Tunbridge Wells, a town in Kent, much resorted to on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North, who recovered from a deep consumption by drinking them. It is seated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which are scattered some good houses, orchards, and gardens; and as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. Here are all the buildings requisite for the accommodation of the nobility and gentry, with a chapel of ease, a market, and shops noted for their elegant turnery ware. One mile and a half from the wells are some rocks, which in some parts are 75 feet high, the mean height 40, with surprising clefts and chasms between them, that they have the appearance of the hulks of men of war, ranged close together. The wells are five miles S of Tunbridge, and 35 SSE of London.

Tunginskoi, a town of Russia, situate on the Irkut, 80 miles SW of Irkutsk. Lon. 103 15 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Tunja, a town of New Granada, capital of a district of the same name. Near it are mines of gold and emeralds. It is seated in a fertile valley, 90 miles N by E of St. Fé de Bogota. Lon. 73 8 W, lat. 5 20 N.

Tunkat, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, seated in a large plain, on the river Ilak, near its conflux with the Sirr, 100 miles SE of Taraz. Lon. 67 40 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Tunis, a country of Barbary, 200 miles from N to S, and 120 from E to W; bounded on the N and E by the Mediterranean, S by Tripoli and Biledulgerid, and W by Algiers. This country was formerly a monarchy, but in 1574 it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The soil in the E part is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and valleys abound in fruits; but the W part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, and corn is generally dear; but there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits; also olive trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, bisons, ostriches, monkeys, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The principal rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The form of government is by a divan, or council, whose president is the bey. The members of the divan are chosen by the bey. The inhabitants are a mixture of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians, merchants and slaves; and they carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth, Morocco leather, gold dust, lead, horses, oil, soap, and ostriches eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mohamedanism. All public instruments are written in the Arabic tongue; but commerce is usually carried on by that of the Linqua Franca.

Tunis, a city and the capital of the country of the same name, with a citadel on an eminence. It stands on a point of the gulf Goletta, surrounded by lakes and marshes. It is an oblong square, five miles in circumference, with a lofty wall, five gates, and 55 mosques. The houses are all built of stone, though but one story high; containing 10,700 families, and above 3000 tradesmen's shops. Without the walls are two suburbs, which contain 100 houses,

The divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, where the bey resides. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, which is well fortified. The Mohamedans here have nine colleges for students, and a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade, and has manufactures of velvets, silks, linen, and red caps worn by the common people. It is 10 miles from the sea, 275 NW of Tripoli, and 380 E of Algiers. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 36 45 N.

Tunkerstown; see *Ephrata*.

Turcoin, a town of France, in the department of Nord, where the allies, under the duke of York, were defeated by the French in 1794. It is six miles NNE of Lille.

Turcomania, a province of Turkey in Asia, now called *Armenia*.

Turenne, a town of France, in the department of Correze, with a castle, 16 miles SSW of Tulle.

Turin, a fortified city of Piedmont, lately the residence of the king of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see. It is now the capital of the department of Po, and stands in a fertile plain, at the conflux of the Doria with the Po. Here is a citadel, deemed the strongest in Europe; and a university founded in 1405. There are many large squares, among which that of St. Charles is the most spacious: the buildings are handsome, and it has extensive arcades on each side. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, straight, and terminate on some agreeable object: the Strada di Po, the finest and largest, leads to the late royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with shops; as are various others of the best streets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 80,000. The palace consists of two magnificent structures, joined together by a gallery, in which are several pictures, statues, and antiquities of great value. The citadel is a regular pentagon, and comprehends an extensive arsenal, a cannon foundery, a chymical laboratory, &c. There are walks on the ramparts and walls of the city; gardens on the side of the river Po; and a public place called the Corfo, where many people assemble in an evening to exhibit themselves and their equipage. Near this city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. The French besieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but shortly afterward the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French. Turin is 68 miles NW of Genoa, and 80 SW of Milan. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 45 4 N.

Turinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 24 miles WSW of Stockholm.

Turinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, with a fort, 190 miles W by S of Tobolsk. Lon. 63 44 E, lat. 58 5 N.

Turivacary, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, consisting of an outer and inner fort, strongly defended by a ditch and mud wall, and an open suburb at a little distance. Here are two small temples of curious workmanship. It is 34 miles S of Sera, and 50 N of Seringapatam.

Turkestan, a country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N and E by the country of the Kalmucs, S by Bokharia, and W by the lake Aral. The chief of this country is generally called the khan of the Karakalpahs. The capital is Taraz.

Turkey, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N by Croatia, Sclavonia, Hungary, Transilvania, and Poland, E by New Russia, the Black sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago, S by the Mediterranean, and W by that sea and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Moldavia, Bessarbia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, Romania, Macedonia, Albania, Janna, Livadia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17 and 40 E lon. and 36 and 49 N lat. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N by the Black sea and Circassia, E by Persia, S by Arabia, and W by the Mediterranean and the sea of Marmora. It lies between 27 and 46 E lon. and 28 and 45 N lat. and contains the countries of Irac Arabi, Diarbeck, Curdistan, Armenia, Caramania, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine. In Africa, the Turks have Egypt, part of Nubia, and Barca; and the states of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers are under their protection. Of these countries (which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be va-

rious. The Turks are generally robust, well shaped, and of a good mien. They shave their heads, but wear long beards, except those in the seraglio, or palace, and military men, who wear only whiskers. The turban worn by the men is white, and consists of long pieces of thin linen made up together in several folds. No one but a Turk must presume to wear a white turban. Their clothes are long and full. They sit, eat, and sleep on the floor, on cushions, matrasses, and carpets. In general, they are very moderate in eating, and their meals are dispatched with great haste. Their principal food is rice; and the frugal repast is followed by fruit and cold water, which are succeeded by hot coffee, and pipes with tobacco. With opium they procure what they call a *lief*, or placid intoxication. Chess and draughts are favourite games; and the coffeehouses and baths furnish other sources of amusement. Polygamy is allowed among them; but their wives, properly so called, are no more than four in number. The fair sex here are kept under a rigorous confinement: the Arabic word Haram, which signifies a sacred or prohibited thing, is, in its fullest sense, used both of the habitation of the women, and of the women themselves. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mohamed: they appropriate to themselves the name of Moosselmin, which has been corrupted into Musselman, signifying persons professing the doctrine of Mohamed, which he calls Islaemism. Drinking wine is prohibited by this prophet in the Koran, yet the Turks make use of it occasionally, without any scruple; though instead of it they generally use sherbet, a liquor made of honey, spices, and the juice of fruits. They expend great sums on fountains, not only in the towns, but in the country, and other solitary places, for the refreshment of travellers and labourers. They are charitable toward strangers, let their religion be what it will; and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The grand signior is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects, insomuch that they are little better than slaves. The grand vizier is the chief next the emperor; but it is a dangerous place, for he often deposes them, and takes off their heads at his pleasure. Though the grand signior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends it to persons in private life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The nobility among the Turks are the chief military officers, judges, and ecclesiastics. The beglerbegs or viceroys, the bashaws or governors, the sangiacs or deputy-governors, and the officers of state, are, in general, the children of Christian parents, who are commonly taken in war, or purchased. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the janissaries, who have been bred in the seraglio, and have used military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25,000, and there may be 100,000 who have that name. The tributary princes, as the princes of Moldavia and Walachia, are obliged also to send auxiliaries. The whole Turkish army makes above 300,000 men. Their navy, which is laid up at Constantinople, consists of about 40 large ships; but in time of war auxiliary ships are received from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; they also buy up or hire merchants ships, and thus raise a fleet of 150 sail, exclusive of gallies. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey.

Turkheim; see *Durkheim*.

Turkin, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasia, situate on the Caspian sea, 140 miles S of Astracan. Lon. 47 15 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Turnagain, Cape, a cape on the E side of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 176 56 E, lat. 40 28 S.

Turnau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, on the river Iser, 12 miles NNE of Jung Butzlau.

Turnhout, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, near which, in 1596, prince Maurice of Nassau, with only 800 horse, totally defeated the Spaniards, consisting of 6000. It is 24 miles NE of Antwerp.

Turon, a seaport of Cochinchina, situate on a bay of the same name, which affords a safe retreat for the largest ships in the most tempestuous season. In the vicinity are plantations of sugar-canes and tobacco. Turon is 40 miles SE of Hue. Lon. 107 40 E, lat. 16 9 N.

Tursi, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Sino, eight miles W of the gulf of Tarento, and 30 S of Matera. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 40 15 N.

Tuscany, a country of Italy, lately a grand duchy, belonging to the house of Austria. It is 120 miles long and 80 broad; bounded on the N and E by the Ecclesiastical State, S by the Mediterranean, and W by that sea, the territory of Lucca, and the Modenese.

Beside this, a small part of the duchy, to the NW, is enclosed by the sea and the territories of Genoa, Parma, Modena, and Lucca. Tuscany is divided into three provinces, the Florentino, Pisano, and Siennese. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, beside hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. Manna is gathered in the marshy lands near the sea, and the salt pits are rich. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Italian language is here spoken in its greatest purity. John Gaston, the last duke of Tuscany, of the house of Medici, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male. By the treaty of London, 1718, the emperor of Germany, Charles VI, had promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the nearest male heir; but, in 1735, when the sovereignty of Naples and Sicily was confirmed to that prince, he renounced his right to Tuscany, in favour of Francis, duke of Lorrain, as an equivalent for that duchy, which he had ceded to France. Francis succeeded to the grand duchy in 1735, and he was raised to the dignity of emperor of Germany in 1745, by which means Tuscany became annexed to the house of Austria. In 1801, on the ascendency of the French in Italy, the Austrian archduke Ferdinand was obliged to give up Tuscany to a prince of Spain, Louis the son of the duke of Parma, to whom the French gave the sovereignty by the name of the kingdom of *Etruria*; and it was ceded to him by the treaty of Luneville. In 1807, this country was formally ceded to France. Florence is the capital.

Tusis, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated near the torrent Nolla, 16 miles E by W of Coire.

Tutbury, a village in Staffordshire, near the river Dove, four miles NW of Burton. It has a considerable cotton manufacture, and formerly had a large castle, of which several towers and a small part of the wall still remain.

Tuticorin, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where the Dutch had a factory; seated on the gulf of Manara, 29 miles E by N of Palamcotta, and 67 S of Madura.

Tuttlingen, a town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain, belonging to the duchy of Wirtemberg. Near it is the celebrated foundery of Ludwigsthal. It is seated on the Danube, over which is a bridge, 58 miles SSW of Stutgard. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 48 2 N.

Tutura, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situate on the Lena, 160 miles N of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Tuxford, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Monday, 13 miles NNW of Newark, and 137 N by W of London.

Tuy, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery, being a frontier town toward Portugal. It stands on a mountain, near the river Minho, 58 miles S of Compostella, and 260 WNW of Madrid. Lon. 8 32 W, lat. 42 4 N.

Tuzla, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, at the western extremity of a lake to which it gives name, 28 miles N of Cogni.

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which rises from numerous springs in the S part of Peeblesshire, called Tweedsmuir. It divides that county almost into two equal parts, crosses the E part of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, then forms the boundary between Berwickshire and England, and enters the German ocean, at Berwick.

Tweedmouth, a town in the detached part of Durham called Islandshire, situate on the Tweed, at the S end of Berwick bridge, and may be deemed a suburb to that borough.

Twickenham, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, three miles ASW of Brentford. Here are many handsome villas, and two of them particularly celebrated: that which was the favorite residence of Pope, and Strawberry Hill, the elegant retreat of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Orford.

Tycotsin, a town of Poland, in Palachia, seated on the Narew, 22 miles NW of Bielsk.

Tydore, one of the Molucca islands, three leagues S of Ternate.

Tynan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seven miles W of Armagh.

Tyne, a river in Northumberland, formed of a branch from the E part of

Cumberland, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German ocean, at Tynemouth.

Tyne, a river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire, flows by Haddington, and enters the German ocean to the W of Dunbar.

Tynemouth, a town in Northumberland, near the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles ENE of Newcastle. It has a castle seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the seaside; a strong fort that commands the entrance of the river; and extensive military barracks. A bar lies across the mouth of the river, with several rocks about it called the Black Middins, to avoid which there are lighthouses. Tynemouth has some considerable salt works; and here, and at Shields, large vessels take in their loading of coal and goods brought from Newcastle.

Tyre; see *Sur*.

Tyrol, a princely county of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Suabia and Bavaria, E by the duchies of Salzburg and Carinthia, S by Italy, and W by Swisserland. Though a mountainous country, the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and it has an excellent breed of cattle. It likewise yields salt, all kinds of ores, and various sorts of precious stones. The principal rivers are the Inn, Adige, and Eysach. The country is divided into three parts; Tyrol, properly so called, the principality of Trent, and the principality of Brixen. It belonged to the house of Austria, but was overrun by the French and Bavarians in 1805; and by the treaty of Presburg was ceded to Bavaria. In 1809, it was formally ceded to Italy. Inspruck is the capital.

Tyrone, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles long and 37 broad; bounded on the N by Londonderry, E by Armagh and Lough Neagh, SW by Fermanagh, and W by Donegal. It is divided into 35 parishes, contains about 28,700 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It is a rough country, but tolerably fertile. The capital is Dungannon.

Tystad, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a citadel; seated on the gulf of Lymford, 46 miles W of Alburg. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 56 34 N.

Tyvy, or *Teivy*, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which issues from a lake on the E side of the county, and flows by Tregannon, Llanbeder, Newcastle, and Cardigan, into Cardigan bay.

Tzaritzyn, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, seated on the Volga, 120 miles NW of Astracan. Lon. 45 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Tzernitz, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, near the river Tzerna, 32 miles NNE of Adrianople.

Tzivilik, a town of Russia, in the government of Kasan, 56 miles W of Kasan. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 55 40 N.

Tzurutchatu, Starei, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Argunia, and the borders of China, 160 miles SE of Nertchinsk. Lon. 119 32 E, lat. 49 18 N.

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Vaast, St. a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a small harbour and some salt-works, 14 miles ESE of Cherburg.

Vabres, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, lately an episcopal see. It has manufactures of serges, dimities, and cottons; and stands at the conflux of two small rivers that flow into the Tarn, 50 miles SSE of Rodez and 32 E of Alby.

Vacha, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, on the river Werra, 40 miles SE of Cassel.

Vache, an island of the W Indies, of a triangular form, 24 miles in circuit. It is 12 miles from the S coast of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis.

Vacheluse, one of the Lipari islands, three miles S of Stromboli.

Vada, a town of Tuscany, at the mouth of the Cecina, 26 miles SSE of Leghorn.

Vadacurray, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, with a neat fort on the top of a hill. It is a place of considerable trade, and stands on the seacoast, at the N end of a long inland navigation, 12 miles SSE of Tellichery.

Vadagary, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Madura, 64 miles SSW of Madura.

Vadin, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarbia, situate on the Danube, 92 miles W of Nicopoli.

Vado, a town of the territory of Genoa, on a bay of the Mediterranean, three miles S of Savona, and 24 SW of Genoa.

Vadestein, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, where the kings of Sweden had a palace, now in ruins. It is seated on

the lake Wetter, near the river Motala, 32 miles W of Nordkioping.

Vadutz, a town and castle of Suabia, in the principality of Lichtenstein, 26 miles S of Lindau.

Vaena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Castro, 23 miles SE of Cordova.

Vaigatch; see *Waigatz*.

Vaihend, a town of Persia, in Segestan, on a river of the same name, 40 miles ESE of Arokhage.

Vaihingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Enz, 18 miles NNW of Stutgard.

Vaison, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse; lately a bishop's see, and subject to the pope. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaison, which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls. It is 22 miles NE of Avignon, and 23 SSE of Montelimar.

Val, a village of the Netherlands, three miles W of Maestricht, where, in 1744, marshal Saxe obtained a victory over the duke of Cumberland.

Val di Demona, a province in the NE angle of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is so called from Mount Etna, which occasioned ignorant and superstitious people, at the time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was a chimney of hell. The capital is Messina.

Val di Mazara, a province in the W angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Mazara. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

Val di Noto, a province in the SE angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Noto, its capital.

Valais, a country in the SW part of Swisserland, lately a republic, but now subject to France. It is a valley 100 miles long and 20 broad, between ridges of very high mountains, among which are the Great St. Bernard, Simplon, Grimsel, Furca, and others, whose summits are never free from snow. The chain separates it from the Milanese, Piedmont, and Savoy; the N divides it from the canton of Bern. The country is divided into Upper and Lower Valais. The former reaches from Mount Furca, its E boundary, to the river Morge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingou, on the lake of Geneva. A country consisting of plains, elevated vallies, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. The productions must vary also according to its singular diversity of climates; for strawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes, in their natural growth, may be tasted in the same day. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption, the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. The inhabitants profess the Roman catholic religion, and they have no manufactures of any consequence. In 1802, the Valais was constituted an independent republic, under the guarantee of France, Swisserland, and Italy; but, in 1810, it was annexed to France, and made a new department called Simplon. Sion is the capital.

Valckowar, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the Walpo, near its conflux with the Danube, 70 miles WNW of Belgrade.

Valdai, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the side of a lake of the same name, surrounded by hills. The lake is 20 miles in circumference, and has an island in the middle, on which is a convent surrounded by trees. The town contains several brick buildings; and the wooden houses are more decorated than the generality of Russian cottages. It is 72 miles SE of Novogorod. Lon. 33 44 E, lat. 57 50 N.

Valdasnes, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, nine miles ESE of Mirandela.

Valdeburon, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, near the source of the Esla, 38 miles NE of Leon.

Valdecabras, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 10 miles NNE of Cuenza.

Valdecona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles S by W of Tortosa.

Valdemoro, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 13 miles S of Madrid.

Valdepenas, a town of Spain, in Mancha, 28 miles ESE of Ciudad Real.

Valdigem, a town of Portugal, in Beira, near the Douro, four miles NE of Lamego.

Valdivia, a city and seaport in the Indian part of Chili, built in 1552 by Pedro de Valdivia, after he had conquered the country. It is surrounded by walls built of earth, and defended by several forts and batteries; the two entrances of its capacious harbour have also numerous pieces of cannon on each side. The city and its district extends from the ocean about 36 miles long and 18 broad, on both sides the river Valdivia, in the midst of the country occupied by the Araucanians. The district abounds in valuable timber and the purest gold dust. The city stands

on the s side of the river, 10 miles from the Pacific ocean, and 210 s of Conception. Lon. 72 20 w, lat. 39 46 s.

Valence, a city of France, capital of the department of Drome, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a school of artillery. It is surrounded by walls; and the greatest part of the public places, and many private houses, are adorned with fountains. Beside the handsome cathedral, there are many other churches, as well as convents. It is seated on the Rhone, 30 miles N by E of Viviers, and 335 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Valence, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 12 miles SE of Agen.

Valencia, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the N by Aragon, NE by Catalonia, E by the Mediterranean, S and SW by Murcia, and W by New Castile. It is 220 miles long, and from 20 to 60 broad, and the most pleasant and populous country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, natural and artificial, and fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially rice, fruits, oil, and wine. In the mountains are mines of iron and alum, and quarries of marble, jasper, and lapis calaminaris. Here is also much silk, cotton, and hemp; the manufactures of which are the cause of a considerable population. Notwithstanding all this abundance, the Valencian peasantry are very poor.

Valencia, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The Moors were expelled from it in the 13th century. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years after. It contains 12,000 houses within the walls, beside those in the suburbs and pleasure gardens around it, which amount to the same number. The cathedral has one side of the choir incrusted with alabaster, and adorned with paintings of scripture history. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of notice. Here are flourishing manufactures of cloth and silk; and several remains of antiquity. It is seated on the Guadalavia, near the Mediterranean, 130 miles ESE of Madrid. Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 39 27 N.

Valencia, a city of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas. The principal church is on the E side of the great square, and some of the streets are well built, but the houses are in general low and irregular. It stands in an extensive plain, near the lake Tocarigua, 57 miles SW of Porto Cabello. Lon. 68 30 W; lat. 9 50 N.

Valencia d'Alcantara, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with an old castle. It is surrounded by walls, and stands on a rock, near the frontiers of Portugal, 28 miles SW of Alcantara, and 45 NNW of Badajoz.

Valenciennes, a city of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Scheldt, which flows through it in several branches, and here begins to be navigable. It is large and populous; but the streets are narrow and crooked, and many of the houses are of wood. The citadel and fortifications were constructed by order of Lewis XIV, who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it was taken by the allies, after a severe siege; but it surrendered, without resistance, to the French, in 1794. Beside lace, this city is noted for manufactures of woollen stuffs and cambric. It is 28 miles SE of Lisle, and 120 NNE of Paris. Lon. 3 32 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Valentine, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, nine miles NE of St. Bertrand.

Valenza, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lumelline. It has been often taken, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Po, 12 miles ESE of Casal, and 35 SSW of Milan.

Valenza, a fortified town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, opposite Tuy, in Spain, and 30 miles NNW of Braga.

Valestra, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 12 miles SW of Modena.

Valetta, a city of Malta, the capital of that island, and wonderfully strong both by nature and art It is seated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the SS side of the city is the largest; it runs two miles inland, and is surrounded by such high grounds, that the largest ships may ride in the most stormy weather, almost without a cable. This basin is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, each capable of containing a vast number of ships. The entrance is scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded on each side by strong batteries, fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which

is on a level with the water. The harbour on the W side, though only used for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, is likewise well defended; and in an island in the centre of it, is a castle and a lazaret. Valetta has three gates, and the streets are all paved with flat square stones. The houses are neat, and built of stone; the roofs forming a flat terrace plastered with pozzolana; and most of them have a balcony to the street, where the inhabitants pass a great part of their time. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand master, the infirmary, the conservatory, and the magnificent church of St. John. The pavement of this church is composed entirely of sepulchral monuments of the finest marbles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and a variety of other valuable stones, admirably joined together, representing the arms, insignia, &c. of the persons whose names they commemorate. The great source of water that supplies Valetta rises near Citta Vecchia, and is thence conveyed by an aqueduct, erected at the expense of one of the grand masters. Notwithstanding the supposed bigotry of the Maltese, here is a mosque, in which the Turkish slaves are permitted to enjoy their religion. The Turks besieged this city in 1566; but, after many dreadful assaults, were compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of 30,000 men. It surrendered to the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798; and they, in 1800, surrendered it to the British, after a blockade of two years. Valetta is situate opposite Cape Passero in Sicily. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 35 54 N.

Valette, a town of France, in the department of Charente, 12 miles S by E of Angoulême.

Valkenburg, or *Fauquemont*, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg. In 1672, it was taken by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Geule, eight miles E by N of Maestricht.

Valladolid, a city of Spain, in Leon, capital of a principality of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, has long and broad streets, and is adorned with handsome buildings, squares, and fountains. The market-place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded by a great number of convents. There are 70 monasteries and nunneries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings formerly resided at this place; and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very large extent, though but two stories high. The townhouse takes up the entire side of a square. The house of the inquisition is an odd structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. Here are some woollen manufactures, and many goldsmiths and jewellers; but the number of inhabitants does not exceed 20,000. The environs of the city are covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the Escurva, near the Pisuerga, 74 miles SSE of Leon, and 100 NNW of Madrid. Lon. 4 47 W, lat. 41 42 N.

Valladolid, a city of New Spain, in Mechoacan. See *Mechoacan*.

Valladolid, or *Comayagua*, a city of New Spain, capital of the province of Honduras, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a plain, 280 miles E of Guatimala. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 14 35 N.

Valladolid, a town of New Spain, in the NE part of Jucatan. The environs produce abundance of cotton. It is 94 miles E by S of Merida.

Vallelonga, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 18 miles ENE of Nicotera.

Vallemniot, or *Valmont*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 32 miles NW of Rouen.

Vallençay, a town of France, in the department of Indre, on the Nabon, 28 miles N by W of Chateauroux.

Vallengin, a town of Switzerland, in a county of its name, united to the principality of Neuchatel. It is seated on the Seyon, three miles NNW of Neuchatel.

Vallers, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, noted for mineral water, four miles NW of Tours.

Vallery, St. a town of France, in the department of Somme, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is dangerous. It is 10 miles WNW of Abbeville, and 100 N by W of Paris.

Vallery en Caux, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, near the seacoast. William duke of Normandy sailed hence when he made his descent on England. It is 15 miles WSW of Dieppe, and 100 NW of Paris.

Vallier, St. a town of France, in the department of Drome, near the river Rhone, 18 miles N of Valence.

Valls, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a manufacture of leather, 16 miles N of Tarragona.

Valogne, a town of France, in the department of Manche, noted for cloth

and leather, 10 miles SSE of Cherburg, and 50 WNW of Caen.

Valona, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and an archbishop's see. It was taken, in 1690, by the Venetians, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is seated at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 40 E, lat. 40 54 N.

Valparayso, a seaport of Chili, in the province of Quillota, with a good and well frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. Its proximity to St. Jago has drawn hither all the commerce formerly carried on between that city and Callao, which consists principally of wheat, tallow, leather, cordage, and dried fruits. It is seated on a bay of the Pacific ocean, at the foot of a high mountain, 75 miles NW of St. Jago. Lon. 72 19 W, lat. 33 3 S.

Valperga, a town of Piedmont, 16 miles N of Turin.

Valreas, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, 18 miles NE of Orange.

Vals, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, celebrated for mineral springs. It is seated on the Ardeche, 18 miles NW of Viviers.

Valteline, or *Valle-telino*, a fertile valley of Switzerland, lately subject to the Grisons, but annexed to Italy by the French. It is 50 miles long, and from 12 to 15 broad, enclosed between two chains of high mountains: the N chain separates it from the Grisons, the S from the Venetian territories; on the E it is bounded by the county of Bormio, and on the W by that of Chiavana and the duchy of Milan. The river Adda flows through its whole length into the lake Como; and it is divided into three districts, upper, middle, and lower, of which the chief towns are Tirano, Sondrio, and Morbegno. The inhabitants are all Roman catholics, and have no manufactures; but they export wine, silk, plants, cheese, butter, and cattle. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley.

Valva, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 18 miles SSW of Civita di Chieti.

Van, a strong town of Curdistan, with a castle on a mountain, in which the Turks keep a numerous garrison. It is governed by a beglerbeg, and seated on a lake of its name (120 miles in circumference) 80 miles E by S of Hettis. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 37 10 N.

Van Diemen Land, an island in the S Pacific ocean, 160 miles long and 80 broad, separated from the S part of New Holland by Bass strait. It was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and till 1799 was deemed the S extremity of New Holland. Cook called here in 1777, for supplies of wood, water, and grass. The natives were entirely naked; of a common stature, but rather slender, the skin black, and the hair woolly, but their lineaments more pleasing than those of Negros; the hair and beards, and some of the faces, were smeared with red ointment. They seem to prefer birds to all other food. The hovels resemble those of New S Wales; but sometimes large trees are hollowed out by fire to the height of six or seven feet. The land is chiefly high, diversified with hills and vallies, which are well wooded and watered. The forest trees seem to be all of one kind, growing quite straight to a height proper for masts. The low lands produce flowering shrubs, and odoriferous plants. The only quadrupeds seen were opossums and kangaroos; and the birds cannot differ much from those of New Holland, to which there is as it were a passage by intermediate isles. In 1804, a British settlement was established on the SE coast, near the mouth of the Derwent, and named Hobart; it has since continued in a state of improvement, and a church is now building, the altar of which will be over the vault of colonel Collins, the first lieutenant governor, who died here in 1810. Lon. 148 20 E, lat. 42 30 S.

Vaniam Bady, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 55 miles WSW of Arcot, and 130 E of Seringapatam.

Vannes, a seaport of France, capital of the department of Morbihan, and a bishop's see. The principal trade is in corn, bar-iron, and fish. It is seated on the gulf of Morbihan, 56 miles SW of Rennes, and 255 W by S of Paris. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 47 39 N.

Var, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and enters the Mediterranean, four miles W of Nice. Toulon is the capital.

Varallo, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the frontiers of Piedmont, 33 miles E of Aosta, and 47 WNW of Milan.

Varambon, a town of France, in the department of Ain, on the river Ain, 14 miles SSE of Bourg en Bresse.

Varasdin, a town of Croatia, with an

castle and a citadel; seated near the Drave, 65 miles NNE of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Vardar, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Mount Scardus, and flows S through Macedonia, into the gulf of Salonica.

Varella, a cape on the E coast of the kingdom of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock, like a tower, on its summit. Lon. 109 17 E, lat. 12 50 N.

Varennes, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, 20 miles S of Moulins.

Varennes, a town of France, in the department of Meuse. Here Lewis XVI, his queen, sister, and two children, were arrested, in their flight from the Tuilleries, in 1791, and conducted back to Paris. It is 13 miles W by N of Verdun.

Varese, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated between the lake Verbano and the source of the Olona, 30 miles NW of Milan. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Varhely, a town of Transylvania, 40 miles S of Weissenburg.

Varinas, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, and the capital of a district of its name, celebrated for chocolate, and abounding in all kinds of fruit. It is 180 miles S by E of Venezuela. Lon. 70 0 W, lat. 8 10 N.

Varna, a seaport of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black sea, 22 miles N of Mesembria, and 145 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 28 E, lat. 42 44 N.

Varzey, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, 24 miles N of Nevers.

Vasil, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 60 miles E of Novogorod. Lon. 45 44 E, lat. 56 16 N.

Vassalborough, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, seated on the Kennebec, nine miles N of Hallowell.

Vassy, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne. In 1562, a bloody persecution of the protestants began here, by order of the duke of Guise. It is seated on the Blaise, 10 miles NW of Joinville.

Vatan, a town of France in the department of Indre, eight miles NW of Issoudun.

Vatica, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, situate on a large bay to which it gives name, 44 miles SE of Misitra. Lon. 23 2 E, lat. 36 38 N.

Vauban, Fort; see *Louis, Fort*.

Vaucluse, a department of France, including the county of Venaissin and territory of Avignon. It takes its name from the fountain of Vaucluse, 12 miles E of Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch. The chief town is Avignon.

Vaucouleurs, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the side of a hill, by the river Meuse, 23 miles SE of Bar le Duc.

Vaudemont, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, 18 miles S by W of Nancy.

Vauville, a town of France, in the department of Manche, on a bay to which it gives name, nine miles W of Cherburg.

Vauxhall, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, two miles SW of London. It is celebrated for its gardens, which, as a place of public entertainment, are the finest in Europe.

Vaypura, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, seated at the mouth of a fine river, down which much teak timber is floated. It is seven miles S of Calicut.

Ubeda, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle; seated in a fertile country, near the river Guadalquiver, 22 miles NE of Jaen.

Uberkingen, a village of Suabia, in the territory of Ulm, two miles WSW of Geislingen. It has baths of mineral water, which are much frequented.

Uberlingen, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, in the county of Furstenburg. The principal trade is in corn to Switzerland; and near it are famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, seven miles N of Constance.

Ubersko, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudin, 10 miles ENE of Chrudin.

Ubes, St. or *Setuval*, a fortified seaport of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong citadel, and a good harbour, defended by three forts. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the influx of the Cadaon, and has a good trade, particularly in salt, of which a great quantity is sent to the colonies in America. It stands at the end of a plain, five miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; the N end bounded by mountains, covered with pines and other trees, and containing quarries of jasper of several colours. It is 22 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 38 22 N.

Ubigau, a town of the duchy of Sax-

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ony, seated on the Elster, 28 miles SE of Wittenberg.

Uby, an island on the E side of the entrance of the gulf of Siam, 20 miles in circumference. It yields good water and plenty of wood. Lon. 104 46 E, lat. 8 55 N.

Ucayal, a river of Peru. See *Apurimac*.

Ucedo, or *Uzeda*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle; seated on the Xarama, 32 miles NNE of Madrid.

Ucker, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake of the same name, near Prenzlo, in the Ucker mark of Brandenburg, flows N into Hither Pomerania, and, being joined by the Rando, enters the Frisch Haff, at Uckermunde.

Uckermunde, a town of Hither Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin, seated on the Frisch Haff, at the influx of the Ucker, 82 miles NW of Stettin.

Uddevalla, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Bahus, situate on a bay of the Categat. The houses are built of wood painted red and yellow, and the streets are spacious. It has a strong fort, an arsenal, rope-walks, and tar and iron works; also a trade in iron, planks, and herrings. It is 50 miles N by W of Gotheburg. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 58 54 N.

Udina, or *Udine*, a city of Italy, capital of Friuli, with a citadel. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and in 1750, on the suppression of the patriarchate of Aquileia, was made the see of an archbishop. A treaty between the Austrians and French was signed here in 1797. It is seated in a large plain, on the river and canal called La Roia, 20 miles NW of Aquileia, and 65 NE of Venice. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Udinskoi, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Selinga, 150 miles E of Irkutsk. Lon. 108 20 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Udipu, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, near which is a small fort. Here are three temples, placed in a common square, and surrounded by fourteen large convents. It stands amid rice fields, beautifully intermixed with palm gardens, two miles from the sea, and 36 NNW of Mangalore.

Udskoi, a town of Siberia, in the province of Okotsk, situate on the Ud, 300 miles SW of Okotsk. Lon. 135 30 E, lat. 55 6 N.

Vecht, a river that rises in Westphalia, near Munster, crosses the counties of Stenfort and Bentheim, and entering Overyssel, passes by Ommen, Hasselt, and Swartsluys, below which it enters the Zuider Zee.

Vecht, a river of Holland, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider Zee, at Muyden.

Vechta, a town and fortress of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on a river of the same name, 27 miles S of Oldenburg, and 35 NNE of Osnaburg.

Vedenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situate on the Vokscha, 200 miles ESE of Archangel. Lon. 46 44 E, lat. 58 45 N.

Veere; see *Tervere*.

Vega, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the coast, 34 miles NW of Oviedo.

Vega, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 22 miles NNE of Leon.—Another, 55 miles W of Leon.

Vega, a town of St. Domingo, seated in the largest and finest valley in the island, on the river Yaque, 65 miles W of Samana.

Vegayman, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 28 miles NNE of Leon.

Veglia, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. It is 90 miles in circuit, rocky and badly cultivated, but produces wine and silk, and has small horses in high esteem. The town of the same name has a good harbour, a strong citadel, and is the see of a bishop. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Vegliana, a town of Piedmont, on an eminence, near the river Doria, 12 miles NW of Turin.

Veh, a town of Hindoostan, in Moultan, at the junction of the Setledge with the Indus, 63 miles SSW of Moultan. Lon. 70 5 E, lat. 29 8 N.

Veiros, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Anhaloura, 10 miles SSW of Portalegre.

Veisenburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, near the gulf of Finland, 56 miles E of Revel.

Veit, St. a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with an old castle; seated at the conflux of the Glan and Wunich, eight miles N of Clagenfurt.

Veit, St. in Istria. See *Fiume*.

Vela, a cape on the N coast of Terra Firma, 160 miles ENE of St. Martha. Lon. 71 25 W, lat. 12 30 N.

Velay, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Forez, W by Auvergne, S by Gevaudan, and E by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

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Velburg, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, with a decayed castle, 22 miles NW of Ratisbon.

Veldentz, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. The environs produce excellent Moselle wine. It is seated on the Moselle, 19 miles NE of Treves.

Veletri, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. The bishop of Ostia has a magnificent palace here; and there are large squares adorned with fine fountains. It is seated on an eminence, 18 miles SE of Rome.

Velez de Gomara, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, seated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 miles NNE of Fez. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 55 10 N.

Velez Malaga, a town of Spain, in Granada, near which is a considerable manufacture of playing cards. It is seated in a rich plain, between two rivers, near the Mediterranean, 13 miles E by N of Malaga, and 62 SW of Granada.

Velika, a town of Sclavonia, on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E of Cruetz, and 60 NW of Fosega.

Velore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a large and beautiful fort, which, having been chosen for the residence of the family of the late sultan of Mysore, is strongly garrisoned; but the males of the family have since been removed to Calcutta. The town, which belongs to the nabob, is pretty large, and well built. Above it are three forts on as many hills. It is seated on the Paliar, 14 miles W of Arcot.

Veltzen; see *Ultzen*.

Venafro, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near the Volturno, 25 miles N by W of Capua.

Venaissin, a small but fertile county of France, lately depending on the pope, but now included in the department of Vaucluse. Carpentras was the capital.

Venant, St. a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, on the river Lis, six miles N by W of Bethune, and 27 SE of Dunkirk.

Venasque, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in a valley of the same name, and on the river Essara, 47 miles NNE of Balbastro.

Venasque, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, on the river Nasque, 10 miles ESE of Carpentras, and 18 ENE of Avignon.

Vencatichery, a town of Hindoostan, in the E part of Mysore, ceded to the English by the treaty of Seringapatam. Here are the remains of the rajah's palace, and the ruins of a fort. Near this place iron is smelted from black sand. It is 57 miles W of Arcot, and 58 E of Bangalore.

Vence, a town of France, in the department of Var; lately a bishop's see. It is nine miles N of Antibes, and nine W of Nice.

Vendee, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay le Comte is the capital.

Venden, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Aa, 36 miles ENE of Riga.

Vendome, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, on the river Loir, 30 miles NE of Tours, and 95 SW of Paris.

Vendrell, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 miles WSW of Barcelona.

Veneria, a town of Piedmont, which took its name from a magnificent hunting-seat built by a duke of Savoy. It has manufactures of wool and silk, and stands on the Stura, eight miles NNW of Turin.

Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, in the government of Caracas; bounded on the N by the Carribbean sea, E by Caracas, S by New Granada, and W by Rio de la Hacha and St. Martha. It spreads round a gulf of the same name (which reaches 90 miles within land and is 80 in breadth) and the lake of Maracaybo. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Coro, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. Near the seacoast are high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, and gold is found in the sands of the rivers. The province is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants, who raise great numbers of sheep, manufacture some cotton stuffs, and cultivate excellent tobacco, cocoa, and sugar.

Venezuela, or *Coro*, the capital of the province of Venezuela, in Terra Firma, and a bishop's see. It stands on a peninsula, on the E side of the gulf of Venezuela, 60 miles ENE of Maracaybo. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 10 55 N.

Venice, a late celebrated republic of Italy, which comprehended the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamo, Cremasco, Polesi-

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no di Rovigo, Trevisano, Feltrino, Bellunese, Cadorino, and part of Friuli and Istria. The government of the republic, before it was subverted by the French, was aristocratic, for none could have any share in it but the nobles. The doge was elected by a plurality of votes, and the ducal cap was placed on his head, with great ceremony, in St. Mark's church. He held his dignity for life; and his office was to marry the Adriatic sea, in the name of the republic; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, there were five councils, which so limited his power, that he has been justly defined to be, in habit and state, a king; in authority, a counsellor; in the city, a prisoner; and out of it, a private person. This constitution, however, now no longer exists. In 1797, a tumult having happened at Venice, in which some French soldiers were killed, the French seized the city, and instituted a provisionary democratic government: but, soon after, by the treaty of Campo Formio, the city and territory of Venice, lying to the N and W of the river Adige, was ceded to Austria as a duchy, in equivalence for the dominions that house had lost in the Netherlands; and the remainder of the territory was annexed to what the French then styled the Cisalpine republic. In 1805 commenced a short war between Austria and France, and by the treaty of peace at Presburg, the duchy of Venice was given up; and the whole territory of Venice is now a part of the newly erected kingdom of Italy. The Venetian territories on the continent, enumerated above (and which, by way of distinction, are sometimes called the Terra Firma) are described in their respective places. Venice was once one of the most powerful commercial and maritime states in Europe. For this it was indebted at first, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the gulf of Persia, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad; thence by land, across the desert, to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports: and, afterward, the supplying of the crusaders with provisions and military stores was an additional source of opulence and power. All this declined, however, after the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese, in 1486; which, in its consequences, has reduced Venice from a state of the highest splendour to comparative insignificance. The Venetians are lively and ingenious, extravagantly fond of amusements, with an uncommon relish for humour. They are in general tall, well made, and of a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women are of a fine style of countenance, with expressive features, and a skin of a rich carnation: they are of an easy address, and have no aversion to cultivate an acquaintance with strangers who are properly recommended. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among them, jealousy, poison, and the stiletto have been long banished from their gallantry. The common people display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each other.

Venice, a city of Italy, and a long time the capital of a territory of the same name. In the 4th century, when Attila king of the Huns ravaged the N part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic sea, now called the gulf of Venice. These islands being near each other, they found means to join them, by driving piles on the sides, and forming the channels into canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. It is the see of a patriarch, and stands on 72 little islands, about five miles from the mainland, in a kind of laguna or lake, separated from the gulf of Venice, by some islands, at a few miles distance. These islands, in a great measure, break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the laguna. The number of the inhabitants is computed at 160,000, and they have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bone-lace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. Most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another into a street; by means of which, and of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Grand Canal, which is very broad, and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. There are nearly 500 bridges in Venice; but what pass for such are only single arches thrown over the canals; most of them very paltry. The Rialto consists also of a single arch, but

a very noble one, and of marble, built across the grand canal, near the middle, where it is the narrowest: this celebrated arch is 90 feet wide on the level of the canal, and 24 feet high. The beauty of it is impaired by two rows of booths or shops, which divides its upper surface into three narrow streets. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces, churches, and spires. The only place where a person can walk with ease and safety is in the Piazza di St. Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all of marble; namely, the ducal palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiano; and a noble range of buildings, in which are the museum, the public library, the mint, &c. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, one of the richest and most expensive in the world, is crowned by five domes; and the treasury is very rich in jewels and relics. The churches and convents are numerous, in which the most admirable part are the paintings; and indeed Venice, highly renowned for valuable paintings, far surpasses, in this respect, even Rome itself. The ducal palace is an immense building: before the subversion of the republic it contained the apartments of the doge; halls and chambers for the senate, and the different councils and tribunals; and an armory, in which a great number of muskets were kept, ready charged, that the nobles might arm themselves, on any sudden insurrection. The arsenal is a fortification of three miles in compass: before it was pillaged by the French, it contained arms for 60,000 foot and 20,000 horse, arranged in an ornamental manner; and 2800 men were daily employed in building ships, casting cannons, making cables, sails, anchors, &c. The handsome structure called Il Fontica di Tedeschi, containing 22 shops and 100 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. The bank of Venice is supposed to be the first of the kind in Europe, after the model of which those of Amsterdam and Hamburg were established. In this city a famous carnival is held from Christmas till Ashwednesday; in all which time libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. The chief diversions are ridottos and masquerades; and St. Mark-place is the general rendezvous. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 125 miles NNE of Florence, and 140 E of Milan. Lon. 12 23 E, lat. 45 27 N.

Venice, Gulf of, a sea, or gulf of the Mediterranean, between Italy and Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient *Adriaticum Mare*, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic Sea. There are many islands in it, and many bays or small gulfs on each coast. The grand ceremony of the doge of Venice marrying the Adriatic annually on Ascension Day, by dropping into it a ring from his bucentaur, or state barge, attended by all the nobility and ambassadors in gondolas, was intermitted in 1797, for the first time for several centuries.

Venlo, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Upper Guelderland, and a place of trade for merchandise coming from the adjacent countries. In 1702, it surrendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the Dutch by the barrier treaty in 1715. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the E side of the Meuse, opposite Fort St. Michael, 12 miles N of Ruremonde. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Venosa, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Ofanto, 13 miles NW of Acerenza.

Venta de Cruz, a town of Terra Firma, in the isthmus of Darien, and on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to bring the merchandise of Peru and Chili on mules from Panama, and embark it on the river for Porto Bello. It is 20 miles N of Panama.

Venzone, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, situate on the Tagliamento, 18 miles NNW of Friuli.

Vera, a town of Spain, in Granada, 34 miles NNE of Almeria, and 80 E of Granada.

Vera, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Bidassoa, 28 miles N by W of Pamplona.

Vera Cruz, a city of New Spain, in Tlascala, on the gulf of Mexico, and the capital of an extensive district along the coast. The harbour is defended by a fort, situate on a rock of the island St. Juan de Ulua, nearly adjoining. This port is the centre of the treasure and merchandise of New Spain, and it receives much E India produce by way of Acapulco from the Philippine islands, which are hence exported to Europe and the W Indies. An annual fair is held here for the rich merchandise of the Old world; and such crowds of Spaniards attend, that tents are erected for their accommodation. The site of this town is famous on account of the land-

ing of Cortez, in 1519, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico; and the Old Town, 16 miles to the NW, is deemed the first colony founded by Cortez. The city is beautifully and regularly built, and of materials drawn from the bottom of the sea; for no rock is to be found in the environs, nor any springs of potable water, that the best is rain-water preserved in cisterns. The inhabitants are estimated at 16,000, exclusive of the militia and seafaring people. It is 190 miles E by S of Mexico. Lon. 96 9 W, lat. 19 11 N.

Vera Paz, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by Jucatan, E by the bay and province of Honduras, S by Guatimala, and W by Chiapa. It is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile vallies, which produce some corn, and feed a great number of horses and mules. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, and wool.

Vera Paz, or *Coban*, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Vera Paz, and a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It stands on a river, which runs into the gulf Dulce, 120 miles NE of Guatimala. Lon. 91 2 W, lat. 14 46 N.

Veragua, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, E by the province and bay of Panama, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by Costa Rica. It is a mountainous and barren country, but abounds in mines of gold and silver. St. Jago is the capital.

Verberie, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on the river Oise, 10 miles NE of Senlis.

Vercelli, a city of Piedmont, lately the capital of a lordship of the same name, and a bishop's see, and now the capital of the department of Sesia. In 1705 all its fortifications were demolished by the French. The townhouse, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are handsome structures. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. It is seated at the conflux of the Cerva with the Sesia, 40 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Vercholensk, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Lena, 120 miles N of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Verchotura, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, and a bishop's see. This was the first town the Russians built in Siberia. It is situate near the river Tura, 120 miles N of Catharinenburg. Lon. 60 15 E, lat. 58 45 N.

Verd, Cape, a promontory on the W coast of Africa, 145 miles NW of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17 31 W, lat. 14 44 N.

Verd Islands, Cape, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 miles W of the coast of Africa, between 13 and 19 N lat. They are said to have been known to the ancients, under the name of Gorgades; but not visited by the moderns till discovered, in 1446, by Anthony Noel, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, and received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verd. They are ten in number, lying in a semicircle, and named St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicolas, Sal Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravo. St. Jago is the principal.

Verden, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 28 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the W and N by the duchy of Bremen, and E and S by the duchy of Luneburg. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marshes on the rivers Weser and Aller. It was formerly a bishopric, which, at the peace of Westphalia, was secularised, and ceded to Sweden; in 1712 it was taken by the Danes, who, in 1715, ceded it to the electoral house of Brunswick, which cession, in 1718, was confirmed by the Swedes. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verden, a town of Westphalia, capital of a duchy of the same name. It contains four churches, and is seated on a branch of the Aller, 18 miles ESE of Bremen. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Verdun, a strong town of France, in the department of Meuse, and a bishop's see. It is divided into the upper, lower, and new town. The citadel was constructed by Vauban, who was a native of this place. Beside the cathedral there are one collegiate and nine parish-churches. Verdun surrendered to the Prussians in 1792, but was retaken soon after. It is seated on the Meuse, 28 miles N by E of Bar le Duc, and 140 E by N of Paris. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Verdun, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, seated on the Saone, at the influx of the Doubs, 30 miles E by S of Autun.

Verdun, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles NNW of Toulouse.

Verea, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 48 miles W of Salonica.

Vereria, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 56 miles WSW of Moscow.

Vergennes, a town of Vermont, in Addison county, seated on Otter creek,

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fix miles from its mouth in Lake Champlain, and 10 N of Middlebury.

Venina, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Cumana, celebrated for its tobacco. It is situate on a gulf of the Atlantic, 45 miles E of Cumana. Lon. 63 44 W, lat. 10 8 N.

Vermandois, a late territory of France, in Picardy; which, with the late territory of Soissonnois, is now included in the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax.

Vermanton, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, 14 miles SSE of Auxerre.

Vermejo, a river that rises in Tucuman, on the borders of Peru, flows SE to the Paraqua, and enters that river a little above its junction with the Panara.

Vermont, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Lower Canada, E by the Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampshire, S by Massachusets, and W by New York. It is 157 miles long and 65 broad, and divided into eleven counties; Windham, Windsor, Orange, Caledonia, Essex, Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Orleans. A chain of high mountains, running N and S, divides the state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this chain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens: hence they are called the Green Mountains, and give name to the state. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky, and the soil is fertile. It has numerous streams and rivers, which all rise in the Green Mountains: the largest are on the W side, and the chief are Otter creek, Onion river, La Moille, and Mischiscoui; the most numerous are on the E side, and the largest are West river, White river, and Poousoomsuc. Iron ore abounds in this state, and renders it the seat of flourishing manufactures of every thing that can be made of iron and steel; the other chief manufactures are pot and pearl-ash, maple sugar, and spirits. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 217,913. The principal town is Bennington.

Vernet; see *Issoire*.

Verneuil, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Aure, 22 miles SW of Evreux, and 65 W by S of Paris.

Verneuil, a town of France, in the department of Allier, three miles from the river Allier, and 15 S of Moulins.

Vernon, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, 27 miles SE of Rouen, and 42 NW of Paris.

Veroli, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Cosa, three miles S of Alatri.

Verona, a city of Italy, capital of the Veronese, and a bishop's see. It has three forts, and is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which communicate by four bridges. The streets are neither clean nor straight; the best is that called the Corso, which is pretty long, and there is a handsome square called the Piazza d'Armi. This city is famous for antiquities, and the most remarkable structure is a Roman amphitheatre, of which seven rows of benches of white marble are still entire; but various repairs have been made from time to time. In the townhouse are the statues of five illustrious natives of Verona; namely, Catullus, Æmilius Marcus, Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and Vetruvius. Beside the cathedral there are 48 parish-churches, 41 convents, 18 hospitals, and 13 other churches. The palaces of Bevilacqua and Scipio Maffei contain many valuable paintings, antiques, and other curiosities. Most of the buildings are of marble, above 30 kinds of which are found in the neighbourhood. The principal trade arises from the manufactures of silk and woollen, and next to them are those of gloves and leather. Near the city is a delightful place, called Campo Marzo, where two annual fairs are held in May and November. Verona was taken by the French in 1796, and retaken by the Austrians in 1799. It is 20 miles NNE of Mantua, and 54 W of Venice. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Veronese, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the N by the Trentino, E by the Vicentino and Paduano, S by the Mantuan, and W by the Bresciano. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and a very fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle.

Verovitza, a strong town of Selavonia, seated near the Drave, 65 miles NW of Essek.

Verrez, a town of Piedmont, with a fortress so strong by nature as to be deemed impregnable. It is 15 miles SSE of Aosta, and 35 N of Turin.

Verrieres, a town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchatel. The environs are celebrated for excellent cheese. It is six miles ENE of Pontarlier, and 20 WSW of Neuchatel.

Verrua, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat. In 1705, it was besieged by the French, who did not carry it till after six months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, because the commander had blown up the fortifications. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, 18 miles W of Casal, and 20 NE of Turin.

Versailles, a town of France, capital of the department of Seine and Oise. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and, since the revolution, has been made a bishop's see. In the reign of Lewis XIII, it was only a small village, in a forest 30 miles in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting seat in 1630. Lewis XIV enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till 1789, when Lewis XVI and his family were removed from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adorned with a vast number of statues, by the greatest masters, and the waterworks were magnificent. The gardens, with the park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is 10 miles WSW of Paris. Lon. 2 7 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Versailles, a town of Kentucky, chief of Woodford county. It is seated on a small stream which flows into Kentucky river, 13 miles W by S of Lexington.

Verseta, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see. It contains some extensive barracks; and near it are the ruins of a castle. It is 18 miles N of Vipalanca, and 40 S of Temeswar.

Versoix, a town of France, in the department of Ain. Here, in 1768, an expensive attempt was made to form a harbour, in opposition to Geneva, but it was soon relinquished. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the influx of the river Versoix, six miles SE of Gex, and seven N of Geneva.

Vert Bay; see *Fundy*.

Vertus, a town of France, in the department of Marne, at the foot of a mountain, on which are good vineyards, 17 miles SW of Chalons, and 78 NE of Paris.

Verviers, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a trade in cloth; seated on the Weze, four miles SW of Limburg, and 17 ESE of Liege.

Vervins, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV of France and Philip II of Spain. It is seated on the Serre, 40 miles NE of Soissons.

Verzuolo, a town of Piedmont, with a castle. It is surrounded by an ancient wall, flanked with towers, and seated in a fruitful soil, near the Vratia, three miles S of Saluzzo.

Vesley, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Aisne, 10 miles ENE of Soissons.

Vesoul, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Saone. In the vicinity is a medicinal spring. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Durgeon, 24 miles N of Besançon, and 106 ESE of Troyes. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Vesprin, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Sed, 19 miles W by S of Stuhlweissenburg, and 70 SSE of Presburg. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Vesuvius, a volcanic mountain of Italy, seven miles E of Naples. It is near 30 miles in circuit at the base, and about 3600 feet high. Toward the sea it is covered with fruit trees and vineyards; but on the S and W sides, and on the top, nothing is to be seen but black ashes, cinders, and stones. The top of Vesuvius is divided into two points, and the southernmost is called Monte di Somma. The eruption in the year 79, under Titus, was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum; and this eruption proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. Great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean, into Africa; birds were suffocated in the air, and fell down upon the ground; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot, and infected by it. Another violent eruption, in 1631, totally destroyed the town of Torre del Greco. The eruption in 1767 was the 27th from the time of Titus, since which there have been 11 others: next to those in 79 and 1631, that of 1794 was the most violent and destructive. In this eruption the lava flowed over 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated lands, and the town of Torre del Greco was again destroyed; the top of the mountain likewise fell in, and the crater is now little short of two miles in circumference.

Veway, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic, in the Pays de Vaud. The principal manufacture is hats, it has a large trade in cheese, and its wine is in great estimation. It stands near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles E by S of Lausanne. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Veudre, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Allier, on the river Allier, 17 miles NW of Moulins.

Veyne, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 12 miles W by S of Gap.

Vezelay, a town of France, in the department of Yonne. In 1560, this town being in the possession of the Calvinists was besieged by the troops of Charles IX without success, after the loss of 1500 men. Theodore Beza was a native of Vezelay. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 26 miles E by S of Auxerre.

Vezelize, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated on the Brenon, 12 miles S of Nancy, and 14 SE of Toul.

Ufa, a government of Siberia, formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburg.

Ufa, a town of Siberia, capital of the government of the same name. It is seated on the river Ufa, near its conflux with the Bielaia, 760 miles E by S of Moscow. Lon. 56 0 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Uffenheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a castle; situate on the Gollach, 15 miles N by E of Rotenburg, and 22 SE of Wurtzburg.

Ugento, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, eight miles W of Alessana, and 20 SW of Otranto.

Ugliani, a town of Piedmont, nine miles N of Ivrea, and 16 ESE of Aosta.

Uglich, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslaul, with a trade in leather and soap; seated on the Volga, 45 miles W of Jaroslaul.

Ugogna, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Tosa, 16 miles N of Varallo, and 45 NW of Milan.

Viadana, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Parma, and 17 S of Mantua.

Viana, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, four miles NE of Logronno, and 42 SW of Pamplona.

Viana, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Lima, with a good harbour for small vessels, defended by a fort, 20 miles W by N of Braga.

Vianden, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, divided into the old and new town by the river Uren. It has a castle, on an inaccessible rock, and manufactures of cloth and leather. It is 22 miles N of Luxemburg, and 22 NW of Treves.

Vianen, a town of S Holland, with a castle. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Leck, seven miles S of Utrecht, and 50 E by N of Rotterdam.

Viatka, a government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which flows through the country, and joins the Kama.

Viatka, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was formerly called Khlynof, and is seated on the river Viatka, 100 miles N of Kasan. Lon. 54 15 E, lat. 57 25 N.

Viazma, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, seated on an eminence, 80 miles NE of Smolensk.

Viborg; see *Wiburg*.

Vic, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated on the Seille, 15 miles ENE of Nancy.

Vic, or *Vique*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that flows into the Ter, 35 miles N of Barcelona. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Vic Bigore, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, situate on the Adour, 12 miles N of Tarbes.

Vic le Compte, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with a palace, where formerly the counts of Auvergne resided. About a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the Allier, 15 miles SE of Clermont.

Vic Fezensac, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Douze, 15 miles W of Auch.

Vicegrad, a town of Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, in which the crown of Hungary was formerly kept. It is seated on the S side of the Danube, eight miles SE of Gran, and 16 NW of Buda.

Vicentino, a country of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N by Trentino and Feltrino, E by Trevisano and Paduano, S by Paduano, and W by Veronese. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and so pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden and flesh-market of Venice. Here are also mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

Vicenza, a city of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, and a bishop's see. It is without walls, but is a large place adorned with above 20 palaces from the designs of Palladio, who was a native of this place. The cathedral is embellished with marble, and has some gor-

paintings; besides which there are above 60 other churches, and in that of St. Corona, the high altar and the painting by Paul Veronese of the Magi paying adoration to Christ, attract particular notice. In the fine square before the townhouse are two lofty colums, with St. Mark's winged lion on one of them, and on the other a statue of our Saviour. The other remarkable places are the Monte della Picta with its fine library, the Palazzo Vechio with its admirable paintings, the Theatrum Olympicum after the model of the amphitheatre of Palladio, and the triumphal arches in the public promenade of Campo Marzo. The principal manufactures are silk, damask, and taffeta. About four miles from the city, on a mountain, is the church Della Madonna di Monte Berrico, which is much frequented by pilgrims, and has a fine frontispiece, with a convent close by. Vicenza is seated in a fertile plain, between two hills, at the union of the rivulets Bachiglione and Rerone, 22 miles E of Verona, and 32 W of Venice. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 45 28 N.

Vichy, a town of France, in the department of Allier, near which are some mineral springs. It is seated on the Allier, 40 miles S of Moulins.

Vico, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, near the bay of Naples, five miles NE of Sorento.

Vico, a town of Corsica, in which is the cathedral of the bishop of Sagona, a town now in ruins. It is seated near the gulf of Sagona, 10 miles NNE of Ajaccio, and 27 SW of Corte.

Vicovaro, a town of Italy, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Teverone, 10 miles NE of Tivoli.

Victoria, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas, with one of the most beautiful churches in the country; seated in a well cultivated district, near the river Tuy, 30 miles SW of Leon.

Victoria, Fort; see *Bancout*.

Vielsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, situate on the Vaga, 156 miles NNE of Vologda. Lon. 41 45 E, lat. 61 40 N.

Vienna, a city of Germany, capital of Austria, and an archbishop's see. It stands in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the little river Vien. The city itself is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by strong fortifications, but it is populous, and contains 78,000 inhabitants. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high; but there are several fine squares, and in that called Joseph-square is a colossal equestrian statue in bronze of Joseph II. Some of the public buildings are magnificent; the chief of them are the imperial palace, the palaces of the princes, the imperial chancery, the imperial arsenal, the city arsenal, the mint, the general hospital, the townhouse, the customhouse, the bank, the library, and the museum. Vienna was ineffectually besieged by the Turks, in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period, the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army. No houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the city, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. The eight suburbs are said to contain 220,000 inhabitants; but they are not populous in proportion to their size, for many houses have extensive gardens. The circumference of the city and suburbs is upward of 18 miles. Many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple contains a bell of uncommon magnitude, cast out of the cannon taken from the Turks. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university had several thousand students, who, when this city was besieged, mounted guard, as they did also in 1741. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are great rarities. The Danube is here very wide, and contains several woody isles, one of which is the prater, or imperial park; it also forms a sort of harbour, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk-stuffs, gold and silver lace, tapestry, looking-glasses, &c. In 1805, this city surrendered to the French and their allies; but was given up by the peace at Presburg. It is 50 miles W of Presburg, 350 NNE of Rome, and 570 E of Paris. Lon. 16 16 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Vienna, a town of Maryland, in Dorchester county. It carries on a brisk trade with the neighbouring seaports,

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and is situate on the Nanticoke, 150 miles SW of Philadelphia.

Vienne, a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on the Rhone, over which it had formerly a bridge, but only some piers remain. In the 5th century, the Burgundians made it the capital of their kingdom. Before the revolution, it was the see of an archbishop, and the capital of a province called Viennois. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. In 1311, a general council was held here, at which pope Clement V presided, and among other matters, the suppression of the Knights Templars was determined. The commerce of Vienne consists in wines, silk, and sword-blades. It is 15 miles SSE of Lyon, and 38 NW of Grenoble. Lon. 4 56 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Vienne, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the department of Correze, and flows into the Loire five miles above Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

Vienne, Upper, a department of France, comprising the late province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

Vierraden, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, seated on the Vesle, near its conflux with the Oder, 22 miles ESE of Prenzlo.

Vierzon, a town of France, in the department of Cher, famous for its forges; seated on the Cher, near the influx of the Yevre, 17 miles NW of Bourges, and 48 S by E of Orleans.

Viesti, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of mount Gargano, 25 miles NE of Manfredonia. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 41 51 N.

Viet, St. or *St. Vith*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, near the source of the Uren, 24 miles SSE of Limburg, and 48 N of Luxemburg.

Vigan, a town of France, in the department of Gard, 22 miles WSW of Alais, and 38 WNW of Nismes.

Vigevano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a strong castle on a rock; seated near the Tesino, 16 miles SW of Milan.

Vignot, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 16 miles E of Bar le Duc, and 24 SSE of Verdun.

Vignuola, or *Vignola*, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 15 miles SE of Modena.

Vigo, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, situate on a bay of the Atlantic, defended by a fort on an eminence, and an old castle. It has a good harbour, into which, in 1702, the English and Dutch fleet forced their passage, and made themselves masters of the Spanish plate-fleet, when just arrived from America. In 1719, the English got possession of Vigo, but relinquished it after raising contributions. It stands in a fruitful country, 14 miles WNW of Tuy, and 47 S of Compostella. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 42 14 N.

Vihiers, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 20 miles S of Angers, and 20 W by S of Saumur.

Vilaine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Mayenne, passes by Vitre and Rennes, divides the department of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard.

Villa de Conde, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Ava, 20 miles N of Oporto.

Villa Flor, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 28 miles S by W of Braganza.

Villa Franca, a seaport of the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. The harbour is capacious, and the mountains which enclose it extend into the sea like promontories. It was taken by the French in 1705, by the French and Spaniards in 1744, and by the French in 1792. It is three miles E of Nice.

Villa Franca, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a silk manufacture, 10 miles S of Verona.

Villa Franca, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the estuary of the Tajo, 20 miles NE of Lisbon.

Villa Franca, a town on the S coast of St. Michael, one of the Azores, defended by a fort and other works. Opposite this place, half a mile from the shore, is a small island, which has a basin with a narrow entrance, where fifty vessels might anchor in security. It is 16 miles E by N of Punta del Guda. Lon. 25 30 W, lat. 37 50 N.

Villa Franca de Panades, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with manufactures of small arms and linen, and several brandy distilleries, 18 miles W by S of Barcelona.

Villa Hermosa, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 58 miles N of Valencia.

Villa Hermosa, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, on the river

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Tabasco, 60 miles SW of Tabasco, and 70 NE of Chiapa.

Villa de Horta, the capital of the island of Fayal, one of the Azores. It is seated on the W coast, and has a harbour, land-locked on every side except the E and NE, and defended by several forts. Lon. 28 41 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Villa d'Iglesias, a town of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, 35 miles WSW of Cagliari.

Villa Joiosa, or *Joysa*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 18 miles ENE of Alicant, and 24 S of Gandia.

Villa Nova d'Asti, a fortified town of Piedmont, 14 miles W of Asti.

Villa Nova da Cervera, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, situate on the Minho, near its mouth, 27 miles NW of Braga, and 45 N of Oporto.

Villa Nova de Portimao, a fortified seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river which forms a spacious and secure harbour, defended by two forts. It is nine miles ENE of Lagos, and 42 W by S of Tavira. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Villa Nova de Porto, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on the Douro, opposite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts.

Villa Nova de Principe, a town of Brasil, situate near the diamond mines, 130 miles W of Porto Seguro.

Villa Real, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, at the conflux of the Corgo and Ribera, 12 miles N by E of Lamego, and 38 SE of Braganza.

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the Minjares, 40 miles NNE of Valencia.

Villa Real, a town of Brasil, in the province of Spiritu Santo, 150 miles W by S of Spiritu Santo.

Villa Rica, a town of Chili, on the lake Malabangen, 60 miles NE of Valdivia.

Villa Viciosa, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, and a palace where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. In the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine; and in the neighbourhood are quarries of fine green marble. It is 12 miles SW of Elvas, and 33 NE of Evora.

Villa Viciosa, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, 32 miles NE of Oviedo.

Villach, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle. Near it are medicinal baths. It is seated at the conflux of the Geil with the Drave, 16 miles W by S of Clagenfurt.

Villaine, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 16 miles E by N of Mayenne.

Villalgardo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a hill, near the river Cabriel, 50 miles SE of Cuenza.

Villalpando, a town of Spain, in Leon, 37 miles S of Leon.

Villamiel, a town of Spain, in Leon, 48 miles S of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Villarino, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Douro and confines of Portugal, 45 miles WNW of Salamanca.

Villedieu, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 12 miles NNE of Avranches, and 18 SE of Coutances.

Villefort, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 18 miles E of Mende, and 19 N of Alais.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, surrounded by walls, and seated on the Saone, 18 miles N by W of Lyon.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a fort; seated on the river Tet, 25 miles WSW of Perpignan.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, with a great trade in linen cloth; seated on the Aveiron, 20 miles W of Rodez.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the canal royal, 22 miles SE of Toulouse.

Villejuive, a town of France, in the department of Paris, four miles S of Paris.

Villemur, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Tarn, 12 miles NNE of Toulouse.

Villena, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with a castle, formerly of great strength. In the neighbourhood is a morass, from which salt is made. It is 18 miles SSE of Almanza, and 50 N by E of Murcia.

Villeneuve, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot, 17 miles N of Agen.

Villeneuve, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the river Rhone, opposite Avignon, 21 miles ENE of Nismes.

Villeneuve, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, at the E extremity of the lake of Geneva, three miles from the influx of the Rhone, and 14 ESE of Lausanne.

Villeneuve de Berg, a town of France,

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in the department of Ardeche, 13 miles s of Privas.

Villers Coterets, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 miles SW of Soissons, and 44 NE of Paris.

Villingen, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, strong by nature on account of the surrounding mountains and narrow passes. Here is a Benedictine abbey, and a good bath in the neighbourhood. It is 20 miles E by N of Friburg.

Vilseck, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near which are several founderies. It is seated on the Vils, 20 miles N of Amberg.

Vilshofen, a town of Lower Bavaria. In 1745, the Austrians took it by storm. It is situate on the Danube, at the influx of the Vils, 11 miles W by N of Passau.

Vilvorden, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle; seated on the Senne, seven miles NNE of Brussels.

Vinheiro, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 miles W by N of Estremos.

Vimiera, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 30 miles N of Lisbon. Here, in 1808, a battle was fought between the British and French, in which the latter were defeated.

Vimioso, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 miles WNW of Miranda, and 17 SE of Braganza.

Vinaroz, a town of Spain, in Valencia. The environs are covered with vineyards, and much wine is exported. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Servol, 23 miles S of Tortosa, and 88 NNE of Valencia.

Vincennes, or *Vincent*, a town of the United States, capital of Indiana, with a fort. It is seated on the Wabash, opposite the influx of the Ombra, 160 miles WNW of Frankfort, in Kentucky. Lon. 85 30 W, lat. 39 0 N.

Vincent, Cape St. the SW promontory of Portugal, 25 miles W by S of Lagos. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 37 3 N.

Vincent, St. one of the Windward Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, 55 miles W. of Barbados. It is inhabited by Caribs, a warlike race, between whom and the aborigines of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. They are conjectured to have been originally a colony from N America; their fierce manners approaching nearer to those of the original natives of that continent than they do to that of S America, and their language also having some affinity to that spoken in Florida. In their wars, they preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the women either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent was long a neutral island; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter, soon after, engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. In 1795, the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. St. Vincent is 24 miles long and 18 broad. It is extremely fertile for the raising of sugar and indigo; and here the bread-fruit trees, brought from Otaheite, thrive remarkably well. Kingston is the capital.

Vincent, St. one of the Cape Verd islands, 12 miles long and three broad, and uninhabited. On the NW side of it is a good bay, where ships may wood and water, and wild goats may be shot. Lon. 25 30 W, lat. 17 30 N.

Vincent, St. a town of Brasil, in the bay of Santos, whose harbour is now so choked up with sand, that it is not practicable even for canoes. See *Santos*.

Vincent, St. a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, nine miles W by S of Santillana.

Vingorla, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. About 10 miles to the WNW are some rocks in the sea, called Vingorla Rocks. The town is situate near the mouth of a river, 25 miles NNW of Goa. Lon. 73 27 E, lat. 15 51 N.

Vintimiglia, a town of the territory of Genoa, with a small harbour, and a strong castle on a high rock. In 1746, it was taken by the king of Sardinia; but recovered in 1747, by the Genoese, with the assistance of the French. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 20 miles NE of Nice, and 24 SW of Oneglia. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 43 53 N.

Vipalanca, or *Uj Palanka*, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, with a fortress; seated on the Karass, near its entrance into the Danube, 42 miles E of Belgrade, and 58 S of Temeswar.

Vique; see *Vic*.

Vire, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of Calvados, with manufactures of coarse woollen cloths; seated on the Vire, 30 miles SE of Coutances, and 150 W of Paris.

Virgin, Cape, a cape of Patagonia, at the entrance of the strait of Magellan; so called by Magellan, because he discovered it on the feast of St. Ursula. Lon. 67 54 W, lat. 52 23 S.

Virgin Gorda, or *Spanishtown*, one of the Virgin Islands, in the W Indies. It has two good harbours, and is defended by a fort. Lon. 64 0 W, lat. 18 18 N.

Virgin Islands, about 30 islands and keys, in the W Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division, belonging to the English, is Tortola, to which belong Jost Van Dyke, Little Van Dike, Guana, Beef, and Thatch islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Anegada, Nicker, Prickly Pear, the Muskitos, the Commanoes, &c. Of the Danish islands, the principal are St. Thomas and St. John.

Virginia, one of the United States of America, bounded on the S by N Carolina and Tennessee, W by Kentucky and the state of Ohio, N by Pennsylvania and Maryland, and E by the Atlantic ocean. It is 446 miles long and 224 broad, and divided into 82 counties. Several ridges of mountains cross the country from N to S, the most easterly above 100 miles from the Atlantic. Here are mines of lead, copper, iron, and coal; marble is found in great quantities, and limestone; and many medicinal springs have been discovered in different parts. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannoc, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours; and there are many other rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The land toward the mouths of the rivers is generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and maize; that higher up is generally level, and watered with springs. The land near the sea is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason the horses are seldom shod. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and maize. In 1810, the number of inhabitants was 965,079. The capital is Richmond.

Virnenberg, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated near the Nesse, 26 miles WNW of Coblentz.

Virton, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 22 miles W of Luxemburg.

Visagapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 50 miles SW of Cicacole, and 100 NE of Rajamundry.

Vischma, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 268 miles SW of Tobolsk. Lon. 61 22 E, lat. 62 36 N.

Viset, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Meuse, 15 miles NW of Limburg.

Viseu, a city of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see. It was founded by the Romans, who called it Visontium, and stands amid mountains, 50 miles NE of Coimbra. Lon. 7 42 W, lat. 40 56 N.

Vishnei Volosbok, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It has a canal, which, by uniting the Tverza and the Msta, connects the inland navigation between the Caspian and the Baltic; and above 4000 vessels pass it annually. The merchandise of Astracan, and other parts of the S of Russia, are brought to this place, which is spacious, and full of buildings and shops. It is seated on the river Zua, 80 miles NW of Tver.

Visiapour, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, lying to the E of Concan, between the Kistna and its tributary stream the Beema. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and famous for mines of diamonds.

Visiapour, or *Bejapour*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the country of Visiapour. It is 150 miles SE of Poona, and 340 N by W of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 19 E, lat. 17 26 N.

Viso, a mountain of the Maritime Alps, in Piedmont, noted for giving source to the river Po.

Uist, North and *South*, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland. N Uist is 22 miles long and 17 broad, and the face of the country corresponds with that of Lewis. S Uist is 23 miles long and seven broad, and trees are here equally unknown. Many cows are annually exported; but kelp is the staple commodity, of which about 1100 tons are annually manufactured in each. The island of Benbecula lies between them, and they are each about 16 miles to the W of the most western point of the isle of Skye.

Vistula, a river that rises in the Carpathian mountains on the confines of Moravia and Hungary, flows through

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Poland and Prussia, by Cracow, Sandomir, Warsaw, Culm, Marienburg, and Dantzic, and enters the Baltic, by three mouths.

Viterbo, a town of Italy, capital of the patrimony of St. Peter, and a bishop's see. It contains 16 parish-churches, numerous convents, and many palaces and fountains. Near the city is a hot mineral spring, much frequented. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a beautiful valley, 40 miles NNW of Rome. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Vith, St.; see *Viet, St.*

Vitre, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, with a trade in linen cloth, and knit stockings and gloves; seated on the Vilaine, 20 miles NE of Rennes, and 52 SE of St. Malo.

Vitry le Brule, a village of France, two miles NE of Vitry le François. It was formerly a considerable town, but was burnt by Lewis VII, and on this account called Brule. The English and Burgundians, in the war with Charles VII, set fire to Vitry, and sixty villages. It was a third time burned and ruined by the troops of emperor Charles V.

Vitry le François, a town of France, in the department of Marne, built by Francis I, after the destruction of Vitry le Brule by Charles V. It has a trade in corn, and is seated on the Marne, 25 miles SE of Chalons, and 100 E of Paris.

Vitteaux, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 12 miles SE of Semur, and 27 W of Dijon.

Vittoria, a city of Spain, capital of the district of Alava, in Biscay. It is surrounded by double walls, and the large streets are bordered with trees. In the principal square are the townhouse, two convents, and a fine fountain. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in large quantities. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 miles SE of Bilboa, and 155 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 42 45 N.

Vittoria, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It has a trade in wine and oil, and stands in a plain, 30 miles W by N of Noto.

Vivarez, a late territory of France, in the NE part of Languedoc, on the banks of the Rhone, which parts it from Dauphiny. It now forms the department of Ardeche.

Vivero, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Vivero or Landrova, which flows into the bay of Biscay. It is 22 miles NW of Mondonnedo.

Viviers, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated among rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone, 16 miles S by E of Privas. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 44 29 N.

Vizini, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 25 miles NW of Noto.

Ukenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the conflux of the Irtisch and Oby, 196 miles N of Tobolsk. Lon. 69 15 E, lat. 61 10 N.

Ukraine, a country of Europe, lying on the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name signifies *a frontier*. By a treaty between Russia and Poland, in 1693, the latter remained in possession of the Ukraine, on the W side of the Dnieper, which constituted a palatinate called Kiof; while the E side was allotted to Russia, and called the government of Kiof; but Russia having obtained the Polish part, by the treaty of partition, in 1793, the whole belongs now to that power. That part of the Ukraine, on the W side of the Dnieper, is but indifferently cultivated; but that on the E side, inhabited by the Cossacs, is in much better condition. The principal town is Kiof. See *Cossacs*.

Vladimir; see *Volodimir*.

Ulala, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated on the W side of the southern arm of the lake of Mangalore, three miles SW of Mangalore.

Ulapool, a town of Scotland, in Rossshire, on the E side of the entrance of Loch Broom, at the mouth of a river of its name, with a good harbour and commodious road. It is a great fishing station, and situate in the midst of a wool country, 48 miles W by N of Tain. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 57 50 N.

Ulea, or *Ulaborg*, a seaport of Sweden, and the largest town in E Bothnia, with a castle on an island, and a commodious harbour. In 1714, this town was demolished by the Russians; and in 1808, the Swedes surrendered it to the Russians. It is situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, 340 miles N by E, of Abo. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 65 30 N.

Vlieland; see *Flie*.

Ulietea, one of the Society isles, in the Pacific ocean. It has a harbour called Ohamaneno. Lon. 151 38 W, lat. 16 45 S.

Ullswater, a lake on the borders of Westmorland and Cumberland, 10 miles N of Ambleside. It is eight miles long,

and abounds with char and other fish. The report of guns, discharged in certain stations on the lake, is reverberated from rock to rock, promontory, cavern, and hill, with every variety of sound. The river Eamont flows through this lake, and by Penrith, to the Eden, forming that part of the boundary line between the two counties.

Ulm, a free city of Suabia, whose territory extends 27 miles in length and 21 in breadth. It is a fortified, large, and handsome place; in which the archives of the imperial towns of Suabia were preserved, and the diet of the circle was generally held. The cathedral is a large magnificent structure. Here is an excellent college, with a theological seminary annexed; and a convent for the daughters of the nobility and citizens, who are here educated, and afterward at liberty to marry. The other most remarkable buildings are the abbey of St. Michael, commonly called Wengen, the townhouse, the arsenal, the magazines, and the valuable town library. The inhabitants are protestants, and estimated at 15,000; they have a good trade in linens, fustians, paper, wine, and wood. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1702, by stratagem; but surrendered it after the battle of Blenheim, in 1704. It was taken by the French in 1796, and it surrendered to them in 1805. It is seated at the conflux of the Blau with the Danube, opposite the influx of the Iler, 38 miles W by N of Augsburg, and 40 SE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Ulmen, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 28 miles W of Coblentz.

Ulotho, or *Vlotbow*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, near which is a medicinal spring. It is six miles S of Minden.

Ulrichstein, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a fortified castle, 25 miles SE of Marburg.

Ulricshamn, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, formerly called Bogesund, the present name being given it, in 1741, in compliment to queen Ulrica Eleanora. It has a considerable trade in cattle, provisions, tobacco, &c. and is 50 miles E of Gotheburg.

Ulster, a province of Ireland, 116 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish sea, N by the Northern ocean, W by the Atlantic ocean, SW by the province of Connaught, and S by that of Leinster. It contains the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan. The principal place is Londonderry.

Ultzen, or *Veltzen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, with a trade in flour and wool; seated on the Ilmenau, 20 miles SSE of Luneburg.

Ulverston, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It is seated at the foot of some hills, near a shallow arm of the Irish sea, and has a canal to the estuary of the Leven. Since the decline of Dalton, it has considerably increased; and has manufactures of cotton, check, canvas, and hats. It is the port of the district of Furness, and exports much corn, limestone, iron ore, and blue slate. It is 18 miles NW of Lancaster, and 261 NNW of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 54 14 N.

Uma, or *Umea*, a seaport of Sweden, capital of W Bothnia. The houses are built of wood; and it stands at the mouth of the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia, 310 miles N by E of Stockholm. Lon. 19 18 E, lat. 63 58 N.

Umago, a small seaport of Istria, seated near the gulf Largona, 12 miles SW of Capo d'Istria.

Umbria, a province of Italy, now called the duchy of Spoleto.

Umbriatico, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated on the Lipuda, 15 miles N by W of St. Severina.

Ummerapoora, a city and the metropolis of the Birman empire, with a spacious fort completely fortified after the eastern manner. It was founded in 1783 by emperor Minderagree, four miles to the NE of Ava, the former capital. The houses are raised on posts from the ground; the smaller supported by bamboos, the larger by strong timbers. The streets are all straight, many of them wide, paved with brick, and frequently crossed by others at right angles. The royal palace is a splendid edifice, within the fort, and not any nobleman of the court is permitted to enter it with his feet covered. The temples and monasteries are numerous, and though in general composed of wood are very magnificent: the unbounded expenditure of gilding, which is bestowed on the outside of the roofs, particularly on the lofty spires, render them objects of extraordinary splendour. Ummerapoora is situate on a peninsula, formed by the Irrawaddy on the W, and a narrow channel branching E from the river, which soon takes a N direction and expands to a lake on the E side of the city, seven miles long

and one and a half broad. It is 520 miles E of Calcutta, and 620 NNW of Siam. Lon. 76 7 E, lat. 21 57 N.

Underwalden, a canton of Swifferland, bounded on the N by the canton of Lucern and the Lake of the Four Cantons, E by high mountains which separate it from the canton of Uri, S by Mount Brunich which parts it from the canton of Bern, and W by that of Lucern. It is 24 miles long and 20 broad, and divided into the Upper and Lower Valley, by a forest called Kesterwald, which crosses the canton from N to S. The country abounds in fruit and cattle, but produces little corn and grows no wine. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. Stanz is the capital of the Lower Valley, and Sarnen of the Upper and of the whole canton.

Ungvar, a town and fort of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It stands in an island formed by the Ung, 57 miles E of Cassovia. Lon. 22 23 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Uniegow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz, with a fine castle belonging to the archbishop of Gnesen, seated on the Warta, 20 miles SSW of Lenczicz.

Union, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Fayette county. It is situate on Redstone creek, 14 miles S by E of Brownsville, and 28 NE of Morgantown.

Union, a town of New York, in Tioga county, where the judicial courts are held in October. It is situate on the Susquehanna, W of the influx of the Chenango, 50 miles E by S of Newtown, and 150 NW of New York.

United Provinces of the Netherlands, a name given to the seven protestant states of the Netherlands, which threw off the yoke of Spain, and became an independent republic. See *Holland*, and *Netherlands*.

United States of America, a republic of N America, consisting originally, in 1783, of thirteen states, namely, Massachusets, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Kentucky, Vermont, Tennassee, and Ohio, having since been formed, and added to them, the present number of the states that constitute this great American republic is seventeen. To these must be added the territories of New Orleans, Mississippi, Indiana, Columbia, Illinois, and Michigan; also the country of Louisiana. These districts are all noticed in this work in their proper places. The total number of the inhabitants in the United States in 1791 was 3,929,326; in 1801 it was 5,305,638; and in 1810 it was 7,238,421. No part of the globe is so well supplied with rivers, great and small springs, and lakes, as the United States; that a communication by water, from one extremity to the other, is more easy than in England: and a great multitude of bays and excellent harbours are on the coast of every maritime state. In the large towns, the houses are of brick; in the others, and their environs, the half, and often the whole of them, are of planks: but 80 miles from the sea, in the central and southern states, and still more particularly in those W of the Allegany mountains, seven-tenths of the inhabitants live in log-houses. These houses are made of the trunks of trees, from 20 to 30 feet long, and four or five inches in diameter, laid one upon another, and supported by letting their ends into each other; the spaces between the trunks are filled with clay; they have two doors, which are hung with wooden hinges, and these frequently supply the place of windows: neither nails nor iron of any sort are used. The thirteen original states long flourished as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament attempting to tax them by its sole authority, without the intervention of their assemblies, a civil war ensued. The Americans formed a congress, which, in 1776, disclaimed all dependence on the mother country: the French king entered into an alliance with them in 1778; the colonies, powerfully assisted by France, were successful; and Great Britain acknowledged their independence by the peace of 1783. The federal constitution of the United States is governed by a congress, consisting of a president, vice-president, senate, and house of representatives. The representatives are elected every second year; the senators are chosen for six years, and the president and vicepresident for four. General Washington was elected the first president in 1788. The city of Washington is the metropolis.

Unna, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, environed by walls and ditches, and formerly a considerable hanseatic town. It is seated on the Kottelbeck, 10 miles SSW of Ham.

Unna, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Bosnia, on the frontiers of Croatia, passes by Wihitsch, and joins the Save, 16 miles above Gradisca.

Unnary, a town of Sweden, in the

province of Smoland, 43 miles W of Wexio.

Unst, the most northern of the Shetland islands, 10 miles long and four broad, and more level than the other isles. It feeds many sheep, horned cattle, and hogs; and about 80 tons of cured fish are annually exported. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 61 10 N.

Unterseen, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It stands on the river Aa, between the lakes Brientz and Thun, 23 miles SSE of Bern.

Unza, a town of Russia, in a province of the same name, in the government of Kostroma. It is situate on the river Unza, 92 miles ENE of Kostroma. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 57 56 N.

Voghera, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan and territory of Pavia, seated on the Staffora, nine miles NE of Tortona.

Voglabruck, a town of Austria, on the river Vogel, 28 miles NE of Salzburg, and 38 SW of Lintz.

Void, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 18 miles ESE of Bar le Duc.

Voigtland, a territory of Upper Saxony, in the SW part of the marquisate of Misnia, bounded on the W by Thuringia and Franconia. It is very hilly, and abounds in wood; but the vallies afford plenty of corn, and pastures that feed great numbers of excellent cattle. Plauen is the capital.

Voigtsberg, a town and citadel of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, five miles S by E of Plauen.

Voitsberg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Kainach, 18 miles W by S of Gratz.

Vokelmark, or *Volkenmark*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 17 miles E by S of Clagenfurt.

Volano, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 34 miles E of Ferrara.

Volcano, one of the most considerable of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, lying S of the island of Lipari, from which it is separated by a deep channel, a mile and a half broad. It is 12 miles in circumference, and is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only.

Volcanello, a small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Volcano.

Volga, a river of Russia, which forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. It has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskof, about 80 miles W of Tver, begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is there augmented by the influx of the Tverza. It waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nishnei Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, Saratof, Tzaritzin, and Astracan, and enters the Caspian sea by several mouths. This is supposed to be the largest river in Europe; and by means of it, the river Tverza, and a canal thence to the Neva, there is a navigable communication between the Caspian sea and the Baltic.

Volhynia, a palatinate of Russian Poland, 220 miles long and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Polesia, E by Kiof, S by Podolia, and W by Austrian Poland. It consists chiefly of fertile plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

Vollenhoven, a town of Holland, in Overyssel, with a castle; seated on the Zuider Zee, eight miles SW of Steenwich, and 12 NW of Zwoll.

Volmar, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Aa, 60 miles NE of Riga.

Volo, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, with a citadel and a fort. It was taken, and almost ruined, in 1655, by the Venetians. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 30 miles SE of Larissa. Lon. 22 55 E, lat. 39 21 N.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Kliasma, 110 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 40 28 E, lat. 55 53 N.

Vologda, a government of Russia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Ustiug. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for fine wool.

Vologda, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, and the see of an archbishop. It has a magnificent cathedral, several churches, a castle, and a fortress. The principal trade is in hemp, matting, leather, and tallow. It is seated in a marsh, on the river Vologda, which flows into the Sukhona, 257 miles N by E of Moscow. Lon. 39 46 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Volsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, situate on the.

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Volga, 76 miles NE of Saratof. Lon. 47 45 E, lat. 52 15 N.

Volta, a river of Guinea, which separates the Gold coast from the Slave coast, and enters the Atlantic ocean.

Voltaggio, a town of the territory of Genoa, 15 miles N by W of Genoa.

Volterra, a walled town of Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa, containing several antiquities. It is seated on a mountain, 30 miles SSW of Florence, and 32 SE of Pisa.

Voltri, a town in the territory of Genoa, near which the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796. It is six miles W of Genoa.

Volturara, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, at the foot of the Apennines, 20 miles W of Lucera, and 52 NE of Naples.

Volturno, a river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and enters the gulf of Gaieta.

Volvic, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. Here are immense quarries, which furnish materials for the buildings of the adjacent towns, and for the statues in the churches. It is six miles N of Clermont.

Voorn, a fort of Holland, in Gelderland, on a small island formed by the Waal and the Meuse, at the E end of Bommelwert, seven miles E by N of Bommel.

Voorn, an island of S Holland, between the mouths of the Meuse, 20 miles long and five broad. This island, with Gorce and Overflackee, form the territory called Voornland, which anciently belonged to Zealand. Briel is the capital.

Vorden, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 20 miles NNE of Osnaburg.

Vordo, a town of W Prussia, on the Vistula, where a toll is collected from ships going up and down that river. It is 15 miles SSW of Culm.

Voringen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Hohenzollern, situate on the Laucharf, 10 miles SE of Hohenzollern.

Voronetz, a government of Russia, and one of the richest countries in the empire, abounding in corn, cattle, and other necessaries of life.

Voronetz, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. Here Peter the great built his first ship of war, when he projected the conquest of the Black sea. It then did not consist of above a hundred wooden huts, but is now a handsome town, and holds intercourse with all parts of the empire. Here are considerable manufactures of woollen cloth and hardware; and grease, prepared from the substance of cattle, is a great article of trade. The town is strong by nature, and seated on the Voronetz, near its junction with the Don, 230 miles SSE of Moscow. Lon. 39 44 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Vosges, a department of France, including the SE part of the late province of Lorrain. It is so called from a chain of mountains, formerly covered with wood, that separates this department from those of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine. Epinal is the capital.

Vourla, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated on two eminences near the gulf of Smyrna, 30 miles W by S of Smyrna.

Vouille, a village of France, in the department of Vienne, 10 miles W of Poitiers. Here Clovis gained a battle, in 507, against Alaric, king of the Visigoths, which extended the French empire from the Loire to the Pyrenees.

Vou-tchang, a city of China, capital of the province of Hou-quang, and the rendezvous, as it were, of all the commercial people in the empire. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, on the Kian-ku, is always crowded with vessels; the river being sometimes covered with them to the distance of two leagues. The beautiful crystal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea, and the prodigious sale of the bamboo paper made here, contribute no less to make it famous than the continual influx of strangers. It is 655 miles S of Peking. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 30 30 N.

Vouziers, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, on the river Aisne, 28 miles S of Mezieres, and 32 ENE of Rheims.

Upholland, a village in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures common to the county, three miles W of Wigan.

Upland, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Westmania, Gestricia, and the Baltic. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, chiefly covered with shapeless stones and impenetrable woods; but it is enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver; and the peasants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of those metals. Stockholm is the capital.

Uppingham, a town in Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated

on an eminence, six miles s of Oakham, and 89 N by W of London.

Upsal, a city of Sweden, in Upland, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a university. A river flows through it, to the lake Mar-ler, which facilitates some trifling commerce. The streets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of square; some of the houses are built of brick, but the generality are of wood, painted red, and the roofs covered with turf. Upsal was formerly the metropolis of Sweden; and near it is the moraften, or stone, on which the king used to be crowned. It still contains many objects of curiosity, and is the residence of several Swedish noblemen. The ancient palace was a magnificent building, until great part of it was consumed by fire, in 1702. The cathedral, a large structure of brick, contains the remains of the famous Gustavus Vasa and Charles Linné. The university, founded in 1476, is the most ancient in Sweden, and the first seminary in the north for academical education. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the north. Here is an observatory, planned by the celebrated Celsius, from which the Swedish geographers compute the longitude; also a botanical garden, of which the famous Linné was superintendant. Upsal contains about 4000 inhabitants, exclusive of the students, who are seldom fewer than 500. It is seated in a vast open plain, fertile in corn, 35 miles NNW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 59 52 N.

Upton, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Severn, 11 miles s of Worcester, and 111 WNW of London.

Urach, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a decayed castle on a mountain. It has a trade in paper, damasks, and linen, and is 21 miles SSE of Stutgard.

Uraguay, a province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which unites with the Parana, 70 miles above Buenos Ayres, and forms the famous river Plata.

Ural, a river of Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, flows by Orenburg, Uralsk, and Gurief, and enters the Caspian sea by three mouths.

Ural Mountains, a chain of mountains extending from the 50th to near the 67th degree of N lat. or about 1150 miles, and has by the Russians been called the backbone of the world. The central part of this chain abounds in metals; and they contain fine white marble. Pauda, one of the highest mountains, is said to be 4512 feet above the level of the sea. This chain forms a considerable part of the boundary between Europe and Asia.

Uralian Cossacs, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the s side of the river Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion; but there are dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called Roskolniki, or Separatists, and who style themselves Staroverski, or Old Believers. These consider the service of the established church as profane, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equal to their lives. A Russian officer having ordered a number of Cossac recruits to be publicly shaved in the town of Yaitsk, in 1771, this wanton insult excited an insurrection, which was suppressed for a time; but, in 1773, an impostor, Pugatchef, who assumed the name of Peter III, appeared among them, and, taking advantage of this circumstance, roused them once more into open rebellion. This was suppressed by the defeat and execution of the impostor; and in order to extinguish all remembrance of this rebellion, the river Yaik was called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsk was named Uralsk. These Cossacs are very rich, in consequence of their fisheries in the Caspian sea. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons and beluga, whose roes supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

Uralsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus and province of Orenburg. It was formerly called Yaitsk, and is seated on the river Ural, 375 miles NNE of Astracan. Lon. 50 10 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Uraniburg, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it Uraniburg, or Castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now in ruins. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 55 55 N.

Urbania, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, built by Urban VIII, on the Metro, seven miles SSW of Urbino.

Urbanna, a town of Virginia, in Middlesex county, seated on the Rappahannoc, 22 miles from its mouth, and 73 NE of Richmond.

Urbino, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 55 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N by Romagna, NE by the gulf of Venice, SE and S by Ancona, and W by Perugino and Tuscany. The air is not deemed wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. The chief production is silk, and game is plentiful.

Urbino, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, and an archbishop's see. The university contains a noble college and sixteen convents. Great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here; and it is the birthplace of the illustrious painter Raphael. It was taken by the French in 1796. It stands on a hill, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 58 miles E of Florence, and 120 N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Ure, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmorland, flows by Middleham, Ripon, Boroughbridge, and Aldborough, and a little below joins the Swale, where the united stream forms the Ouse.

Ureden, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with manufactures of excellent linen; seated on the Berckel, 26 miles WNW of Munster.

Urgel, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Segra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, covered with vineyards, 78 miles NNW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 42 24 N.

Urghenz, a town of the country of Charasm, of which it was formerly the capital; seated on a small river that runs into the lake Aral, 90 miles NNW of Khiva. Lon. 58 30 E, lat. 42 24 N.

Uri, a canton of Swisserland, 30 miles long and 12 broad; bounded on the N by the canton of Schweitz and the Waldstadter See, E by the cantons of Grisons and Glarus, S by the bailiwics of Italy, and W by the cantons of Underwalden and Bern. Altorf is the capital. See *Schweitz*.

Uri, Lake of; see *Waldstadter See*.

Urmund, a town of France, in the department of Lower Meuse, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated near the Meuse, 10 miles NNE of Maestricht.

Urseren, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Uri, situate in an elevated valley, on the Reuss, 17 miles SSE of Altorf.

Ursitz, St. a town of Swisserland, in the late bishopric of Basel, indebted for its origin to a hermitage, built in the seventh century by St. Ursinus. It is seated on the Doubs, six miles of Porentrui.

Ushe Tartary, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucks and Turkestan, E by Tibet, S by Hindoostan and Persia, and W by the Caspian sea. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans, or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was Samareand, the present capital of the country. The Usbecs, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucs. Their religion is Mohammedanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan.

Uscapia; see *Scopia*

Usedom, an island of Hither Pomerania, in the Baltic sea, between the mouths of the Peene and Swin, with two forts named after these two rivers. It has a town of the same name, on the SW coast, 40 miles NW of Stettin. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 53 58 N.

Ushant, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finistere, opposite Conquet. It is eight miles in circumference, and contains several hamlets and a castle. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 48 28 N.

Usingen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and county of Nassau-Weilburg, with a handsome castle; seated on the Usbach, 12 miles SSE of Weilburg.

Usk, a river that rises in Wales, on the W side of Brecknockshire, flows by Brecknock, and entering Monmouthshire, passes by Abergavenny, Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, into the Bristol channel.

Usk, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of japanned ware. Here are the ruins of a castle and priory; part of the latter is converted into a farm house, and its church is now the parish church. It is seated on the river Usk, 12 miles SW of Monmouth, and 142 W by N of London.

Usler, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 14 miles NW of Gottingen.

Ussel, a town of France, in the department of Correze, 52 miles NE of Tulle, and 53 ESE of Limoges.

Ustasio, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 12 miles NE of Cremona.

Usturits, a town of France, in the

department of Lower Pyrenees, six miles SSE of Bayonne.

Ustica, a small island in the Mediterranean, 25 miles N of the coast of Sicily. It was for centuries uninhabited, except by wild goats, till 1765, when a citadel was built and a colony settled. The island is without springs, and only supplied with fresh water by rain kept in cisterns. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 38 42 N.

Ustiug, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, capital of a large province of its name, and an archbishop's see. Great quantities of grain are sent hence to different parts. It is seated on the Dwina, at the influx of the Sukhona, 464 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 61 15 N.

Utrecht, one of the provinces of Holland, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Holland and the Zuider Zee, E and S by Gelderland, and W by Holland. The soil is fertile, and there are no inundations to fear as in the other provinces.

Utrecht, a fortified city of Holland, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is of a square form, about three miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the handsomest in Holland. There is a great number of churches and hospitals; and the townhouse is a noble building. The principal manufactures are silk and fire-arms; and in a place called the Mall is an extensive foundery for cannon balls. Two canals, called the New Graft and the Vaert, run through the city, and over them are 36 stone bridges. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places for residence in these parts. Here the union of the Seven United Provinces was begun in 1579, and here was concluded, in 1713, the peace which terminated the wars of queen Ann. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians in 1787, and to the French in 1795, each time without resistance. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Amsterdam, and 35 NNW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Utrera, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a salt spring, 12 miles SE of Seville.

Uttoxeter, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of hardware; seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, 13 miles NE of Stafford, and 135 NNW of London.

Utznach, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic belonging to the cantons of Schweitz and Glaris. It is three miles E from the lake of Zurich, and 15 N by W of Glaris.

Uxbridge, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, and a great trade in corn and flour. The Colne flows through it in two streams, and the Grand Junction Canal passes close by. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I and the parliament, in 1644; and the house in which the plenipotentiaries met, is still called the Treaty House. Near this town are the remains of an ancient camp. Uxbridge is 15 miles W by N of London.

Uxbridge, a town of Massachusets in Worcester county, 16 miles S by E of Worcester, and 40 SW of Boston.

Uzeda; see *Ucedo*.

Uzel, a town of Francey in the department of Côtes du Nord, 17 miles SW of St. Brieuc.

Uzerche, a town of France, in the department of Correze, seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere, 10 miles NNW of Tulle, and 36 SSE of Limoges.

Uzes, a town of France in the department of Gard. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see, and below the palace is a spring that supplies the aqueduct of Nismes. It is seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, and good wine, 12 miles N of Nismes.

W.

Waag, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows by Leopoldstadt, and joins the Danube, below Comorn.

Waal, a river of Holland, being the S branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It flows W through Gelderland, by Nimeguen, Thiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and joins the Meuse, at Briel.

Wabash, a river of the United States, in Indiana. It rises near some small lakes to the W of Lake Erie, and taking a SSW course of 400 miles enters the Ohio 100 miles above the conflux of that river with the Mississippi. The Wabash is navigable 340 miles, and it approaches within nine miles of the navigable waters of Lake Erie.

Wachenheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre,

lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles SSW of Worms.

Wachovia, a tract of land in N Carolina, between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, in the county of Surry; consisting of 100,000 acres, purchased by the Moravians, in 1751, and named by them from an estate of count Zinzendorf's in Austria. In 1756, it was made a separate parish, called Dobbs Parish. It contains several settlements, of which Salem is the principal.

Wachtendonk, a town of the Netherlands, in Upper Gelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, five miles S of Gelder.

Wachtersbach, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, belonging to the count of Isenburg-Wachtersbach, 20 miles ENE of Hanau.

Wadesborough, a town of N Carolina, chief of Anson county. It is seated on a lofty hill, 50 miles ESE of Salisbury.

Wadstena, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa in 1544; seated on the lake Wetter, 46 miles W of Nordkoping.

Wageningen, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a trade in cattle and tobacco; seated on the Rhine, 12 miles W of Arnheim.

Wahren, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated near the lake Calpin, 12 miles S of Malchin, and 27 WNW of New Strelitz.

Wahrenbruck, a town of the duchy of Saxony, on the river Elster, 14 miles E of Torgau.

Waiblingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, on the river Rems, seven miles ENE of Stutgard.

Waidhausen, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 28 miles NE of Amberg.

Waidhoven, Bairisch, a town of Austria, on the river Ips, 28 miles SW of St. Polten.

Waidhoven, Bohmisch, a town and castle of Austria, on the river Teya, 10 miles NNW of Horn.

Waigatz, or *Vaigatch*, an island and strait between Nova Zembla and Russia. Lon. 93, 30 E. lat. 69, 30 N.

Wainfleet, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Limb, near a creek of the sea, 14 miles NE of Boston, and 128 N by E of London.

Waitzen, a town of Hungary and a bishop's see. A large annual fair is kept here. It has frequently been taken by the Turks, and was burnt by them in 1685. It is situate on the Danube, 98 miles ESE of Presburg. Lon. 19, 15 E. lat. 47, 45 N.

Wakefield, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It has two churches, and an ancient stone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward IV erected a chapel, to the memory of his father, who lost his life in the battle near this place, in 1460. There is a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth and stuffs, and a hall for the sale of the goods; also a free grammar school, which has several exhibitions to both the universities. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8,512. It is 28 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW of London.

Walachia, a province of Turkey in Europe, 175 miles long and 129 broad; bounded on the N by Transylvania, E by Moldavia, S by the river Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria, and W by Hungary. It is watered by numerous rivers, abounds in good horses and cattle, has mines of several kinds, and produces wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. It was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. It is governed by a waywode or prince, styled also the hospodar, who is a vassal of the empire. Bucharest is the capital.

Waladia, a town of Morocco, with a very spacious harbour, but the entrance is obstructed by rocks. It stands on an extensive plain, which produces every necessary and luxury of life, 190 miles WNW of Morocco. Lon. 8, 25 W. lat. 31, 56 N.

Walcheren, an island of Holland, the principal one of Zealand, and the most westerly, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is nine miles long and eight broad, and being low is subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. In 1809, the English sent an immense armament to take this island, as a primary object, in which they succeeded; but from sickness and other causes the expedition returned without accomplishing any other design. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

Walcour, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, in Aug. 1695, was entirely destroyed by fire. The French attempted to take it in 1695, but were compelled to retire, with great loss. It is seated on the Heura, 19 miles SW of Namur.

Waldburg, a castle of Suabia, which gives name to a county, between the Danube and the Illers. It stands on a mountain, seven miles N of Wangen, and 38 a by W of Ulm.

Waldeck, a county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 30 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the E and S by Lower Hesse, W by the duchy of Westphalia, and N by the principality of Paderborn. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum. Corbach is the capital.

Waldeck, a town of Germany, in the county of the same name, with a castle; seated on the Steinbach, six miles SE of Corbach.

Walden, or *Saffron Walden*, a town in Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in malt. It has a fine large church, and stands on a hill, among fields that were formerly cultivated with saffron. The keep of its ancient castle is still to be seen. It is 27 miles NNW of Chelmsford, and 42 N by E of London.

Waldenburg, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Muldau. The old town, on the opposite side of the river, is famous for brown and white earthen ware. It is 12 miles NNE of Zwickau.

Waldenburg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with an ancient castle on a mountain, six miles E by N of Ohringen.

Waldheim, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. Here was formerly a monastery, now converted into an orphan house and house of correction, in which various manufactures are carried on. It is situate on the Zschopa, 30 miles SE of Leipsic.

Waldkirch, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, on the river Eltz, six miles NNE of Fribourg.

Waldmunchen, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Schwarza, 32 miles SSE of Amberg.

Waldoborough, a town of the district of Main, in Lincoln county, 16 miles E of Wiscasset.

Waldsassen, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, near which is a rich Cistertian abbey, whose abbot was formerly a prince of the empire. It is 44 miles NNE of Amberg.

Waldsee, a town of Suabia, with a castle, 10 miles NNE of Ravensburg.

Waldshut, a strong town of Suabia, one of the four Forest Towns; seated on the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 29 miles WSW of Schaffhausen.

Waldstat, a name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden. It signifies *Forest Towns*; these cantons containing a great number of forests. For the *Waldstat* of Suabia, see *Forest Towns*.

Waldstadter See, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schweitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or lake of Lucern, stretches from Kussnatcht to Dullenwal, a village near Stantz. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills, sloping gradually to the water, contrasted on the opposite side by an enormous mass of barren and craggy rocks; Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, rising boldly from the lake. Toward the E of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and forms the second branch, or lake of Schweitz; having on the W side the canton of Underwalden, and on the E that of Schweitz. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; some covered to the summits with verdure, others perpendicular and craggy. Near Brumen, commences the third branch, or lake of Uri, which takes a SE direction. It is deep and narrow, about nine miles long, and bordered on both sides by rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, with forests of beech and pine growing down their sides to the very edge of the water. The river Reuss flows through this lake.

Wales, a principality in the W of England, 120 miles long and 80 broad; bounded on the N by the Irish sea, W by that sea and St. George channel, S by the Bristol channel, and E by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 5,200,000 acres, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 541,546. It is divided into North and South Wales, each containing six counties; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery, in N Wales; Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor, in S Wales. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when Great Britain was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. They were long governed by independent kings, till in the reign of Edward I, their last prince, Llewellin, being vanquished and slain in the year 1283, the country was united to England. The natives submitted to the English dominion with extreme reluctance; and Edward, as a conciliatory means, promised to give them for their prince a Welshman by

birth, and one who could speak no other language. This notice being received with joy, he invested in the principality his second son, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Carnarvon. The death of his eldest son, Alphonso, happening soon after, young Edward became heir also of the English monarchy, and united both nations under one government; but some ages elapsed, before the animosity which had long subsisted between them was totally extinguished. From the time of Edward II, the eldest son of the king of England has always been created prince of Wales. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the necessaries of life; the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small, and it is particularly famous for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which, and other particulars, are noted in the different counties.

Wales, New North and *South*, a large country of New Britain, lying W and SW of Hudson Bay, and little known. See *Britain, New*.

Wales, New South, a name given to the E coast of New Holland. It was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, sailed in 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay, early in 1788; but finding this bay ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, 13 miles further to the N; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. With respect to the country, a vast chain of lofty mountains, named the Blue Mountains, about 40 miles inland, runs nearly in a N and S direction further than the eye can reach. The general face of it is diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, which afford a succession of leaves in all seasons; and a variety of flowering shrubs, almost all new to an European, abound in those places which are free from trees. The climate is variable, yet very healthy; the heat is never excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter; storms of thunder and lightning are frequent, but the atmosphere is generally bright and clear; ice is very seldom seen, and no snow has yet appeared except on the highest ridges of the remoter mountains. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. The native dogs are extremely fierce, and cannot be brought to the same degree of familiarity as those we are acquainted with. There are also weasels and ant-eaters; with that singular animal the duck-billed platypus, in which the jaws of a quadruped are elongated into the complete bill of a bird. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal is a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras, have also been met with; and three or four species of ants, particularly green ants, which build their nests upon trees in a singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes; though the finny tribe seem not to be so plentiful here as they generally are in higher latitudes. Some sharks have been seen in Port Jackson, and in the rivers and salt creeks there are aligators. The natives of New South Wales are represented as, perhaps, the most savage race of people existing. They go entirely naked; and though pleased at first with some ornaments that were given them, they soon threw them away as useless. Some of them, whom the colonists partly clothed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all expressed a great desire for iron tools. The colour of the natives is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their skin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of *adorning* their bodies with scars; so that some of them make a very hideous figure: sometimes, the skin is raised considerably from the flesh, and appears as if filled with wind: and all these seem to be reckoned marks of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust a bone through it, as a kind of ornament. Their hair is generally clotted with a red gum; and they paint themselves with various colours: they will also sometimes ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men want one of the foreteeth in the upper jaw, which appears to be a badge of honour among them; and it is common for the women to cut off one

joints of the little finger. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; that they depend for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gether, and the animals and fish they catch. They frequently set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the oppossums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they set decoys for quails: but these resources being precarious, they are frequently distressed for provisions. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals; but they eat animal substances raw, or nearly so. Some of their vegetables are poisonous when raw, but not so when boiled; and they sometimes bake their provisions, by the help of hot stones. Among the fruits used by them is a kind of wild fig; and they eat also the kernels of a fruit resembling the pineapple. The principal part of their subsistence, however, is fish. They sometimes strike the fish from the canoes with spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generaly made of the fibres of the flax plant, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy; the lines of which they are composed being twisted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meshes of the nets are made of large loops artificially inserted into each other, without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inside of a shell very much resembling the mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering the slight texture of these vessels, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, are wonderful. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length; but they seem to depend more for shelter on the caverns with which the rocks abound In some things they possess a great power of imitation: they can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans almost instantaneously, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice. This talent is also discernable in their sculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks: these represent men and other animals, and, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation, or of making clothes. In person they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women have sometimes been kept back with the most jealous sensibility, sometimes offered with the greatest familiarity. Such of them as have been seen have soft and pleasing voices; and seem not to be destitute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appearance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket. They certainly burn their dead; which, perhaps, has given rise, to the story of their being cannibals. They seem very little given to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern ocean; but they are ever ready to commit depredations on the Indian corn, whenever there is a probability of their attempts proving successful. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark at a considerable distance. Their number seems to be few, in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. Their jealousy of the Europeans, which originally existed, has now entirely vanished; but the proximity of a civilized colony has not tended in the least to polish their native rudeness and barbarism. The British settlement here has continued to flourish and extend from its first establishment at Sydney. In 1809 the population was 9356; of which number above two-thirds maintain themselves, and the rest are victualed and clothed at the expense of the crown. Most men of a trade or profession pursue their calling; and labourers are either employed by settlers to cultivate their lands, and in various occupations, or work in different gangs, where they can be serviceable. The land in cultivation at that time was 6887 acres of wheat, 3389 of maize, 534 of barley, 93 of oats, 101 of peas and beans, 301 of potatoes, 13 of turnips, 546 of orchard and garden, 35 of flax, hemp, and hops: and the live stock, consisting of horses, beeves, sheep, goats, and pigs, were become very numerous. Coal of a very fine quality is procured with little trouble; but the most prizable subjects yet discovered are valuable stones, of which the white and yellow topazes are of greater worth than those produced in Brasil. The jurisdiction of the governor of New S Wales extends from 10 37 to 43 49 s lat. From the seacoast it extends westward to 135 E

lon. and thence proceeding in an easterly direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific ocean within the above-mentioned latitude. See *Sydney*.

Walet, a town of Negroland, capital of Beeroo. It is 100 miles N by W of Sego, and 270 W by S of Tombuctoo. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 15 45 N.

Walhof, a town of the duchy of Courland. In the year 1626, the Poles were defeated near this town by the Swedes. It is 34 miles E of Mittaw.

Walkenried, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorge, eight miles NW of Nordhausen.

Wallajapetta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It is regularly built, and populous, and the centre of the trade between the country above the Gaute and the seacoast. It stands on the N bank of the Paliar, nearly opposite Arcot, 63 miles W by S of Madras.

Walleaburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, with a castle on a high rock; seated on the Ergetz, 12 miles S by E of Basel.

Wallenstadt, a town of Switzerland, incorporated into the bailiwic of Sargans, but enjoying many distinct privileges. It is a great thoroughfare for merchandise passing from Germany, through the country of the Grisons, to Italy. It stands at the E end of a lake of the same name, nine miles W of Sargans, and 15 NW of Coire.

Wallenstadt, a lake of Switzerland, 10 miles long and two broad, bounded by high mountains, except to the E and W. On the side of the canton of Glarus, the mountains are chiefly cultivated, and studded with small villages; on the other side, for the most part, the rocks are craggy and perpendicular. Through this lake flows the Mat, which soon joins the Linth, and forms the river Limmat.

Wallerstein, a town of Suabia, with a castle, six miles NW of Oettingen.

Wallingford, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday, and a great trade in corn and malt. It was once surrounded by a wall, and had a castle, now demolished; and consists of four parishes, but has only one church, now in use. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 14 miles NW of Reading, and 46 W of London.

Wallingford, a town of Connecticut, in New-haven county, 13 miles SW of Middleton, and 19 NE of New-haven.

Wallkill, a town of New-York, in Ulster county, on a creek of its name, 21 miles W of Newburg.

Walney, an island of England, in the coast of Lancashire, five miles long and one broad; and serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the swells of the Irish sea.

Walpo, a town of Schamania, capital of a country of the Lamas, with a castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, 20 miles W of Sifin, and 120 E of Bida. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Walpole, a town of New-Hampshire, in Cheshire county, seated on the Connecticut, 14 miles E by W of Keene, and 108 W of Portsmouth.

Walsall, a town in Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of Hardware. In the neighbourhood are valuable lime-works. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles S of Stafford, and 115 NW of London.

Walsham, North, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Norwich, and 125 NNE of London.

Walsingham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is famous for the ruins of a monastery, which had a chapel of the Virgin, greatly frequented by pilgrims. Much saffron is grown in the neighbourhood. It is 25 miles NW of Norwich, and 125 NNE of London.

Walsrode, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, with a convent of nuns of noble extraction; seated on the Bohme, 15 miles E by S of Verden.

Waltenbuch, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, on the river Aich, 10 miles S by W of Stutgard.

Waltershausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which belongs, with the adjacent castle of Tenneberg, to Saxe-Gotha. It has manufactures of cloth, and stands on the Hosel, five miles SW of Gotha.

Waltham, Bishop's, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Friday. Here the bishops of Winchester had formerly a stately palace, which was destroyed in the civil wars. It is five miles SSE of Winchester, and 63 W by S of London.

Waltham Abbey, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, to which a magnificent abbey, founded by King Harold, some fragments of which remain, Harold and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, interred here. A small stone, supposed to have been his, was discovered in the reign of Elizabeth. William has some gunpowder mills, and manufactures of printed linens and pins. It

is seated on the s side of the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 miles N by E of London.

Waltham Cross, a village in Hertfordshire, one mile W of Waltham Abbey. There are some considerable remains of a cross erected by Edward I, in honour of his queen Eleanor.

Walthamstow, a village in Essex, near the river Lea, five miles NE of London. It has a large and handsome church, a freeschool, and many elegant villas.

Walton, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which it has a handsome bridge, six miles W by S of Kingston.

Walton-le-Dale, a village in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures common to the county, seated near the Lancaster canal and the river Ribble, two miles SSE of Preston.

Walur, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a castle. The chief manufacture is cotton cloth, and in the vicinity many coarse blankets are woven. It stands in a fertile country, 22 miles E by N of Bangalore.

Wandersleben, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, nine miles SW of Erfurt.

Wandiwash, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 27 miles SSE of Arcot, and 38 NNW of Pondicherry.

Wandsworth, a village in Surry, seated on the Wandle, near its conflux, with the Thames, five miles WSW of London. Here are manufactures for betting cloth, the printing of calicoes and kerseymeres, and the whitening and pressing of stuffs; with oil, iron, and white lead mills, vinegar works, and distilleries. In Garret Lane, near this place, a mock election was formerly held, after every general election of parliament, of a Mayor of Garret; to which Foote's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity.

Wanfried, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on the Werra, 25 miles W of Mulhausen, and 36 ESE of Cassel.

Wangaha, a fertile country of Negroland, lying to the S of Bornou. It is watered by the Niger, which here divides into several branches. Ghadama is the capital.

Wangen, a town of Swabia, lately imperial, with a trade in stone, fine paper, linen, and hardware; seated on the Argen, 28 miles SE of Lindau, and 22 N of Kempton.

Wangen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, capital of a bailiwic. It is seated on the Aar, 18 miles E of Soleure, and 29 NNE of Berne.

Wangen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the side of a hill, and surrounded by a wall, 12 miles W of Strasburg.

Wanlockhead, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, to the northward of Sanquhar. It is near the lead mines, and has a number of smelting-houses.

Wanstead, a village in Essex, on the skirts of Epping forest, six miles NNE of London. It is distinguished for its handsome modern church, and Wanstead-house, one of the most magnificent seats in England.

Wantage, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of sacking. It is famous for being the birthplace of king Alfred; and many battles with the Danes have been fought in the vicinity. It stands on a branch of the Ock, 12 miles S by W of Oxford, and 60 W of London.

Wanweiler, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, which was taken by the Austrians in 1793. It is six miles N of Strasburg.

Wanzleben, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 12 miles WSW of Magdeburg.

Wara, a town of Negroland, capital of Bergob. It is 320 miles SSE of Bornou. Lon. 25 25 E; lat. 15 30 N.

Warangole, a town of Hindoostan, the Arinkill of Ferishta, once the capital of Golconda. The site of it is still evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress is constructed within it, and is in the possession of the nizam of the Deccan. It is 62 miles NNE of Hydrabad. Lon. 79 30 E; lat. 18 6 N.

Warberg, a seaport of Sweden, in Halland, with a castle at the mouth of the harbour, on a rock surrounded by water. It is seated near the Cattegat, 34 miles SSE of Gothenburg. Lon. 11 36 E; lat. 57 12 N.

Warburg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Diemel, 17 miles E of Paderborn.

Warde, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the same name, six miles N of Ripen.

Wardein, *Grwan*, a fortified town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see with a citadel. The town itself is not large, but has three suburbs of considerable extent. It was taken by the Turks in 1660; but the Austrians retook it in 1692. It is seated on the Kiresz, 18 miles W of Newgrad.

miles NE of Peterwardein, and 150 ESE of Buda. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Wardein, Little, a strong town of Croatia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Drave, 34 miles N by E of Agram, and 50 SE of Gratz. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Wardhuys, a seaport of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, which includes Danish Lapland. It stands on a small island of the same name, near the continent, and has an old fort, where the governor resides. It is 120 miles ESE of the North Cape. Lon. 31 7 E, lat. 70 23 N.

Wardsbridge, a town of New York, in Ulster county, seated on Walkill creek, 16 miles W by S of Newburg.

Ware, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Lea, by which large quantities of malt and corn are sent to London, and the barges return with coal. It is two miles E by N of Hertford, and 21 N by E of London.

Waree, a town of Guinea, capital of a country of its name, in the kingdom of Benin. It is 70 miles SSW of Benin. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 5 58 N.

Wareham, a borough in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday It is seated between the Frome and Piddle, at their entrance into Lochford lake, the W part of Poole harbour. It had eight churches, now reduced to three; also a wall of earth and a castle; and the harbour is now almost choked up. In 1762, two-thirds of the town was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. Above the bridge, over the Frome, is a good salmon fishery; and in the neighbourhood fine clay is dug, of which an immense quantity is sent coastwise. Wareham is the birthplace of the celebrated Horace Walpole. It is 20 miles E of Dorchester, and 112 W by S of London.

Warendorf, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with good linen manufactures, seated on the Ems, 12 miles E by S of Munster.

Warka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, on the river Pilsa, 45 miles S by E of Warsaw.

Warkworth, a village in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Coquet, five miles SE of Alnwick. It has a castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland; and near it, on the bank of the river, is a hermitage divided into three apartments, cut out of a rock.

Warminster, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, a woollen manufacture, and a great trade in malt. It has two churches, and is seated at the source of the Willy, 22 miles NW of Salisbury, and 96 W by S of London.

Warminster, a town of Virginia, in Amherst county, on the N side of James river, 70 miles W by N of Richmond.

Warnemunde, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated near the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, nine miles NNW of Rostock.

Warneton, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lis, eight miles NW of Lisle.

Warren, a town of the district of Main, in Lincoln county, seven miles W of Thomaston.

Warren, a town of Rhode Island, in Bristol county, which has a good trade, particularly in ship-building. It stands on Warren river and the NE part of Narragansett bay, 10 miles SSE of Providence.

Warren, a town of Virginia, on the N side of James river, 10 miles ENE of Warminster, and 21 SSW of Charlottesville.

Warrenton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Warren county, 35 miles W by N of Halifax, and 54 NNE of Raleigh.

Warrington, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday. It has manufactures of canvas, cottons, checks, hardware, pins, and glass; and a considerable traffic in malt. Here are two churches, an excellent freeschool, and a noted academy for the education of youth. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 10,567. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 16 miles E of Liverpool, and 182 NNW of London.

Warriore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 32 miles NNE of Tanjore, and 55 SSW of Pondicherry.

Warsaw, a city of Poland, lately the metropolis of that country, and in the palatinate of Masovia. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula; extending, with the suburbs of Kraka and Praga, over a vast extent of ground, and containing above 66,000 inhabitants. The streets are spacious, but ill paved; the churches and public buildings, large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility, numerous and splendid; but the greatest part of the houses, particularly in the suburbs, are mean wooden hovels. Early in 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to attain the usurpations she had in view;

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but it was expelled by the citizens. The king of Prussia besieged Warsaw in July, but was compelled to raise the siege in September. It was undertaken by the Russians, who, in November, took by storm the suburb of Praga, massacred the inhabitants, and nearly reduced it to ashes. The immediate consequence was the surrender of the city to the Russians, who, in 1796, delivered it up to the king of Prussia. Toward the end of 1806 the French occupied this place; and by the treaty of Tilsit, the city, and this part of Poland, was given to Saxony, to be held under the title of the duchy of Warsaw. It is 170 miles S of Konigsberg, and 180 ENE of Breslau. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Warta, a river that rises in Little Poland, flows through Great Poland by Siradia and Posnan, passes by Driessen and Landsberg in Brandenburg, and enters the Oder at Custrin.

Warta, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, on the river Warta, 12 miles N of Siradia.

Wartenberg, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a castle. In 1742 it was entirely reduced to ashes, except the old castle, which is now used as a brewhouse. It is 28 miles NE of Breslau. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Wartenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 20 miles NW of Glogau.

Warwick, a borough and the capital of Warwickshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was fortified with a wall, now in ruins; but has still a fine castle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1694, and now principally consists of one regular-built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate. It had formerly six monasteries and six churches; of the latter two only remain: it has likewise a handsome shirehouse, a good freeschool, and a noted hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 5592. It is situate on a rocky eminence, on the river Avon, 10 miles SSW of Coventry, and 90 NW of London. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 52 17 N.

Warwick, a town of Virginia, capital of a county. It is seated on the right bank of James river, 15 miles SE of Richmond.

Warwick, a town of Maryland, in Cecil county, on the E shore of Chesapeak bay, 15 miles SW of Philadelphia.

Warwick, a town of Rhode Island, chief of Kent county. It has a cotton manufacture, and is situate at the head of Narraganset bay, eight miles S of Providence.

Warwickshire, a county of England, 47 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Derbyshire, NE by Leicestershire, E by Northamptonshire, SE by Oxfordshire, SW by Gloucestershire, W by Worcestershire, and NW by Staffordshire. It contains 639,760 acres; is divided into four hundreds and one liberty, and 193 parishes; has one city and 12 market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 208,190. The N part, called the Woodlands, is divided from the S, called the Feldon, by the river Avon; and the soil of both is rich and fertile. It produces corn, flax, wood, wool, cheese, coal, iron, and limestone; and the breeds of cattle and sheep are of a superior kind. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. It is also intersected by several canals, which, communicating with others that proceed to the rivers Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, are of considerable advantage to its trade and commerce. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largest town.

Wasa, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, at the mouth of a river, on the gulf of Bothnia, 40 miles N by E of Christinestadt.

Washington, a district of Tennessee, comprehending the counties of Washington, Sullivan, Greene, and Carter. The capital is Jonesborough.

Washington, a hilly district in the SW part of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Pendleton and Greenville. Pickensville is the capital.

Washington, a town of N Carolina, in Beaufort county. It was formerly called Bath, and has a good harbour near the mouth of the river Tar, 38 miles NE of Newbern. Lon. 77 23 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Washington, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Wilkes county. A mile E of the town is a spring that is beneficial in scorbutic cases; it rises from a hollow tree, the inside of which is covered with a thick coat of matter, and the leaves around the spring are incrusted with a white substance. It is 50 miles WNW of Augusta. Lon. 82 30 W, lat. 33 12 N.

Washington, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of a county of the same name, and considerable for a variety of manu-

factures. It stands on a branch of Chartier creek, 10 miles above Morgantz, and 12 sw of Pittsburg. Lon. 80 40 w, lat. 40 11 N.

Washington, a town of Kentucky, chief of Mason county. It is a commercial place, situate in a fine country near the Ohio, 76 miles E NE of Frankfort. Lon. 84 15 w, lat. 38 32 N.

Washington, a city and the metropolis of the United States of America, in the territory of Columbia. It is seated on the Potomac, at the junction of the Eastern Branch, extending about four miles up each river, including a tract of country scarcely to be exceeded in point of convenience and salubrity by any in the world. This city, in 1792, was established by the United States, to be the permanent seat of government, after the year 1800. It is divided into squares or grand divisions, by streets running due N and S, and E and W; which form the ground-work of the plan: but from the capitol, the president's house, and some of the important areas in the city, run diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which produce a variety of prospects. The great leading streets are 160 feet wide; including a pavement of 10 feet and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each side, and 80 feet of paved street in the middle for carriages. The other streets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and Capitol streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal streets are named after the states composing the Union, while those running N and S are, from the capitol eastward, named East First-street, East Second-street, &c. and those W of it are, in the same manner, called West First-street, West Second-street, &c. Those running E and W are, from the capitol northward, named North A-street, North B-street, &c. and those S of it are called South A-street, South B-street, &c. The squares, or divisions of the city, amount to 1150: the rectangular ones contain from three to six acres, and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth from 110 to 300, according to the size of the square. The irregular divisions produced by the diagonal streets are some of them small; but their acute points are cut off at 40 feet, so that no house will have an acute corner. All the houses must be of brick or stone. The area for the capitol (or house for the legislative bodies) is on an eminence, about a mile from the Eastern Branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a view of the city and of the country round. The president's house is on a rising ground, not far from the Potomac, possessing a delightful water prospect, with a view of the capitol and some other material parts of the city. Due S from the president's house and due W from the capitol, run two great pleasure parks or malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant buildings, houses for foreign ministers, &c. Interspersed through the city, where the most material streets cross each other, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures: the best of these are to be appropriated to the different states composing the Union; not only to bear their respective names, but as proper places to erect statues, obelisks, or columns, to the memory of their celebrated men. Upon a small eminence, where a line due W from the capitol, and due S from the president's house, would intersect, is to be erected an equestrian statue of general Washington, the first president of the United States. Proper places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hospital, with its gardens; a general exchange, and its public walks; a fort, magazines, and arsenal; a city hall, churches, colleges, market-houses, theatre, &c. The president of the United States, in locating the seat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the soil to cede a certain portion of the lots of every situation, to be sold by his direction, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the public buildings. This grant will produce about 15000 lots, and will be sufficient, not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, to conduct water through the city, and to pave and light the streets. The Eastern Branch is sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for four miles above its junction with the Potomac; while the channel lies close along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious. The Potomac produces a communication by water between the city and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Shenandoah, the South Branch, Conococheague, Cape Capon, Patterson Creek, and Monocacy, for upwards of 200 miles, through one of the most healthy regions in America, producing tobacco, hemp, maize, wheat, and other small grain, with fruits and vegetables in abundance. The lands upon the

Potomac, above the city, all around it, and for sixty miles below, are high and dry, abounding with springs of excellent water, and covered with timber-trees of various kinds. A few miles below the city, on the banks of the Potomac, are inexhaustible mountains of freestone, of which the public edifices in the city are building. Above the city also, on the banks of the river, are immense quantities of excellent coal, limestone, marble, and blue slate. The Tyber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reservoir, near the capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its surplus water will fall down in cascades, through the public gardens w of the capitol, into a canal. The plan of this city was formed by major L'Enfant; and the founding of it in such an eligible situation, upon such a liberal and elegant plan, must be considered as a high proof of the wisdom of the first president of the United States, while its name will keep fresh in mind the obligations they are under to that illustrious character. Since 1792, many workmen have been employed, and every exertion is making, but many years will be required to complete the plan. In 1800, after the adjournment of congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, the public offices, records, and property were removed to this city; and on the 22d of November, the congress assembled here for the first time. In 1810, the number of inhabitants in the city and its district was 24,023. Washington is 144 miles sw of Philadelphia, the late capital of the United States. Lon. 77 0 w, lat. 38 57 N.

Waseneberg, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 12 miles NW of Juliers.

Wasserburg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, and four churches. The principal trade is in salt. In 1800, the French took it by storm. It is seated on the Inn, 28 miles E of Munich, and 38 E of Salzburg.

Wassertrüdingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated on the Wernitz, six miles N of Oettingen.

Wastdale, a lake in Cumberland, seven miles NNW of Ravenglass. It is three miles long and above half a mile broad, lying in Wastdale, among the western mountains. The Screes, a very high ridge of mountains, run along the s side of the lake. Its outlet, at the s end, joins the river Irt, which enters the sea at Ravenglass.

Wasungen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. On a mountain to the N of it is the ancient castle of Mayenluft. It is seated on the Werra, five miles N of Meinungen.

Watchet, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Bristol channel, at the mouth of a harbour frequented by coal ships, which are freighted hence with limestone, alabaster, and kelp. It is 14 miles NW of Taunton, and 156 w by s of London.

Wateeoo, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Cook. It is six leagues in circuit, composed of hills and plains, and the surface covered with verdure. On the rising grounds the islanders build their houses, which are long and spacious. The manners of the people, the general habits of life, and their method of treating strangers, greatly resemble those of Otaheite; and there is also a great similiarity between their religious opinions and ceremonies. Lon. 158 15 w, lat. 21 1 s.

Waterbury, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, seated on Mousom river, 15 miles NW of Wells.

Waterford, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the s by St. George channel, w by Cork, N and NE by the river Suir, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and E by Waterford haven, which parts it from Wexford. It is divided into 34 parishes, contains about 110,100 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. It presents a diversity of soil and prospect, but in general is pleasant and fertile, yet in many parts mountainous and rocky. The chief rivers are the Suir and Blackwater.

Waterford, a city and seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see united with Lismore. It is well built, and the cathedral is an elegant modern structure. The inhabitants are estimated at 35,000; and it sends one member to parliament. It has an excellent harbour, where ships of great burden may ride at the quay, but the largest ships generally lie a few miles lower. The commerce is very considerable; and packet-boats sail regularly hence for Milford haven. The principal exports are beef, pork, corn, butter, and linen. It stands on the river Suir, eight miles N of St. George channel, and 85 SSW of Dublin. Lon. 7 24 w, lat. 52 10 N.

Waterseay, a small island, one of the

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Hebrides, on the w coast of Scotland, one mile s of Bara.

Watertown, a town of Massachusets, in Middlesex county, seated on Charles river, seven miles from its mouth in Boston harbour, and nine ESE of Concord.

Watford, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. In and near the town are three silk-mills. It is seated on the Coln, seven miles s by w of St. Alban, and 15 NW of London.

Watlington, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near the Chiltern hills, on a brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides the county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles SE of Oxford, and 46 w of London.

Watten, a town of France, in the department of Nord, on the river Aa, five miles N of St. Omer.

Watton, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, 18 miles w by s of Norwich, and 91 NNE of London.

Waveren, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, situate on the Dyle, 12 miles s of Louvain.

Waxholm, a fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, situate on a small island at the entrance of the lake Maeler. Here all homeward-bound ships are searched. It is 16 miles E of Stockholm.

Way, an island near the N point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Acheen; and is peopled by men banished from Acheen. Lon: 94 50 E, lat. 5 35 N.

Waynesborough, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Burke county. It is 25 miles SSW of Augusta. Lon. 82 5 W, lat. 32 56 N.

Wear, a river that rises in the w part of the county of Durham, flows SE by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence NE by Durham to Sunderland, where it enters the German ocean.

Wearmouth, Monk, a town in the county of Durham, on the N side of the mouth of the Wear, opposite Sunderland. Here was an extensive monastery, which was destroyed by the Scots. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 5342, and it shares in the growing prosperity of Sunderland.

Wearmouth, Bishop, a town in the county of Durham, on the s side of the Wear, adjoining Sunderland. It has an iron bridge over the river, of one arch 236 feet span, erected in 1796, and the first ever constructed of parts so formed as to unite in the manner of keystones. It has manufactures of canvas, and partakes in the commerce of Sunderland. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 6126, exclusive of sailors.

Weathersfield, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, five miles s of Hartford.

Wedenschwail, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the w side of the lake of Zurich, 10 miles SE of Zurich.

Wednesbury, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are manufactures of hardware, several iron forges, and mines of excellent coal. It is 13 miles SSW of Lichfield, and 124 NW of London.

Weedon, a village in Northamptonshire, eight miles NNW of Towcester. It stands on the Grand Junction canal, and has a great ordnance depot and barracks.

Weert, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege. In 1702, it was besieged by the allies, who destroyed the castle; and in 1794 it was taken by the French. It is seated on the river Brey, 10 miles WNW of Ruremonde.

Weever, a river that rises in the N part of Shropshire, crosses Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the E, enters the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsford, some miles above Northwich in Cheshire.

Weibstadt, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles ESE of Heidelberg.

Weichselburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle on a mountain, and a manufacture of fine stockings, 10 miles SE of Laubach.

Weichterbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Isenberg, with a castle; seated on the Kinzig, 20 miles SE of Giessen, and 23 NE of Frankfort.

Weickersheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a fine castle, on the river Tauber, three miles E of Mergentheim.

Weida, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, on the rivulet Weida, at its conflux with the Elster, nine miles s of Gera.

Weiden, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with manufactures of linen, woollen stuffs, and salt-peire; seated on the Nab, 18 miles NE of Amberg.

Weighton, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a canal to the head of the Humber. It is 18 miles ESE of York, and 190 N by w of London.

Weil, or *Weilerstadt*, a town of Sux-

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bia (lately imperial) in the duchy of Wirtemburg, seated on the Worm, 12 miles W of Stutgard.

Weil, or *Wyl*, a town of Swisserland, in the territory of the abbot of St. Gal, on the river Thur, 19 miles SSW of Constance.

Weilburg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of the county of Nassau-Weilburg. The prince's palace is an ancient structure. It is seated on the Lahn, over which is a bridge, 12 miles SW of Wetzlar, and 25 NNW of Frankfort. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 50 26 N.

Weile, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, situate on a bay in the Little Belt, 35 miles SSW of Arhusen, and 38 NE of Ripen. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 55 45 N.

Weilheim, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, on the river Amper, 28 miles SSW of Munich.

Weilheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, on the river Lauter, 20 miles SE of Stutgard.

Weimar, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the principality of Saxe-Weimar. In the duke's palace is one of the most considerable libraries in Germany, with a cabinet of coins and medals; and it had a gallery of paintings, which, with some other parts of the castle, was destroyed by fire in 1774. It is seated on the Ilm, 12 miles W of Erfurt, and 26 WSW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Weingarten, a town of Germany, in the late bishopric of Spire, nine miles S by E of Philipsburg.

Weinheim, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, on the river Welchnitz, 10 miles N of Heidelberg.

Weinsberg, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a ruined castle on a hill. In 1707, the greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire. It stands partly on the hill, and partly in a valley, famous for wine, five miles NE of Heilbron.

Weisselmunde, a fortress of W Prussia, seated at the W mouth of the Vistula, to defend the harbour of Dantzic.

Weissemburg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines from which the French drove the Austrians in 1744; and in 1793, the Prussians drove the French from the same situation. It is seated on the Lauter, 10 miles SW of Landau, and 22 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Weissenburg, a town of Franconia, (lately imperial) in the bishopric of Aichstadt: seated on the Redniti, five miles N of Pappenheim, and 30 SW of Nuremburg.

Weissenburg, or *Carlsburg*, a city of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Maros, 42 miles WNW of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Weissenburg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, celebrated for its mineral waters, 20 miles S of Bern.

Weissenfels, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. Upon a white rock, above the town, is a fine citadel, called Augustusburg. It is seated on the Saal, 17 miles SW of Leipsic.

Weissenhorn, a town and castle of Suabia, in a county of its name, seated on the Roth, 10 miles SE of Ulm, and 28 W of Augsburg.

Weissensee, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a superintendency and commandery of the knights of Malta. The lake formerly in its neighbourhood was drained, and converted into arable land in 1705. It is 21 miles NE of Langensalza.

Weissenstadt, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Bayreuth, situate on the Eger, 17 miles W of Culmbach.

Welau, a town of E Prussia, celebrated for the treaty concluded here with Poland, in 1657, when the elector, Frederic William, was invested with the sovereignty of Ducal Prussia. It is seated on the Pregel, at the influx of the Alla, 30 miles E of Konigsberg.

Weldon, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday, eight miles W of Oundle, and 83 NNW of London.

Welland, a river that rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; it passes by Deeping to Stamford, and is thence navigable to the Fossdike Wash, which it enters below Spalding.

Wellingborough, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of shoes and lace. Near it is a chalybeate spring, called Redwell. A fire happened here in 1738, which consumed above 8 o houses. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Nen, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 67 N by W of London.

Wellington, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday. In the neighbourhood are founderies, iron

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mines, and coal works. It is seated near Wrekin hill, 12 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 150 NW of London.

Wellington, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of serges, druggets, and earthen ware; seated on the Tone, 15 miles NE of Exeter, and 148 W by S of London.

Wells, a city in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and manufactures of knit worsted stockings. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is a bishop's see, jointly with Bath. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded by walls and a moat. The city is well built and neatly paved; and the summer assizes are held here alternately with Bridgewater. It is 16 miles S of Bristol, and 120 W of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Wells, a town in Norfolk, which has a large church, and a considerable corn trade. It stands near the sea, 27 miles N by E of Swaffham, and 118 NNE of London.

Wells, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, on a bay of its name, 28 miles N by E of Boston. Lon. 70 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Wells, a town of W Florida, on the W side of St. Andrew bay, 60 miles W of St. Marco. Lon. 85 50 W, lat. 30 24 N.

Wels, a town of Austria, with a castle, and a great trade in timber; seated on the Traun, near a large forest, 14 miles SSW of Lintz.

Welshpool, a corporate town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday. It is the great mart for Welsh cottons, flannels, &c. which are sent chiefly to Shrewsbury. Here is a capacious townhall, in which the assizes are held. Near the town are the remains of Powis castle, a large structure, built on an eminence. It is seated in a rich vale, near the river Severn, nine miles N of Montgomery, 19 W of Shrewsbury, and 176 NW of London.

Welwarn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, 18 miles N of Prague.

Welwyn, a village in Hertfordshire, five miles N of Hatfield. Dr. Young was rector of this place, and here he wrote his celebrated Night Thoughts.

Welzheim, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of its name, in the duchy of Wirtemburg; seated on the Lein, 19 miles E of Stutgard.

Wem, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Roden, nine miles N of Shrewsbury, and 172 NW of London.

Wendlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, situate on the Neckar, at the influx of the Lauter, 12 miles SSE of Stutgard.

Wendover, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursday, seven miles SE of Aylesbury, and 35 W by N of London.

Wenlock, or *Much Wenlock*, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday, 12 miles SE of Shrewsbury, and 148 NW of London.

Wenner, the largest lake of Sweden, lying in W Gothland, to the NW of the lake Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, and in some places 40 in breadth, and contains several islands. It receives twenty-four rivers, and its only outlet is the river Gotha, at the SW extremity.

Wennersberg, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with a castle. It is the staple for all the iron sent from the province of Wermeland to Gotheburg, and seated on the lake Wenner, where the Gotha issues from the lake, 50 miles N by E of Gotheburg.

Wentworth, a village in Yorkshire, three miles NW of Rotherham. Here is Wentworth-house, a noble seat built by the late marquis of Rockingham.

Wenlock, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and famous for excellent ale. The site of its ancient castle is now a bowling-green. It is eight miles NW of Hereford, and 147 WNW of London.

Werben, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, at the conflux of the Havel with the Elbe, three miles W of Havelberg.

Werchteren, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, at the conflux of the Demer with the Dyle, nine miles ESE of Mechlin.

Werden, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with a late princely abbey; seated on the Roer, 18 miles NE of Dusseldorf.

Werdenberg, a fortified town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic, in the canton of Glarus, with a castle on an eminence. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles SSE of Appenzel, and 26 ENE of Glarus.

Werdenfels, a town and castle of Bavaria, which gives name to a county on the frontiers of Tyrol. It is 12 miles S of Weilheim, and 22 SW of Inspruck.

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Werfen, a town and fortress of Germany, in the duchy of Salzburg, situate on the Salza, 22 miles s by E of Salzburg.

Werl, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with a castle, seated on the Sisek, eight miles s of Ham.

Wermeland, a province of Sweden, the N part of Gothland, between Dalecarlia and the lake Wenner. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad, and fertile; diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir. It also abounds with lakes, which succeed each other almost without intermission; some so narrow as to appear like broad rivers, and others of a circular shape. Numerous rivulets flow from these lakes, and form, sometimes, small picturesque cataracts. The chief river is the Clara, or Stor Elbe, in which is a good salmon-fishery. It has mines of silver, lead, copper, and iron, with forges, founderies, &c. belonging to them. Carlstadt is the capital.

Wern, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a monastery, seated near the Lippe, six miles w of Ham.

Wernigerode, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name abounding in mountains, the principal of which is the Great Brocken, or Blocksberg, by some deemed the highest in all Germany. On a mountain, directly above the town, is the castle, the residence of the counts of Stolberg, with a valuable library. The principal business of the town consists in brewing, distilling, and manufactures of cloth and stuffs. It is 12 miles w by s of Halberstadt, and 23 ssE of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Werra, a river of Germany, which rises in the principality of Coburg, three miles above Eisfeld, and flows by Hildburghausen, Meinunged, Salzungen, Vacha, Trefurt, Wanfried, Allendorf, and Witzenhausen; it then enters the duchy of Brunswick, passes by Munden, and a little below that town joins the Fulda, where the united stream forms the Weser.

Wertheim, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, which yields excellent wine. The princes and counts of Lowenstein Wertheim have both palaces here. The princes are catholics; but the counts, the magistrates, and most of the inhabitants are protestants. It is seated at the confluxe of the Tauber with the Maine, 16 miles w of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 49 48 N.

Werwick, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles SE of Ypres.

Wesel, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, with a strong citadel. Here are two churches for the Calvinists, one for the Lutherans, and one for the papists. It was taken by the French in 1759, but restored in 1762. In 1808, it was transferred to France. It is seated on the Rhine, at the influx of the Lippe, 25 miles SE of Cleve, and 50 WSW of Munster. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Wesel, Upper, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. On an adjacent mountain is the ruined castle of Stolberg. It is seated near the Rhine, 20 miles s of Coblentz.

Wesenburg, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Esthonia, seated on the Wiis, 45 miles E of Revel.

Weser, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Werra and Fulda, in the duchy of Brunswick, at Munden. It flows along the confines of Westphalia and Lower Saxony by Corvey, Hamelin, Minden, and Hoye; receives the Aller, from Verden; passes by Bremen, and enters the German ocean at Carlsburg.

West Point, a strong fortress of New York, in Orange county, on the W bank of the Hudson. It is situate amid the high lands, and so strongly fortified by nature and art, that it is called the Gibraltar of America. It is 20 miles s of Poughkeepsie, and 54 N of New York.

Westbury, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of broad cloth. On a hill to the E of it is Bratton castle, the remains of a fortification, where the Danes held out 24 days against the English. It is 26 miles NW of Salisbury, and 99 W of London.

Westeras, a city of Sweden, capital of Westmania, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a famous college. It carries on a considerable trade, particularly in copper, brass, and iron, of which large quantities are sent by vessels to Stockholm. Here are the ruins of an ancient royal palace. The cathedral is celebrated for its tower and spire, esteemed the highest in the kingdom, and for the tomb of the unfortu-

gate Eric XIV. Westeras is seated near the lake Maeler, 45 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 59 38 N.

Westerburg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, 22 miles SW of Dillenburg, and 43 NW of Frankfort.

Westerham, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Darent (which rises from nine springs near this town) 21 miles SSE of London.

Westerly, a town of Rhode Island, in Washington county, which has a good coasting trade, and extensive fisheries. It stands at the mouth of the Paukatuc, five miles E of Stonington, in Connecticut.

Western Islands; see *Azores*, and *Hebrides*.

Westerwald; see *Wetteravia*.

Westerwick, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, with a good harbour and quay, a cloth manufacture, and a trade in ship-timber, and all sorts of naval stores. It is seated on the Baltic, 56 miles N of Calmar, and 120 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 57 40 N.

Westfield, a town of Massachusets, in Hampshire county, on a river of its name, 10 miles W of Springfield.

Westhofen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has three churches, and is seven miles NW of Worms.

Westhofen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 12 miles W of Strasburg.

Westmania, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Wermeland, and Dalecarlia. It is 75 miles long and 45 broad, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland. Westeras is the capital.

Westminster, a city in Middlesex, the residence of the monarch, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. On the dissolution of its abbey, in 1541, Henry VIII erected it into a bishopric, appointing the whole of Middlesex (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, only one prelate, for Edward VI, soon after, dissolved it; and the abbey is now only a collegiate church. Westminster, through courtesy, still bears the title of a city, and it sends two members to parliament, which are chosen by the householders, there being no freemen nor incorporated companies. In the city are two parish churches, St. Margaret and St. John; and seven in the liberties, namely, St. Clement, St. Mary, St. Paul, St. Martin, St. Ann, St. James, and St. George. The precinct of St. Martin-le-grand, though within the city of London, is under the jurisdiction of Westminster. See *London*.

Westminster, a town of Vermont, in Windham county, on Connecticut river, opposite Walpole, in New Hampshire, and 40 miles NE of Bennington.

Westmorland, a county of England, 42 miles long and 32 broad; bounded on the N and NW by Cumberland, E and SE by Yorkshire, and S and SW by Lancashire. It contains 462,080 acres; is divided into four wards, and 32 parishes; has eight market-towns; and sends four members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 41,617. It is a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, dreary forests, and barren moors; but is watered by numerous rivers and several lakes. The soil of course is various; that on the mountains being very barren, while that in the vallies is fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially in the meadows near the rivers. In the hilly parts on the W borders are some mines of copper, but the ore lies very deep. This county yields abundance of limestone and the finest blue slate; and many excellent hams are cured here. The manufactures are coarse woollen cloth, worsted stockings, flannels, tanned leather, and gunpowder. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lune, and Ken; and the chief lake is Windermere, the largest in England. Appleby is the county-town.

Westphalia, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E by Lower Saxony, S by Hesse, Wetteravia, and Treves, W by the Netherlands and Holland, and N by the German ocean. The soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ems, Lippe, and Roer. It contained the bishoprics of Munster, Liege, Paderborn, and Osnaburg; the principalities of Emden or E Friesland, Meurs, Minden, and Verden; the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, Juliers, Cleve, Oldenburg, and part of the territories of the princes of Nassau; the counties of Mark, Ravensberg, Steinfurt, Tecklenburg, Lingen, Bentheim, Diepholt, Hoya, Schau-

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enburg, Spigelburg, Lippe, Ritberg, and other smaller ones; and several lordships and abbies. But in 1800, the part of this circle lying on the left bank of the Rhine, being full one-third of the whole territory, was united to France. Munster is the capital.

Westphalia, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the N by the principalities of Munster and Osnaburg, and the county of Lippe, W by that of Mark, S by the territories of Nassau, and E by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgravate of Hesse. It is mountainous and full of wood, but moderately fertile. It belonged to the elector of Cologne, but is now subject to the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. Arensberg is the capital.

Westport, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, at the mouth of a small river, which enters Clew bay, eight miles W of Castlebar.

Westra, one of the Orkney islands, nine miles long, and from one to three broad; nine miles NNE of Pomona. It has a trade in kelp, and a good harbour for small vessels on the NW side. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 69 8 W.

Wetherby, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wharf, 15 miles W by S of York, and 191 N by W of London.

Wetter, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, lying SE of the lake Wenner. It is 100 miles in length, and in some places 20 in breadth. Above forty small streams enter this lake, and its only outlet is the river Motala, which flows E, by Nordkoping, into the Baltic.

Wetteravia, or *Weteraw*, an extensive province of Germany, lying between the territories of Treves and Mentz on the S, and the duchies of Berg and Westphalia, the landgravate of Hesse, and the bishopric of Fulda on the N; having the Rhine to the W, and the Fulder to the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn: the southern part, or Wetteravia Proper, belongs to the circle of Upper Rhine; and the northern, or the Westerwald, belongs to the circle of Westphalia. It contains several small counties.

Wettin, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Saal, over which is a ferry, nine miles NNW of Halle.

Wettingen, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, celebrated for its wooden bridge, 240 feet long, of a single arch over the river Limmat. It is one mile S of Baden.

Wetzlar, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of a county of the same name. It was lately an imperial town, and is surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers. Near it stands the castle of Carlsmund, or Kalschmitt. In 1693, the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the palatinate. It is seated at the conflux of the Lahn, Dilse, and Dillen, 30 miles N of Frankfort. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Wevelsburg, a town and citadel of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, nine miles S of Paderborn.

Wexford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Wicklow, E by St. George channel, S by the Atlantic ocean, W by Waterford and Kilkenny, and NW by Catherlough. It contains 109 parishes, sends four members to parliament, and is fertile in corn and grass. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Slaney.

Wexford, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It has a spacious harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, defended by two forts, but the water is not deep enough for large vessels to go up to the town; over the river is a wooden bridge 1560 feet in length. Much woollen cloth is manufactured here and in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are estimated at 9000; and it sends one member to parliament. It is 76 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 52 18 N.

Wexio, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, on the lake Helga, which contains a group of woody islands. Though a bishop's see, and the residence of the governor of the province, it is very small, and the houses are mostly of wood. It is 50 miles W of Calmar. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 56 41 N.

Wey, a river that rises in Hampshire, flows through Surry by Godalming and Guilford, and enters the Thames, at Weybridge.

Weybridge, a village in Surry, seated on the Wey, near its entrance into the Thames, two miles E of Chertsey. Here is Woburn Farm, the plantations of which were the first specimens in England of the ornamented farm.

Weyhill, a village in Hampshire, three miles W of Andover, famous for an annual fair, lasting ten days, for all kinds of cattle, leather, hops, cheese, and pedlary.

Weymes, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a harbour, whence much coal and salt are exported. It stands on the frith of Forth, four miles NE of Kirkaldy, and 12 S by W of Cupar.

Weymouth, a seaport and borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It stands on a bay of its name, in the English channel, and on the S side of the mouth of the Wey, which separates it from the borough of Melcomb Regis. The two boroughs are united as one corporation, governed by a mayor, and the communication between them is by means of a bridge. See *Melcomb Regis*. The harbour is injured by the sand, that its trade is much reduced; but this decline is compensated by the great resort of persons of all ranks, for the purpose of sea-bathing, for which it is excellently fitted by its remarkable fine beach; and the royal family have often honoured it with their residence. A few plain and striped cottons are made here; and it has a handsome battery, a royal assembly room, and an elegant theatre. In the church is a fine altar-piece, executed and presented by sir James Thornhill, who was born at Melcomb Regis. Near it, at the village of Nottington, is a famous sulphureous spring. Weymouth is nine miles S of Dorchester, and 128 WSW of London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 50 40 N.

Weymouth, a town of Massachusets, in Norfolk county, on the S side of Boston harbour, 14 miles SE of Boston.

Whalley, a village in Lancashire, four miles S of Clithero; noted for the ruins of its abbey, formerly of great note, on the bank of the Calder.

Wheeling, a town of Virginia, in Ohio county, which participates with Pittsburg in the trade to the western country. It is situate at the mouth of a creek on Ohio river, 45 miles SW of Pittsburg.

Whernside, the highest mountain in Yorkshire, situate amid other mountains, 12 miles NNW of Settle. Its summit is 2384 feet above the level of the sea; and near the top are four or five tarns, or small lakes. Its extensive base contains several spacious caverns, of which the principal are Yordas, Gatekirk, and Greenside caves.

Whidah, a country of Guinea, extending about 10 miles along the Slave coast, and 12 miles inland. Europeans who have been in this country extol it as the most beautiful in the world; and that spring and autumn reign in alternate succession. The country is so populous, that one single village contains as many inhabitants as some entire kingdoms on the coast of Guinea. The people, in their manners, have been compared to the Chinese; having the same persevering industry, ceremonious civility, jealous affection for their women, and thievish inclinations in trade. Bows, arrows, assagays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the Whidanese. They have no distinction of hours, days, weeks, or stated periods; and yet, without pen, ink, or the assistance of artificial arithmetic, they calculate any thing with great accuracy. They are said to have a faint idea of a Supreme Being, to whom they attribute omnipotence, and consider him as the Creator of the universe. He is, they say, too highly exalted to have any concern about his creatures; and the government of the world he leaves to the fetiches, to whom, therefore, they apply as the mediators between God and them. These fetiches are divided into three classes; snakes, tall trees, and the sea; and sometimes they add a fourth, namely, the chief river of the kingdom, the Euphrates. The deified snakes are about a yard long, amazingly tame and familiar; and no insult or injury can be offered to them by a native, under pain of death. Here are oxen, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, turkies, ducks, and hens; also elephants, buffalos, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c. and there are vast numbers of palm-trees, from which much wine is made. The trade consists of slaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey; and the chief manufactures are cloths, umbrellas, baskets, pitchers for pito or beer, plates and dishes of wood, gourds finely ornamented, white and blue paper, &c. In 1727, the king of Dahomy reduced this country to the state of a dependent province. Xavier, or Sabi, is the capital.

Whitby, a seaport in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a considerable manufacture of canvas, and a great traffic in the building of ships, and in the carrying business. In the neighbourhood are some large alum works. Its harbour is the best on this coast, and has a fine pier; but it has no river communication with the inland country. Several ships are sent hence to the Greenland-fishery. In 1787, a strong new-built quay, running parallel to a high cliff, fell into the sea, followed by large masses of the cliff. The remains of an abbey church stood on this cliff; and since the above accident, two

ral parts have fallen to the ground. Whitby is the birthplace of James Cook, the great circumnavigator. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 7483. It is seated on the German ocean, at the mouth of the Esk, 48 miles NNE of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 54 30 N.

Whitchurch, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of shaloons and serges. It is seated on the Test, near its source, 12 miles N of Winchester, and 56 W by S of London.

Whitchurch, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, 20 miles N of Shrewsbury, and 160 NW of London.

White Mountains, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, extending from NE to SW. Their height above an adjacent meadow is 5500 feet; and the meadow is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. They are covered with snow and ice nine or ten months in the year; and during that time exhibit the bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. Although 70 miles inland, they are seen many leagues off at sea, and appear like a bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44 N.

White Sea, a large bay of the Frozen ocean, on the N part of Russia, on the E side of which stands the city of Archangel.

Whitehaven, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Irish sea, on the N end of a great hill, washed by the tide on the W side, where there is a large whitish rock, and a strong stone wall that secures the harbour. Near it are many coal mines, some of which run a considerable way under the sea, and are the great source of its wealth; but its trade is now extended to foreign parts. A packet-boat sails hence weekly to Douglas, in the isle of Man. Here are six yards for ship-building, an extensive canvas manufacture, three large roperies, and several copperas works. The town is defended by batteries, and has three neat churches. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 8742. It is 37 miles SW of Carlisle, and 294 NNW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Whitehorn, a borough in Scotland, in Wigtonshire, near the bay of Wigton. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman station, and the first bishopric in Scotland. It is eight miles S of Wigton.

Whitestown, a town of New York, in Herkemer county, on the S side of the Mohawk, between Old and New Fort Schuyler, 30 miles WNW of Canajohary.

Whitstable, a village on the coast of Kent, seven miles NNW of Canterbury. It is a small port, whence Canterbury is supplied with coal, and has several trading vessels to London.

Whitsuntide Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean It is 30 miles long and eight broad, and was discovered by captain Wallis, on Whitsunday, 1767. Lon. 168 20 E, lat. 15 44 S.

Whittington, a village in Derbyshire, three miles N of Chesterfield. It is famous for a thatched cottage, in the upper story of which the glorious revolution of 1688 was planned; and on Nov. 4, 1788, the hundredth anniversary of that auspicious day was celebrated here, by the descendants of the illustrious leaders, and a numerous gentry.

Whittlebury Forest, a forest in the S part of Northamptonshire, nine miles long and three broad. In 1685, the first duke of Grafton was appointed hereditary ranger of this forest, in which is a fine seat, called Wakefield Lodge.

Wiblingen, a town of Suabia, with a Benedictine abbey, seated near the conflux of the Iller with the Danube, three miles SSW of Ulm.

Wiburg, or *Viborg*, a government of Russia, formerly Russian Finland, and comprised in Kexholm and Carelia. It was ceded by the Swedes to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nystadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo in 1743. Beside pastures, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants. In the governor's court, business is transacted in the Swedish, German, and Russian tongues. Lutheranism is the established religion; but Greek worship has been introduced by the Russians.

Wiburg, a fortified seaport of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel. The houses are almost entirely built of stone. The chief exports are planks, tallow, pitch, and tar. In 1793, it was almost destroyed by fire. The surrounding country is pleasant; and near it, at Imatra, is the famous cataract of the Woxa, which makes a noise more stunning than that of the Rhine at Lauffen. Wiburg stands on the NE point of the gulf of Finland, 110 miles NNW of Petersburg. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 60 56 N.

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Wiburg, a city of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, and the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1726, a fire burnt the cathedral, a church, the townhouse, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been magnificently rebuilt. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 miles N of Slesswick. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Wick, a borough of Scotland, and the capital of Caithnesshire, with a harbour on an inlet of the German ocean, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Much kelp is made here, but the fisheries are the chief objects of importance. It is 55 miles NE of Dornoch. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 58 21 N.

Wick, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Meuse, opposite Maestricht, with which it communicates by a bridge.

Wick Duerstede; see *Duerstede*.

Wickerad, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, with two castles, 12 miles N of Juliers.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Dublin, E by the Irish sea, S by Wexford, W by Catherlough and Kildare, and NW by Kildare. It is divided into 58 parishes, has about 58,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It is very mountainous and woody, interspersed with rocks and bogs; but the vallies are fertile, well cultivated, and watered by many small rivers.

Wicklow, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It is seated on the Irish sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, 28 miles SSE of Dublin. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Wickwar, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, 17 miles NE of Bristol, and 111 W of London.

Widdin, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It has often been taken and retaken by the Austrians and Turks. It is seated on the Danube, 100 miles N by W of Sofia, and 140 ESE of Belgrade. Lon. 24 27 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Wied, a county of Westphalia, at the conflux of the rivers Wied and Rhine. It is composed of two parts, the upper county, or Wied-Runkel, and the lower county, or Wied-Neuwied, each governed by its own count; and the former, in 1791, was raised to the rank of a prince of the empire. The capitals are Dierdorf and Neuwied.

Wied, a town of Westphalia, in the lower county of Wied, with an ancient decayed castle on a mountain, nine miles NNW of Coblentz.

Wielun, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, with a good castle, 16 miles S of Siradia.

Wielitska, a village of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, celebrated for its salt-mines, eight miles SE of Cracow. In these mines are several small chapels, excavated in the salt; and most of the inhabitants reside chiefly in the mines.

Wiesensteig, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship, with a castle; seated on the river Fils, in a valley enclosed by mountains, 16 miles WNW of Ulm, and 25 ESE of Stutgard.

Wiesenthal, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of iron, steel, and fire-arms, and a considerable trade in leather. It stands on a rivulet of the same name, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 15 miles N by E of Carlsbad.

Wigan, a borough in Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday and Friday. It has a manufacture of strong checks, and other articles of linen and cotton. Braziery has long been a staple article; and there is a large pottery of fine ware. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 10,989. In the neighbourhood are very extensive iron-works; a mineral spring, of a somewhat similar nature with that of Harrogate; and plenty of that species of coal, called Cannel, of which snuff-boxes and a variety of toys are made. In 1650, a battle was fought here between the forces of Charles I and those of the parliament, in which the latter were victorious; the earl of Derby, who commanded the former, was taken prisoner, and afterward beheaded. Wigan is seated on the rivulet Douglas, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and joins to a canal from Liverpool. It is 39 miles S of Lancaster, and 196 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 53 34 N.

Wight, an island in the English channel, on the coast of Hampshire, to which county it belongs. The strait that separates it from the mainland is of unequal breadth, being about one mile over toward the western, and seven miles at the eastern extremity. The form of the island is somewhat like a lozenge, and its angles lie toward the four cardinal points. It is 21 miles from E to W, and 13 from N to S; and is divided into two parts by the river

Medina or Cowes, which rises in the southern angle, and enters the sea at the northern, at the town of Cowes, opposite the mouth of Southampton bay. The SE coast is edged with very steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed into caverns in various parts; and vast fragments of rocks are scattered along the shore. The SW side is fenced with lofty ridges of rocks, of which the most remarkable are those at the W end, called, from their sharp extremities, the Needles. Between the island and the mainland are various sandbanks, especially off the eastern part, where is the safe road of St. Helens. Across the island, from E to W, runs a ridge of fine downs, which feed a great number of fine fleeced sheep; rabbits and poultry are also very plentiful, and vipers are caught in large numbers for medicinal purposes. To the N of this ridge the land is chiefly pasture; to the S of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost solely to husbandry, and is one of the principal resources of the London market for barley. Among its products are a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white crystaline sand; of the latter great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works in various parts. The principal town is the borough of Newport; and it likewise contains the boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

Wigton, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of coarse linen and cotton; seated among the moors, 12 miles SW of Carlisle, and 304 NNW of London.

Wigton, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of Wigtonshire. On the S side, near the mouth of the Bladenoch, are the vestiges of an ancient castle; and to the NE is a great morass, called the Moss of Cree. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, the formerly chiefly of plaids and flannel. It is situate on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton, 90 miles SW of Edinburg. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 54 57 N.

Wigtonshire, or *West Galloway*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Ayrshire, NE by Kircudbrightshire, and on all other sides by the Irish sea. The greatest extent, in any direction, does not exceed 30 miles, and its figure is very irregular. It is divided into 17 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 22,918 The bays of Luce and Ryan extend inland, forming by their approximation a peninsula, called the Rhyns of Galloway. The principal rivers are the Luce, Cree, and Bladenoch. The coast is tolerably fertile; but the interior and northern parts are mountainous, fit only for the pasturage of sheep and black cattle, and a small breed of horses called galloways.

Wihacs, a frontier town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles SE of Carlstadt, and 220 W of Belgrade. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Wildbad, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a celebrated warm bath, seated on the Enz, 24 miles W of Stutgard.

Wildberg, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, situate on the Nagold, 19 miles SW of Stutgard.

Wildberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 28 miles N of Brandenburg.

Wildeshausen, a town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwic, lying S of the duchy of Oldenburg, and belonging to the duchy of Brunswick. It is seated on the Hunte, 20 miles SW of Bremen. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 52 53 N.

Wildungen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, with a castle. Near it are mineral springs, and mines of copper, iron, and lead. It is 14 miles SSE of Corbach.

Wilhelmstein, a fortress of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, on an island formed of stones sunk for the purpose, in Steinhuder-mere. It was erected in 1765 by William count of Scauenburg-Lippe, for the improvement of his new inventions in the art of war. It stands near the town of Steinhude, 18 miles WNW of Hanover.

Wilkes, a town of N Carolina, chief of the county of its name. It is seated on the Yadkin, near its source, 40 miles NNE of Morgantown. Lon. 81 38 W, lat. 36 4 N.

Wilkesbarre, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Luzerne county. It stands on the E branch of the Susquehanna, 118 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 12 W, lat. 41 13 N.

Wilkomiers, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Sweita, 45 miles NNW of Wilna.

William, Fort; see *Calcutta*.

William, Fort, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, at the extremity of Loch Linne, where that arm of

the sea bends to the W, and forms Loch Eil. It is of a triangular figure, and 64 miles SW of Inverness.

William Henry, a town of Lower Canada, situate at the conflux of the Sorel with the St. Lawrence. It has a protestant and a Roman catholic church. The principal channel of intercourse with this country and the United States is through this town. It is 40 miles NE of Montreal, and 120 SW of Quebec. Lon. 73 22 W, lat. 45 55 N.

Williamsborough, a town of N Carolina, chief of Granville county, with a flourishing academy. It has a brisk trade with the back country, and stands on a creek that flows into the Roanoke, 50 miles WNW of Halifax.

Williamsburg, a town of New York, in Ontario county, on the E side of the Genessee, 30 miles SW of Canandaqua.

Williamsburg, a town of Virginia, formerly the capital of that state. It is situate between two creeks; one flowing into James, and the other into York river; and the distance of each landing place is about a mile from the town. The college of William and Mary is fixed here; but since the removal of the seat of government, this and other public buildings are much decayed. It is 60 miles ESE of Richmond. Lon. 77 3 W, lat. 37 10 N.

Williamsport, a town of Maryland, in Washington county, seated on the Potomac, at the mouth of Conegocheaque creek, six miles SW of Elisabethtown, and 75 NNW of Washington.

Williamstadt, a strong seaport of Dutch Brabant, built by William I, prince of Orange, in 1585. It is one of the keys of Holland, is well built, and has a good harbour. This place made a gallant defence, in 1793, against the French, who were obliged to raise the siege; but it surrendered to them in 1795. It stands on that part of the Meuse called Butterfliet, 15 miles WNW of Breda. Lon. 4 80 E, lat. 51 39 N.

Williamston, a town of Massachusets, in Berkshire county, with a flourishing seminary called Williams College, in honour of its liberal founder. It is 28 miles N of Lenox, and 150 WNW of Boston.

Williamston, a town of N Carolina, chief of Martin county. It is situate on the Roanoke, 24 miles W of Plymouth, and 55 SE of Halifax.

Willis Isle, a rocky island at the N end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and contained the nests of many thousand fowls. Lon. 38 30 W, lat. 54 0 S.

Willisau, a town and bailiwic of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among mountains on the river Wiger, 16 miles WNW of Lucern.

Wilmanstrand, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg. In 1741, a battle was fought near this town between 3000 Swedes and 16,000 Russians; but, at last, the former were obliged to yield to superiority of number. It is seated on the S side of the lake Saima, 40 miles NNW of Wiburg, and 100 NNW of Petersburg.

Wilmington, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Brunswick, New Hanover, Onslow, Duplin, and Bladen.

Wilmington, a town of N Carolina, in New Hanover county, capital of the district of its name. It has a considerable trade to the W Indies, and stands on the NE branch of Cape Fear river, 34 miles from the sea, and 90 SSW of Newbern. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 34 5 N.

Wilmington, a seaport of Delaware, in Newcastle county, with six edifices for public worship. The town and its neighbourhood is deemed the greatest seat of manufactures in the United States; and almost the whole of the foreign exports of the state are from this place. It is situate on the N side of Christiana creek, two miles W of the river Delaware, and 28 SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 40 W, lat. 39 43 N.

Wilmslow, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Bolin, 13 miles N of Congleton, and 174 NW of London.

Wilna, the capital of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university, an ancient castle, and a royal palace. It stands on several little eminences, and has two considerable suburbs called Antokolo and Rudaiska. Here are upward of forty churches; and the magnificent one belonging to the castle has a very rich treasury. In 1748, a conflagration destroyed thirteen churches; and in 1749, another fire happened by lightning, which consumed six churches: beside these, the Jewish synagogue, the council-house, thirty-three palaces, numerous stone edifices and other buildings were destroyed. The churches have been rebuilt, and some of them in a more elegant manner than before; but the city has not recovered its former grandeur. Wilna was taken by the Russians in 1794, and with its territory

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annexed to that empire. It is seated on the Wilia, 180 miles E of Konigsberg, and 240 NE of Warsaw. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 54 41 N.

Wilsdorf, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which, in 1745, the Saxons were defeated by the Prussians. It is nine miles W of Dresden.

Wilsnach, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, 14 miles NW of Havelberg.

Wilsowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, 15 miles ENE of Hradisch.

Wilster, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, 10 miles N of Gluckstadt.

Wilton, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of carpets and thin woollen stuffs. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now much reduced. Here is Wiltonhouse, the magnificent seat of the earl of Pembroke, in which is a celebrated collection of antiques. It is seated between the rivers Willy and Nadder, three miles W by N of Salisbury, and 85 W by S of London.

Wiltshire, a county of England, 53 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the E by Berkshire and Hampshire, S by Hampshire and Dorsetshire, W by Somersetshire, and NW and N by Gloucestershire. It contains 821,120 acres; is divided into 29 hundreds, and 304 parishes; has one city and 23 market-towns; and sends 34 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 185,107. The air is sharp on the hills in winter, but is mild during that season in the vales. The land in the N parts is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile; here being made that kind of cheese which is so much esteemed as North Wiltshire. In the S it is rich and fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs, that afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the vallies, which divide the downs, are corn-fields and rich meadows. The chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries on the banks of the Nadder, where some of the stones are 23 yards in length, and four in thickness, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing-trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourn, and Kennet. Salisbury is the capital.

Wimbledon, a village in Surry, on an elevated heath, seven miles SW of London. It has copper mills, a manufacture for printing callicos, and another of japan ware. On the SW angle of the common is a circular encampment, including seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect.

Wimborn, or *Wimborn Minster*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It had a monastery, in which were interred the W Saxon kings Etheldred and Sigeforth, and queen Ethelburga. Its noble church, called the Minster, was formerly collegiate. It is seated between the Stour and Allen, six miles N of Poole, and 109 SW of London.

Wimmis, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Sibnen, 18 miles S of Bern.

Wimpfen, a town of Suabia, lately imperial. It consists of two towns, called Wimpfen on the Hill and Wimpfen in the Vale: in the former is a Lutheran parish church, and a grammar school; and in the latter is a catholic abbey, and a monastery. A salt work was established here in 1761. It is seated on the Neckar, eight miles N of Heilbron, and 22 E of Heidelberg.

Wincaunton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of ticking and douglas; seated on the side of a hill, 24 miles S of Bath, and 108 W by S of London.

Winchcomb, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abbot sat in parliament. Near it is the ruin of Sudeley castle, where Catharine Parr, queen of Henry VIII, and afterward wife to sir Thomas Seymour, died in childbed, not without suspicion of poison. Winchcomb is seated in a bottom, 15 miles NE of Gloucester, and 99 WNW of London.

Winchelsea, a town in Sussex, an appendage to the cinque ports, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was built in the reign of Edward I, about three miles from the place where a more ancient town of the same name had been swallowed up by the sea. The new town being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, dwindled to a mean place. Three of the gates are yet standing, but much decayed; and the haven is now choked up. On the level relinquished by the sea, which is kept out by expensive works, and two miles ENE of the town, is Camber castle, built by Henry VIII. Winchelsea is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, four miles SW of Rye, and 64 SE of London.

Winchester, a city in Hampshire, go-

verned by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, which are greatly decayed, and through them are four gates. Here are eight churches, beside the cathedral, in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by bishop Fox, put into six small gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the s side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus. On a fine eminence, overlooking the city, stood the castle, which was taken from Charles I, and afterward demolished, except the magnificent hall, in which the assizes are now held. Near the site of this castle is the shell of a palace, built by Charles II, but never finished: it is now converted into a barrack for 1,800 infantry, and the wings fitted up for the officers. Near this place is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wykeham, for a warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, &c. with exhibitions for New College, Oxford; and contiguous to it is a spacious quadrangular edifice for commoners or gentlemen not on the foundation. Near the s end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four out-pensioners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. Near the E gate of the city is St. John's hospital, in the hall of which the corporation give their entertainments. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. Here Henry II held a parliament, king John resided, Henry III was born, Richard II held a parliament, and Henry IV was married, as was also Mary I. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 5826. It is seated on the Itchen, which is navigable hence to Southampton, 21 miles NW of Chichester, and 62 W by N of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Winchester, a town of Virginia, capital of Frederic county. It has four edifices for public worship, and stands near the head of Opeckon creek, which flows into the Potomac, 80 miles WNW of Alexandria. Lon. 78 34 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Windau, a seaport of the duchy of Courland, with a castle. The exports are pitch, tar, wax, &c. and some ships are built here. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the Baltic, 76 miles NW of Mittau, and 100 N by E of Memel. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 57 15 N.

Windermere, or *Winandermere*, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmorland and Lancashire. It extends 12 miles from N to S, but is no part broader than a mile; and is famous for fine char, and abundance of trout, perch, pike, and eel. The principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Brathay, and its outlet is the river Leven. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, and spotted with islands. Among these, the Holme, or Great Island, an oblong tract of 30 acres, crosses the lake in an oblique line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely wooded.

Windham, a town of Connecticut, capital of the county of its name. It is seated on the Shetucket, 31 miles E of Hartford.

Windisgratz, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 24 miles NW of Cilley.

Windlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, seated on the Lauter, at its conflux with the Neckar, 12 miles SE of Stutgard.

Windsbach, a town and castle of Suabia, in the margravate of Anspach, seated on the Rednitz, 10 miles SE of Anspach.

Windsheim, a town of Franconia, lately imperial. The ramparts that surround it serve for a promenade. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 miles SE of Wurtzburg, and 32 SSW of Bamberg.

Windsor, a borough in Berkshire, seated on an eminence, by the Thames, with a market on Saturday. It is celebrated for a magnificent castle, built originally by William I, and enlarged by Henry I. It was the residence of the succeeding monarchs, till Edward III (who was born in it) caused the ancient building to be taken down, and erected the present structure and St. George's chapel. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth. Charles II enlarged the windows and made them regular, furnished the royal apartments with paintings, enlarged the terrace walk on the N side, and carried it round the E and S sides. His present majesty has also made very fine improvements. This castle stands on a high hill, which rises from the town by a gentle ascent; and its fine terrace, faced with a rampart of freestone, 1870 feet in length, is one of the noblest walks in Europe, with respect to strength, grandeur, and prospects. From that part of the castle, called the Round Tower, is an extensive view into 12 counties. St. George's chapel, or the collegiate church, which stands between

the upper and lower courts, was begun by Edward III, in 1377, in honour of the order of the garter. Edward IV enlarged the design, and it was finished by Henry VII. The interior architecture is greatly admired, particularly its stone roof; and the whole was repaired and beautified in 1790. In this chapel are interred Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VIII, his queen Jane Seymour, and Charles I. The royal foundations in this castle are; the order of the garter, instituted in 1349, consisting of the sovereign, and 25 knights companions, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal; and the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, seven minor canons, and 18 poor knights. Opposite the SE side of the castle, is a modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge; and below this is the Lower Lodge, for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Adjoining the queen's lodge is the little park, which extends round the E and N sides of the castle, and forms a beautiful lawn, four miles in circumference. On the S side of the town is the great park, which is 14 miles in circumference: it has a noble road from the town, through a double plantation of trees, to the ranger's lodge. On the death of the last ranger, Henry Frederic duke of Cumberland, his majesty took the management of this park into his own hands: and the improvements made by his majesty are very considerable with respect to agricultural utility, as well as rural beauty. Windsor is 17 miles E by N of Reading, and 22 W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Windsor, a town of Vermont, chief of the county of its name. The assembly of the state holds its session here and at Rutland alternately. It is seated on the river Connecticut, 40 miles E by S of Rutland, and 70 NE of Bennington. Lon. 72 40 W, lat. 43 27 N.

Windsor, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the river Connecticut, at the influx of Windsor Ferry river, seven miles N of Hartford.

Windsor, a town of N Carolina, chief of Bertie county. It is situate on the Cushai, 23 miles W by S of Edenton.

Windsor, a town of Massachusets, in Berkshire county, seated among hills, 20 miles NNW of Lenox, and 130 W by N of Boston.

Windsor, a town of Nova Scotia, with a college, founded by royal charter in 1802. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles NW of Halifax.

Windsor, New, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the W side of the Hudson, just above the high lands, six miles N of West Point.

Windsor Forest, a forest in the E part of Berkshire, 50 miles in circumference. Though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and dales, woods and lawns, and delightful villas. It contains several towns and villages, of which Wokingham is the principal.

Windward Islands, such of the Caribbee islands in the W Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

Windward Passage, the strait between Point Maizi, the E end of the island of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, the NW extremity of St. Domingo.

Winnenden, a town and castle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, 12 miles ENE of Stutgard.

Winnicza, a town of Poland, in Podolia, with a castle; seated on the river Bog, 35 miles N of Bracklau.

Winnipeg, a lake of Upper Canada, NW of Lake Superior. It is 240 miles long and from 50 to 100 broad, and exhibits a body of water next in size to Lake Superior. It receives the waters of several small lakes in every direction, and contains a number of small islands. The lands on its banks produce vast quantities of wild rice, and the sugar-tree in great plenty.

Winnsborough, a town of S Carolina, chief of Fairfield county, with a seminary called Mount Zion College. It stands on Wateree creek, which flows into the river of that name, 30 miles N by W of Columbia.

Winschoten, a fortified town of Holland, in Groningen. Here, in 1568, was fought the first battle between the revolted Dutch and the Spaniards, who were defeated by Lewis, brother to the prince of Orange. It is six miles S of Dollart bay, and 19 ESE of Groningen.

Winsen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, with a castle, seated on the Luhe, near its conflux with the Ilmenau, 15 miles NW of Luneburg.—Another, seated on the Aller, six miles below Zell, and 47 SSW of Luneburg.

Winsford, a village in Cheshire, on the river Weever, four miles W by N of Middlewich. Here is a manufacture of salt, and abundance of salt rock, of which great quantities are sent to Liverpool for exportation.

Winslow, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday, seven

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miles NW of Aylesbury, and 49 WNW of London.

Winslow, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, seated on the Kennebec, 18 miles N of Harrington.

Winster, a town in Derbyshire, which has a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturday. It is situate among rich lead-mines, 26 miles NNW of Derby.

Winterberg, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, 12 miles SW of Corbach, and 28 SE of Arensburg.

Winterberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 25 miles WSW of Pisek.

Winterburg, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the county of Sponheim, 10 miles WNW of Creutznach, and 32 SSE of Simmern.

Winteringham, a town in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, but has no market; seated near the Humber, 33 miles N of Lincoln.

Winterthur, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, where there are mineral baths. The articles made here by the smiths and turners are in great estimation; and it has manufactures of earthen ware, striped camlets, and cotton. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Ulach, 12 miles ENE of Zurich.

Winterton, a village on the E coast of Norfolk, near a promontory called Wintertonness, on which is a lighthouse, 10 miles N by W of Yarmouth.

Winthrop, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, 10 miles W by S of Harrington.

Winton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Hartford county. It is situate on the Chowan, 12 miles SSE of Murfreesborough, and 30 NW of Edenton.

Winweiler, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, and capital of the county of Falkenstein. It is 24 miles WSW of Worms, and 27 NE of Deux Ponts.

Winwick, a village in Lancashire, three miles N of Warrington. It is deemed the richest rectory in the kingdom; and on the S side of the church is a Latin inscription, intimating that the place was once a favourite seat of Oswald, king of Northumberland.

Wipperfurt, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Wipper, near its source, 30 miles ESE of Dusseldorf.

Wippra, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, situate on the Wipper, 10 miles WNW of Eisleben.

Wirksworth, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Tuesday. Lead ore is found here in great abundance; and it is the greatest mart for lead in England. Millstones and grindstones are also found in the neighbourhood, as well as veins of antimony. It is seated in a valley, near the source of the Ecclesborn, 13 miles N by W of Derby, and 140 NNW of London.

Wirtemburg, or *Wurtenburg*, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine and Franconia, E and S by several provinces of Suabia, and W by the Black Forest and the marquisate of Baden. It is 65 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, though there are many mountains and woods. It produces plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of Neckar wine, so called from the river Neckar, which runs through the duchy. There are also mines and salt springs, and much game. Stutgard is the capital; and the ancient castle of Wirtemburg is four miles E of that city.

Wisbaden, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a palace belonging to the prince of Nassau-Usingen. The adjacent country is surrounded by pleasant hills, which yield excellent wine. The town has some warm baths, formerly of great repute. It is six miles N of Mentz, and 22 W of Frankfort.

Wisbeach, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a considerable trade in corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in the neighbourhood. It is seated in the isle of Ely, between two rivers, 34 miles NNW of Cambridge, and 89 N of London.

Wisby, a seaport of Sweden, capital of the isle of Gothland, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a rock, on the Baltic, 129 miles S by E of Stockholm. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 57 36 N.

Wiscasset, a seaport of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, which has a considerable trade. The judicial courts for the county are held here and at Harrington alternately. It is seated on the Sheepscut, near the sea, 56 miles NE of Portland. Lon. 69 45 W, lat. 43 57 N.

Wischgrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocksko, seated on the Vistula, 18 miles E by S of Plocksko, and 58 WNW of Warsaw.

Wisloch, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, situated in the Elsatz, 14 miles E by S of Spiest.

Wismar, a strong seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a citadel. By the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, it became the property of Sweden; but it has suffered frequently in subsequent wars, the last time in 1716, when it was taken by the northern confederates, who at the end of the following year blew up and razed its former fortifications. The three principal churches, the townhouse, and the palace of Mecklenburg, are the most remarkable buildings. The royal Swedish tribunal for the German dominions of that crown is established at this place. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 30 miles E by N of Lubec, and 33 WSW of Rostock. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 53 56 N.

Wiston, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, governed by a mayor. It had an extensive castle, which is now in ruins. It is six miles ENE of Haverfordwest, and 248 WNW of London.

Witepsk, a strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. The Russians besieged it several times in vain. It is seated in a morass, at the conflux of the Dwina and Widsba, 65 miles E of Polotsk, and 80 WNW of Smolensk. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Witgenau, a town of Lusatia, on the river Elster, 17 miles NNW of Budissen.

Witgenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on the river Lausnitz, 14 miles E of Budweis.

Witgenstein, a castle of Germany, in the Westerwald, which gives name to a small county, united to that of Sayn. It stands on a high rock, 13 miles NW of Marburg.

Witham, a river in Lincolnshire, which flows N by Grantham to Lincoln, and thence SE by Tattershall and Boston into the German ocean. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal, called the Fosdike, cut by king Henry I.

Witham, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on a rivulet, near its conflux with the Blackwater, eight miles NE of Chelmsford, and 38 ENE of London.

Witlich, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a castle called Ottenstein, and in the neighbourhood are many copper-mines. It is seated on the Lefer, 19 miles NNE of Treves.

Witmund, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated on the Harle, 20 miles NE of Emden.

Witney, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bear-skins and kerseys. It is seated on the Windrush, 11 miles WNW of Oxford and 65 of London.

Witstock, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, with celebrated cloth manufactures, on the river Dosse, 17 miles NNW of Ruppin.

Wittenberg, a strong town of Germany, capital of Saxony Proper, with a famous university, and a castle. It is the place where the general assemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony are held. Martin Luther began the reformation here, in 1517, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. Wittenberg has suffered greatly by wars, particularly in the siege by the Austrians in 1760. It is seated on the Elbe, over which is a bridge, 65 miles NW of Dresden. Lon. 12 45 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Wittenburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, seated on the Elbe, seven miles SSW of Perleberg.

Wittenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, 15 miles WSW of Schwerin.

Wittenhall, a large village in Staffordshire, three miles E of Wolverhampton, partaking in the trade of that town.

Wittenstein, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 miles SE of Revel.

Wittlesey-mere, a lake in the NE part of Huntingdonshire, six miles long and three broad. It is four miles S of Peterborough.

Witzenhausen, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on the Werra, 18 miles E by N of Cassel.

Wiveliscomb, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of blanketing, kerseys, and other coarse cloths. It stands on the Thone, 20 miles N of Exeter, and 153 W by S of London.

Wivenhoe, a village in Essex, seated on the Coln, three miles SE of Colchester, of which it is the port, and has a customhouse. The Colchester oysters are chiefly barrelled at this place.

Wladislaw, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of its name, and of the province of Cujavia, with a fort. It is the residence of the bishop of Cujavia, and stands on the Vistula, 98 miles WNW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 50 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Wlodzimibrz, a town of Little Poland, in Volhinia, with a castle, seated on the Bug, 46 miles W of Lucko.

Wlotho, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, seated on the Weser, seven miles SW of Minden.

Woahoo, one of the Sandwich islands, seven leagues NW of Morotoi. From the appearance of the NE and NW parts, it is the finest island of the group. A bay is formed by the N and W extremities, into which a fine river flows, through a deep valley; but the water is brackish for 200 yards from the entrance. It is supposed to contain 60.000 inhabitants. Lieut. Hergist, who had been sent from England, in 1791, with a supply of provisions for captain Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery, was here surprised and murdered by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer. Lon. 157 51 W, lat. 21 43 N.

Woburn, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It had an ancient abbey, on the site of which the present magnificent building called Woburn Abbey was built by the late duke of Bedford. The town was burnt down in 1724, but has been neatly rebuilt. Near it is found great plenty of fullers earth. It is 12 miles S of Bedford, and 42 NNW of London.

Wodnian, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the Bianitz, 12 miles S of Piseck.

Woerden, a town of S Holland, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles W of Utrecht.

Wokey, or *Okey*, a village in Somersetshire, on the S side of the Mendip hills, two miles W of Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called Wokey Hole, the mouth of which is only six feet high; but it soon expands into a spacious vault, 80 feet in height; the roof composed of pendant rocks, whence a clear water, of a petrifying quality, continually drops. From this grotto a narrow passage descends to another of less height; and beyond a second narrow passage is a third grotto. The extremity is above 200 yards from the entrance.

Woking, a village in Surry, on the river Wey, five miles NNE of Guildford. In the manor-house here died Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. The shell of the guard room is still remaining.

Wokingham, or *Oakingham*, a corporate town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday, noted for a great supply of poultry. Here all the courts for Windsor forest are held, and four miles to the SE are vestiges of some Roman entrenchments called Cesar's Camp. It is seven miles ESE of Reading, and 31 W by S of London.

Wolau, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a fine castle, many handsome buildings, and a great woollen manufacture. It is seated near the Oder, surrounded by a morass, 20 miles NW of Breslau. Lon. 16 45 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Wolbeck, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seven miles ESE of Munster.

Woldeck, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, 21 miles ENE of Strelitz.

Wolfach, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenberg, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Kintzig, 19 miles NE of Friburg.

Wolfenbuttle, a principality of Lower Saxony, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts by the principalities of Hildesheim and Halberstadt; the northern borders on the duchies of Luneburg and Magdeburg; the southern lies between the principality of Heldesheim, the abbey of Corvey, and the county of Wernigerode. The N part produces abundance of grass, grain, flax, hemp, silk, and various kinds of pulse and fruit. The S part is hilly and has little arable land, but yields plenty of timber and iron, and has manufactures of glass and fine porcelain, with a very rich mine and salt works in the Hartz Forest. The principal rivers are the Weser, Leine, and Ocker. The established religion is the Lutheran.

Wolfenbuttle, a strong city of Lower Saxony, capital of the principality of the same name. It has a castle, a long time the residence of the dukes, in which is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. The academy is very famous, and is called the ducal great school. In the principal church is the burial place of the princes, which is an admirable piece of architecture. Wolfenbuttle is seated in a marshy soil, on the Ocker, seven miles S by W of Brunswick, and 30 W of Halberstadt. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Wolfersdike, a small island of Holland, in Zealand, between N Beveland and S Beveland.

Wolfsberg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle; seated on the Levant, at the foot of a mountain, 26 miles ENE of Clagenfurt.

Wolgast, a seaport of Hither Pomerania, with one of the best harbours on the Baltic. Only the tower of its ancient castle is now standing. It is seated on the Peene, or W channel of the

Oder, 54 miles NW of Stettin. Lon. 13 52 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Wolkenstein, a town of Lower Saxony, in the circle of Erzgeberg, with a castle on a rock, near the Zschopa, 15 miles SSE of Chemnitz.

Wolkomysk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on the Ros, 23 miles SE of Grodno.

Wollin, a fortified town of Hither Pomerania, capital of a fertile island of the same name, between the two eastern branches of the Oder. It is seated on the Diwenow, 12 miles SW of Camin, and 30 N of Stettin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 53 50 N.

Wolmirstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ohra, 10 miles N of Magdeburg.

Woloczok, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 100 miles SE of Novogorod. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Wolsingham, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday, situate on the Wear, amid mines of lead and coal, 16 miles W of Durham, and 257 NNW of London.

Wolverhampton, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a handsome chapel. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 12,565. Here is a great iron manufacture, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, corkscrews, and japanned ware. It is seated on a hill, nearly encompassed by canals, 16 miles S of Stafford, and 122 NW of London.

Wolvey, a village in Warwickshire, five miles SE of Nuneaton. Here Edward IV was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil earl of Warwick.

Womeldorf, a town of Pennsylvania, in Berks county, 68 miles NW of Philadelphia.

Woodbridge, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the E side of a sandy hill, by the river Deben, eight miles from the sea. It has docks for building ships, convenient wharfs, and a great corn trade. It is seven miles ENE of Ipswich, and 77 NE of London.

Woodbridge, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, three miles N by W of Amboy, and 70 NE of Philadelphia.

Woodbury, a town of New Jersey, chief of Gloucester county. It is situate near the Delaware, nine miles S of Philadelphia.

Woodchester, a village in Gloucestershire, two miles S of Stroud. It has a broad-cloth and a silk manufacture. A great tessellated pavement and other splendid Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

Woods, Lake of the, a lake of N America, 90 miles long, and 30 where broadest, but very irregular in its shape. It lies between the Winnepeg and Lake Superior, chiefly in Upper Canada, but the S part is in the territory of the United States. The lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

Woodstock, a borough in Oxfordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It is chiefly noted for Blenheim house, built at the expense of the nation for the duke of Marlborough, in memory of his signal victory over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. In Blenheim park originally stood a royal palace, the favourite retreat of several kings of England, till the reign of Charles I, when it was almost wholly in ruins. After the building of Blenheim, every trace of this edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock palace; and here Alfred the great translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. Henry I beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II. Edmund, second son of Edward I, was born at this palace; also Edward, eldest son of Edward III; and here the princess Elisabeth was confined by her sister Mary. Woodstock has a manufacture of gloves, and of steel watch chains. The poet Chaucer was born, lived, and died here. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 62 WNW of London.

Woodstock, a town of Virginia, chief of Shenandoah county. It stands on a branch of Shenandoah river, 24 miles SSW of Winchester, and 80 WNW of Alexandria.

Woodstown, a town of New Jersey, in Salem county, 12 miles N by E of Salem, and 26 SSW of Philadelphia.

Wooler, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday. Near this town the Scots were defeated on Holyrood day 1402; and the battle was so bloody, that it gave the name of Redriggs to the place where it was fought. Wooler is seated on the river Till, near the Cheviot hills, 14 miles S of Berwick, and 317 N by W of London.

Woolpit, a village in Suffolk, eight miles E by S of Bury St. Edmund, noted for making white bricks.

Woolwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday. It is of great note

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for being the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and for its royal dock-yard, where men of war have been built as early as the reign of Henry VIII. At the eastern part of the town is the royal arsenal, in which are vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and other warlike stores: a foundery for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fireworks and cartridges are made, and bombs, carcases, grenados, &c. charged for public service. Here are also extensive artillery barracks, for the accommodation of the officers and privates; and a royal military academy, where cadets are instructed in the military art. Woolwich is seated on the Thames, which is here so deep that large ships may at all times ride with safety. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 9826. It is eight miles E of London.

Worcester, a town of Massachusets, capital of Worcester county, and the largest inland town in New England. It has manufactures of pot and pearlash, cotton and linen goods, and some other articles. It is situate in a healthy vale, 45 miles W by S of Boston. Lon. 71 55 W, lat. 42 20 N.

Worcester, the capital of Worcestershire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It contains nine churches, beside the cathedral, and two more without the walls of the city; also meeting-houses for various sectaries as well as Roman catholics. Edgar's Tower, a strong portal, is part of its ancient castle; here are also three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, a public infirmary, and a well contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, carries on a considerable trade in carpets and gloves, and has a royal manufacture of elegant china-ware. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 13,671. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II, who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Worcester is seated on the Severn, 36 miles NNE of Bristol, and 111 WNW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Worcestershire, a county of England, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, E by Warwickshire, SE and S by Gloucestershire, and W by Herefordshire. It contains 421,360 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 152 parishes; has one city and 11 market-towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 139,333. The soil in the vales and meadows is very rich, particularly the vale of Evesham, which is styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, except the Malvern hills in the SW part of the county, and feed large flocks of sheep. The other hills are the Lickey, near Bromsgrove, toward the N; and the Bredon hills, toward the SE. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt-works have in a manner destroyed them. Here is plenty of fruits of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tend, and Avon.

Worcum, a town of S Holland, seated on the S side of the Meuse, just below the influx of the Waal, eight miles NNW of Heusden.

Worcum, a town of Holland, in Friesland, seated near the Zuider Zee, 18 miles SW of Lewarden.

Worden, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, situate on the Elbe, 10 miles NW of Gluckstadt.

Worden, Grossen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, 10 miles NNW of Stade.

Wordingborg, a seaport of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Zealand, from which there is a much frequented passage to the islands of Falster and Laland. It is 46 miles SSW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 55 3 N.

Workington, a seaport in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, on the coast of the Irish sea. The river admits vessels of 400 tons burden, and the harbour is commodious. This was the landing-place of Mary queen of Scots, when she was driven to take refuge in England. In the neighbourhood is a large iron foundery, some salt-works, and numerous collieries. The principal manufactures are canvas and cordage, but the coal trade is its chief support. It is eight miles W by S of Cockermouth, and 302 NNW of London. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 54 31 N.

Worksop, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here was once an abbey, the gate of which remains; and also its church, with two lofty towers at the W end. On the W side of the town is a circular hill, which was the site of a castle. Quantities of licorice are grown in the vicinity. Near the town is the noble seat of the duke

of Norfolk; the ancient structure of which was destroyed by fire in 1764; and two miles to the SE in Clumber Park, the seat of the duke of Newcastle. The canal from Chesterfield to the Trent passes near this town. It is 22 miles NW of Newark, and 146 N by W of London.

Worms, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately an imperial city of Germany, and the capital of a princely bishopric of the same name. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The cathedral is magnificent, and the principal Lutheran church has a beautiful altar, and fine paintings. In the war of 1689, it was taken by the French, who almost reduced it to ashes. In 1743, a treaty was concluded here between Great Britain, Hungary, and Sardinia. In 1792, Worms surrendered to the French, who were obliged to evacuate it the next year, after the loss of Mentz; but it was again taken by them in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 27 miles SSW of Mentz. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Worsley, a town in Lancashire, famous for the immense quantity of coal in its vicinity, and for being the place where the duke of Bridgewater first commenced his canal navigation. It is seven miles WNW of Manchester.

Worstead, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. This place is noted for the introduction of that sort of twisted yarn called *worsted*; and has now a manufacture of stockings and stuffs. It is 12 miles N of Norwich, and 121 NE of London.

Worthington, a town of Massachusets, in Hampshire county, 19 miles W by N of Northampton.

Wotton Basset, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It is a mean town, 30 miles N of Salisbury, and 88 W of London.

Wotton under Edge, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated under a fertile eminence, 20 miles NE of Bristol, and 109 WNW of London.

Wragby, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 11 miles ESE of Lincoln, and 143 N of London.

Wrath, Cape, a rugged and lofty promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which is the NW point of Great Britain. Lon. 4 47 W, lat. 58 34 N.

Wrekin, a noted hill or mountain in Shropshire, eight miles SSE of Shrewsbury. It was a famous station of the Romans, and its height is 1 above the level of the sea.

Wrentham, a town of Mass in Norfolk county, 27 miles Boston.

Wrexham, a town of Wales, bighshire, with a market on and Thursday. It is a great flannel, and a place of confidera fic. It has the language and ance of an English town, and church with a lofty steeple. Wrexham is a foundery for can other articles; and the adjacen try affords plenty of lead. It on a river, which flows into the miles W by S of Chester, and 17 London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 53

Wriezen, or *Brietzen*, a town denburg, in the Middle mark on a lake formed by the inund the Oder, 37 miles ENE of Berl

Wrington, a town in Somer with a market on Tuesday. teasle is grown here, and sold cloth manufacturers. It is th place of the celebrated John Lo seated near the source of the miles SW of Bristol, and 1 London.

Wrotham, a town in Kent, market on Tuesday. It has church, in which are 16 stalls; archbishops of Canterbury form a palace here. It is 11 miles Maidstone, and 24 SE of Londc

Wroxeter, a village in Shropsh the Severn, five miles SE of Shre It is said to have been a city buil Britons, three miles in circum environed by a thick wall and trench, which may be traced i places; and over the river are t of a bridge, discernible at low

Wunnenberg, a town of We in the principality of Paderborn received its name from a victor by Charlemagne over the Saxon It is 14 miles S of Paderborn.

Wunschelburg, a town of S the county of Glatz, with a go in yarn, 10 miles WNW of Glat

Wunsdorf, a town of Lower in the principality of Calenl miles WNW of Hanover.

Wunsiedel, a town of Franc the principality of Bayreuth. are mines of copper and iron, a ries of marble. It is seated on flau, 12 miles W of Egra, and Bayreuth.

Wurtenburg; see *Wirtembu*

Wurtzburg, a duchy of C comprehending a great part o

nia. It is 65 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by Henneberg, E by Bamberg, S by Anspatch, Hohenlohe, and Mergentheim, and W by Wertheim, Mentz, and Fulda. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. This territory was lately a bishopric, and its sovereign one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire; but it was given as a principality to the elector of Bavaria, in 1803; and by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was ceded to the archduke Ferdinand, in the place of Salzburg.

Wurtzburg, a fortified city of Franconia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. The fortress stands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge; it includes the late episcopal palace, and a church, supposed to be the oldest in Franconia. Beside the cathedral, there are several collegiate and parish churches, colleges, abbies, and convents. Here is a cannon and bell foundery; also cloth and stuff manufactures established in the house of correction. Wurtzburg was taken, in 1796, by the French, who were defeated here soon after, and the city retaken; but they became masters of it again in 1800. It is seated on the Maine, 40 miles WSW of Bamberg, and 65 ESE of Frankfort. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Wurzach, a town of Suabia, in the county of Waldburg, with a castle; situate on the Aitrach, 17 miles N of Wangen, and 28 S by W of Ulm.

Wurzen, or *Wurtzen*, a town of Upper Saxony in Misnia, with a castle. It was formerly a bishop's see; and has a cathedral and two churches. Here are fine bleaching grounds for linen; but the principal trade is in beer, of which great quantities are exported. It is situate on the Muldau, 15 miles E of Leipsic, and 45 WNW of Dresden.

Wusterhausen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Spree, 15 miles SSE of Berlin.—Another, seated on the Dosse, 17 miles ENE of Havelberg, and 44 NW of Berlin.

Wustrau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, seated on the Dumme, at its conflux with the Jetze, 14 miles S of Danneberg.

Wycomb, or *High Wycomb*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. In 1744 a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in an adjacent meadow; and near it are many corn and paper-mills. It is seated on the Wyck, 12 miles SSE of Aylesbury, and 31 WNW of London.

Wye, a town in Kent, whose market is now disused; seated on the Stour, 10 miles SSW of Canterbury, and 55 SE of London.

Wye, or *Ye*, a river of Holland, which enters the Zuider Zee, five miles E of Amsterdam, and forms the boundary between N and S Holland. It is rather an arm or bay of the Zuider Zee, and vessels go out of it into the lake of Haerlem, by the river Spar.

Wye, a river that issues from Plynlimmon hill, in the S part of Montgomeryshire, very near the source of the Severn. It crosses the NE corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Rhyadergowy [Fall of the Wye] where it is precipitated in a cataract. Then flowing between this county and Brecknockshire, it enters Herefordshire, passing by Hay to Hereford, a few miles below which it receives the Lug; it then flows by Ross and Monmouth, and separating the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester, enters the Severn, below Chepstow. This river is navigable almost to Hay, and a canal forms a communication between it and the Severn from Hereford to Gloucester.

Wyl; see *Weil*.

Wymondham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of small wooden ware. The church is the eastern part of an ancient abbey, and on its lofty steeple was hung Ket, the rebel, in the reign of Edward VI. Here is a freeschool founded by queen Elisabeth. It is nine miles WSW of Norwich, and 100 NNE of London.

Wyre, a river in Lancashire, which rises six miles SE of Lancaster, passes by Garstang, and enters the Irish sea, below Poulton.

X.

Xabea, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 44 miles NE of Alicant. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 38 48 N.

Xacca, or *Sciacca*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with an old castle. Here are large granaries for the reception of corn intended to be exported, and manufactures of beautiful vases. It is seated on the S coast, at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles SE of Mazara, and 48 SSW of Palermo. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 37 35 N.

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Xagua, a seaport on the s coast of the island of Cuba, seated on a bay that is five leagues in circumference, and surrounded by mountains. It is one of the finest ports in the W Indies, and 84 miles SE of Havanna. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 22 10 N.

Xalapa, a city of New Spain, in the province of Tlascala, and a bishop's see. The richest merchants of Vera Cruz have houses here, in which they enjoy a cool retreat while the coast is almost uninhabitable from the great heats. The inhabitants are estimated at 13,000. It stands at the foot of a basaltic mountain, in a very romantic situation, 50 miles WSW of Vera Cruz. Lon. 96 55 W, lat. 19 30 N.

Xalisco, a town of New Spain, which gives name to a district, in the province of Guadalajara. It is 14 miles NW of Compostella, the capital of the district.

Xativa, or *St. Philip*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a handsome church and several fine fountains. Having taken the part of Charles III, in 1707, Philip V ordered it to be demolished and a new town to be built called St. Philip. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Xucar, 32 miles SW of Valencia, and 50 NW of Alicant. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 39 4 N.

Xavier, or *Sabi*, the capital of the kingdom of Whidah, in Guinea. It is populous, and a great market is held every Wednesday and Saturday, at the distance of a mile from the town, where slaves of both sexes are sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish, and birds; also the various commodities of Whidah manufacture, and every thing of European, Asiatic, or African production. Xavier is seated near the river Euphrates, about seven miles from the sea. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 6 40 N.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre, the birthplace of the celebrated Romish saint and missionary of that name. It is 35 miles SE of Pamplona.

Xavier, *St.* a town of Paraquay, in the province of La Plata, 200 miles W of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50 6 W, lat. 24 0 S.

Xauxa, a town of Peru, noted for its silver mines; seated in a fertile country, on a river of the same name, 100 miles E of Lima.

Xenil, a river of Spain, which rises in the E part of Granada, and flows by Granada, Loxa, and Ecija, into the Guadalquiver.

Xeres, a town of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on a river that flows into Fonseca bay, 70 miles NW of Leon. Lon. 38 20 W, lat. 13 24 N.

Xeres de los Caballeros, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated near the Ardila, 38 miles S of Badajoz.

Xeres de la Fontera, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, famous for the wine called Sherry. It is seated on a rivulet, which soon joins the Guadaleta, 38 miles SSW of Seville.

Xere, *de la Fontera*, a town of New Spain, in the S part of the province of Zacatecas, 80 miles N by E of Guadalajara. Lon. 102 50 W, lat. 22 22 N.

Xeres de Guadiana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 28 miles N by E of Ayamonte.

Xerica, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Morviedo, at the foot of a mountain, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, 15 miles NW of Segorbe.

Xerumenha, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 18 miles SW of Badajoz, and 36 E of Evora.

Xicoeo, an island of Japan, between Niphon and Ximo, 250 miles in circumference.

Ximena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a foundery for iron cannons and balls; situate on the side of a steep rock, near the Guadiaro, 18 miles NNW of Gibraltar.

Ximo, an island of Japan, the second in size and eminence. It is 450 miles in circumference, and lies to the SW of Niphon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel.

Xixona, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, and the valuable drug called Kermes. It is 15 miles N of Alicant.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which rises in the NE part of New Castile, passes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

Xudnogrod, a town of Turkish Croatia, 17 miles N of Sebenico, and 37 E of Kzara.

Y.

Yachta, a fort of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of Chinese Tartary, 48 miles SSW of Selenginsk.

Yadkin; see *Pedee*.

Yaik; see *Ural*.

Yaitsk; see *Uralsk*.

Yakutsk, or *Jakutskoi*, a town of Si-

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beria, in the government of Irkutsk, capital of a province of the same name. It has a wooden fort, and is seated on the Lena, 960 miles NE of Irkutsk. Lon. 129 48 E, lat. 62 2 N.

Yale, the capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon, 56 miles SE of Candy.

Yamburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, situate on the Luga, 20 miles E of Narva.

Yemina, a town of Negroland, in Bambara, near the river Niger, 66 miles SW of Sego.

Yang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. Its district is intersected by a number of canals; and it carries on a great trade, particularly in salt, which is made on the seacoast of this jurisdiction. The city stands on the left bank of the Kian-ku, where the imperial canal crosses that river, 485 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 118 54 E. lat. 32 26 N.

Yao-gan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. Its territory is intermixed with mountains, fine forests, and fruitful vallies, and produces abundance of musk. Near the city is a salt spring, from which is made very white salt. It is 100 miles W by N of Yun-nan. Lon. 100 45 E, lat. 25 12 N.

Yao-tcheu, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si, on the W side of the lake Poyang, 700 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 40 E, lat. 29 8 N.

Yare, a river in Norfolk, formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the country. It passes by Norwich, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth, where it enters the German ocean.

Yarkan, or *Irken*, a town of Tartary, in the country of Cashgur, with a large palace, where the khan of the Eluth Tartars generally resides. It has a considerable trade, and stands in a fertile country, on a river of the same name, 100 miles SE of Cashgur. Lon. 79 4 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Yarm, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, and a great trade in corn and lead; seated on the Tees, 17 miles N by E of Northallerton, and 239 N by W of London.

Yarmouth, a seaport and borough in Norfolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, and has a convenient harbour, with a very extensive quay. Its foreign trade is considerable, and it also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. A great number of herrings are cured here, and under the name of red herrings, are either consumed at home, or exported to southern countries. Yarmouth is much frequented for sea-bathing. It has two churches, and a very spacious market-place; but the streets, in general, are very narrow. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 14,485. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast form the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 23 miles E of Norwich, and 124 NE of London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Yarmouth, a borough in Hampshire, on the NW coast of the isle of Wight, with a fortified castle, and a convenient quay. It is seated at the mouth of the Yar, 10 miles W of Newport.

Yarmouth, a seaport of Massachusets, in Barnstable county, on the N side of the peninsula of Cape Cod, five miles NNW of Barnstable. Lon. 70 12 W, lat. 41 52 N.

Yarmouth, North, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, on a small river that flows into Casco bay, 14 miles N of Portland.

Yaruqui, a village of Peru, near a plain of the same name, 12 miles NE of Quito. This plain was chosen for the base of the operations for measuring an arch of the meridian, by Ulloa and the French mathematicians.

Yaxley, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Tuesday, and extensive barracks; seated on an eminence, near Wittlesey-mere, three miles S of Peterborough, and 78 N of London.

Yaynan-gheoum, a town of Birmah, celebrated for the oil wells in its neighbourhood, which supply the whole empire, and many parts of India, with petrolium. The inhabitants are employed in making jars to contain the oil. It stands on a creek of the Irrawaddy, 28 miles S by E of Sillah-mew.

Ydsted; see *Ystad*.

Ye; see *Wye*.

Yea, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a trade in glass, wine, brandy, &c. It is seated in a valley, watered by a river, 50 miles ESE of Pisco, and 170 SSE of Lima.

Yell, one of the Shetland islands, to the N of that called Mainland. It is 20 miles long and eight broad, and has several good harbours. The only arable land is on the coast, the interior affording coarse pasturage for sheep.

Yellow River; see *Hoang-ho*.

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Yellow Sea, or *Leao-tong*, a gulf of China, between the provinces of Petche-li and Chan-tong on the W, and the peninsula of Corea on the E.

Yemen, a province of Arabia Felix, comprehending the finest and most fertile part of Arabia, and lying on the coast of the Red sea and Indian ocean. Millet is the grain chiefly cultivated; but the principal object of cultivation is coffee, which is all carried to Beit el Faki. Nearly the whole commerce of the country is carried on by Mocha, but Sana is the capital.

Yenikale, a town and fortress of the Crimea, on the strait of Taman. The fortress stands on some high cliffs E of the town, and commands the passage between the Black sea and the sea of Asoph. The vicinity abounds in antiquities. It is 56 miles E by N of Caffa. Lon. 36 22 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Yenisei, or *Jenisa*, a large river of Siberia, which runs from S to N, and enters the Frozen ocean, to the E of the bay of Oby.

Yeniseisk, or *Jeniskoi*, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, on the river Yenisei, 310 miles ENE of Tomsk. Lon. 92 35 E, lat. 58 6 N.

Yenne, a town of Savoy, near the Rhone, 13 miles NW of Chambery.

Yen-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si, on the river Yen, 390 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 108 50 E, lat. 36 44 N.

Yen-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fokien; seated on the brow of a mountain, by the river Minho, 820 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 54 E, lat. 26 40 N.

Yen-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chan-tong. Its district, which is enclosed between two considerable rivers, is well cultivated, and the mountains covered with woods. It is 270 miles S of Peking. Lon. 116 36 E, lat. 35 44 N.

Yen-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper, and trees that yield an excellent varnish, which, when once dry, never melts again, and will bear boiling water. The paper made here is in high esteem. It is 650 miles SSE of Peking. Lon. 119 14 E, lat. 29 38 N.

Yen-tching, a town of China, in Chantong, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate, that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air. It is 45 miles SE of Tsi-nan.

Yeovil, a corporate town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. Here are manufactures of cloth and leather gloves; and the trade in hemp and flax is considerable. It is seated on the Yeo or Ivil, 20 miles S of Wells, and 122 W by S of London.

Yesd, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Ispahan. It has a silk manufacture; and here are made the finest porcelain and carpets. It is 200 miles ESE of Ispahan. Lon. 56 50 E, lat. 32 0 W.

Ylo, a seaport of Peru, in the province of Los Charcos, 70 miles NNW of Arica. Lon. 71 13 W, lat. 17 36 S.

Yonkers, a town of New York, in West Chester county, on the river Hudson, 17 miles NNE of New York.

Yonne, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river, which rises in the department of Nievre, flows by Chateau-Chinon, Clameci, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, and joins the Seine, at Montereau. Auxerre is the capital.

York, a city, the capital of Yorkshire, and an archbishop's see, with a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c. have been found here. It has always been considered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom; and although it is now surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns, it still supports a considerable degree of consequence, and is the residence of many genteel families. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 16,145. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the Minster, is reckoned the largest and most magnificent Gothic structure in the universe: the E window is said hardly to have its equal for tracery, painting, and preservation, and was the work of John Thornton, a glazier, of Coventry, in 1405. Beside the cathedral, York contains but 17 churches in use; though, in the reign of Henry V there were 44 parish-churches, 17 chapels, and nine religious houses. It is divided by the Ouse into two parts, which are united by a stone bridge of five arches, the centre one 81 feet wide; and the river is navigable to this city for vessels of 170 tuns burden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. York is surrounded by walls, in which are four gates and five postterns. It has a castle, which was formerly a place of great strength, but is now a county prison for debtors and felons. Near it, on an artificial mount, is Clifford's

Tower, a round shell, said by some to have been raised by William I, but others deem it a Roman work. It was used as a garrison in the civil wars, and till the year 1683, when the magazine blowing up, reduced it to its present form. Without Bootham bar stood the magnificent abbey of St. Mary, some ruins of which remain, and on the site of part of it is the manor or royal palace, built by Henry VIII, where several of the kings have lodged, though it is now neglected. York is a county of itself, governed by a lord-mayor; the prefix of lord being given by Richard II; and its county includes Ainsty Liberty, in which are 35 villages and hamlets. The guild-hall, built in 1446, is a grand structure supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar, a single tree. The corporation built a mansion-house, in 1725, for the lord-mayor; and among the other modern buildings are a noble assembly-house, designed by the earl of Burlington; an elegant court-house, on the right of the castle; a theatre-royal, a county hospital, and an asylum for lunatics. York is 190 miles SSE of Edinburg, and 195 N by W of London. Lon. 1 7 W, lat. 53 59 N.

York, a city of Upper Canada, and the seat of government of that province. It is situate on the NW side of Lake Ontario, with an excellent harbour, formed by a long peninsula, which embraces a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. On the extremity of the peninsula, called Gibraltar Point, are stores and blockhouses, which command the entrance of the harbour; and on the mainland, opposite this point, is the garrison. The government house is about two miles above the garrison, near the head of the harbour, on a spot well suited for gardens and a park. The front of the city, as now laid out, is a mile and a half in length: several handsome squares are projected, particularly one open to the harbour; and the buildings are increasing rapidly. The river Don enters the harbour a little above the town, running through a marsh, which, when drained, will afford excellent meadows. York is 45 miles NNW of Fort Niagara, and 140 W by S of Kingston. Lon. 79 36 W, lat. 43 35 N.

York, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It has six edifices for public worship, and stands on the Codorus creek, which flows into the Susquehanna, 88 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 39 55 N.

York, a seaport of the district of Maine, capital of a county of the same name. The river of its name enters York harbour below the town. It is 75 miles NNE of Boston. Lon. 70 55 W, lat. 43 7 N.

York, New, one of the United States of America, 400 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; bounded on the N by Lower Canada, E by Vermont, Massachusets, and Connecticut, S by the Atlantic ocean, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and NW by Upper Canada. It is divided into 21 counties; namely, New York, Richmond, Suffolk, West Chester, Queens, Kings, Orange, Ulster, Duchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Clinton, Saratoga, Albany, Montgomery, Herkemer, Ohandago, Otsego, Ontario, and Tioga. New York, in general, is intersected by ridges of mountains running in a NE and SW direction. Beyond the Allegany mountains, however, the country is quite level, of a fine rich soil, covered in its natural state with various kinds of trees. East of these mountains it is broken into hills and valleys: the hills are thickly clothed with timber, and when cleared, afford fine pasture; and the valleys produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, and maize. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the staple, of which immense quantities are raised and exported. The best lands in this province, along Mohawk river and W of the Allegany mountains, a few years ago were in a state of nature, but are now rapidly settling. This state abounds with several fine lakes; and the chief rivers are the Hudson and Mohawk. In 1810 it contained 959,220 inhabitants.

York, New, a city of the United States, capital of the state of its name. It stands on the SW point of an island, at the conflux of Hudson and East rivers, and is five miles in circumference. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed by cool breezes in summer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. York Island is 15 miles in length, but hardly one in breadth; and is joined to the mainland by a bridge called Kings Bridge. There is no basin or bay for the reception of ships; but the road where they lie, in East river, is defended from the violence of the sea by some islands which interlock with each other. The number of inhabitants in 1802 was estimated

at 50,000. Here are 22 edifices for public worship, and a noble seminary of education, called Columbia College; but the most magnificent edifice is Federal Hall, in the front of which is a gallery 12 feet deep, where the illustrious Washington took his oath of office, at the commencement of the federal constitution, in 1789. This city, in time of peace, has more commercial business than any other town in the United States; but in time of war is insecure, without a marine force. It is 97 miles N E of Philadelphia. Lon. 74 11 W, lat. 40 40 N.

York Fort, a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, on the W side of Hudson bay, at the mouth of Nelson or York river. Lon. 88 44 W, lat. 57 15 N.

York River, a river of Virginia, formed by the conflux of the Pamunky and Mattapony, 30 miles above York Town, below which place it enters Chesapeak bay.

York Town, a seaport of Virginia, capital of York county, with the best harbour in the state for vessels of the largest size. Here, in 1781, the British army were captured by the combined force of the United States and France. It is seated on York river, near its entrance into Chesapeak bay, 13 miles E of Williamsburg. Lon. 76 52 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Yorkshire, the largest county of England, bounded on the N by Westmorland and the bishopric of Durham, E by the German ocean, S by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, SW by Cheshire, W by Lancashire, and NW by Westmorland. It extends 90 miles from N to S, and 115 from E to W, and contains 3,698,330 acres. From its great extent it has been divided into three ridings, called the North, East, and West; and is subdivided into 26 wapentakes, and 563 parishes; has one city and 60 market-towns, and sends 30 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 858,892. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely. The E riding is less healthy than the others; but this inconvenience decreases in proportion as the country recedes from the sea. On the hilly parts of this riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry and sandy; but great numbers of lean sheep are sold hence, and sent into other parts to be fattened. The W riding, which is much the largest, enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the land on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys consist of much good arable ground, and pasture for the largest cattle. It also produces iron, coal, lime, jet, alum, horses, and goats. Here the clothing manufactures principally flourish. The N riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the valleys and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pastures for large cattle. Richmondshire on the NW of this riding, was formerly a county of itself; here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkshire likewise are the districts of Holderness, on the borders of the Humber; Cleveland, on the confines of Durham; and Craven, on the borders of Westmorland and Lancashire. In this last district are three high mountains, named Whernside, Ingleborough, and Pennygant; they form a sort of triangle from their tops, at the distances of about five, six, and eight miles, while their monstrous bases nearly unite. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Don, Derwent, Calder, Aire, Warf, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, and they all terminate in the Humber, which enters the German ocean, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

Yo-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang. It is seated on the river Kian-ku, and on the lake Tongting, which is more than 70 leagues in circuit. The great number of barks and merchandise that are brought hither, render it one of the richest cities of the empire; and the country round is full of different kinds of orange and lemon trees. It is 700 miles S by W of Peking. Lon. 112 35 E, lat. 29 23 N.

Youghall, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is surrounded by walls, has a collegiate church, and a commodious harbour, with a well-defended quay. It has a manufacture of earthen ware, and sends one member to parliament. It it situate on the river Blackwater, near the entrance of a bay to which it gives name, 28 miles E by N of Cork. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Ypres, a fortified city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and a bishop's see. It has considerable manufactures of cloth and serges, which are the principal articles of trade; and the canal of Bosingen, and the New Cut, greatly expedite the conveyance of goods to Nieuport, Ostend, and Bruges. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till 1781, when emperor Joseph

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ll obliged them to withdraw their garrison. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Yperlee, 15 miles W of Courtray. Lon. 2 48 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Yriex, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, on the river Ille, 20 miles S by W of Limoges.

Ysendyk, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the isle of Calsand, seated on a branch of the river Scheldt, called Blie, eight miles E of Sluys, and 18 NW of Ghent.

Yssel, or *Issel*, a river of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine, below Huessen, and flowing by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, enters the Zuider Zee by two channels.

Yssel, or *Little Issel*, a river of Holland, which flows by Yfselstein, Montford, Oudewater, and Gouda, and enters the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

Yssel, or *Old Issel*, a river that rises in Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, flows by Yfselburg into the county of Zutphen, and enters the Yssel, at Doesburg.

Ysselburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, on the river Yssel, 14 miles N of Wesel.

Ysselmond, an island of S Holland, situate between the Merwe on the N, and another branch of the Meuse on the S. It has a town of the same name, nearly three miles W of Rotterdam.

Ysselstein, a town of S Holland, with a castle, on the river Yssel, five miles SSW of Utrecht.

Ystad, or *Ydsted*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, on a bay of the Baltic, opposite Stralsund, 26 miles SE of Lund. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 55 22 N.

Ythan, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which crosses the county in a SE direction, and enters the German ocean, at the village of Newburg, 15 miles NNE of Aberdeen.

Yucatan; see *Jucatan*.

Yuen-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the river Ho ti, 145 miles SSW of Yun-nan. Lon. 101 44 E, lat. 23 37 N.

Yun-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si, 750 miles S of Peking. Lon. 113 58 E, lat. 27 50 N.

Yuen-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Han, 515 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 100 30 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Yverdun, a strong town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, with a castle, a college, and an hospital. Near the town is a sulphurous spring, with a commodious bathing-house. The principal trade is in wine, and merchandise passing between Germany, Italy, and France. It has some remains of Roman antiquities, and stands on the lake of Neuchatel, at the influx of the Orbe and Thiele, 38 miles WSW of Bern. Lon. 6 59 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Yvetot, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seven miles NNW of Caudebec.

Yuma, or *Long Island*, one of the Bahama islands, in the W Indies, lying to the N of the E end of Cuba, and its N part under the tropic of Cancer. It is 70 miles in length, and 10 in breadth.

Yumetos, a cluster of small islands, among the Bahama islands, lying to the SW of Yuma.

Yuna, a river of St. Domingo, which meanders navigable through the rich plains of Vega and Cotuy, and enters the head of Samana bay.

Yung-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, at the N extremity of the province of Yun-nan, on the borders of Tibet, 230 miles NNW of Yun-nan. Lon. 100 24 E, lat. 27 50 N.

Yung-pe, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 170 miles NW of Yun-nan. Lon. 100 34 E, lat. 26 44 N.

Yung-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li, on a river that enters the gulf of Leao-tong. Near it stands the fort Chun-hai, which is the key of the province of Leao-tong. This fort is near the beginning of the great wall, which is built, for a league together, in a boggy marsh, from the bulwark to the sea. Yung-ping is 115 miles E of Peking. Lon. 108 34 E, lat. 39 55 N.

Yung-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. It stands amid high mountains, on the borders of the province, in the neighbourhood of a savage people, whose manners the inhabitants of this country partake of. The country produces gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vast quantity of fine silk. It is 210 miles W of Yun-nan. Lon. 99 2 E, lat. 25 5 N.

Yung-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 885 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 111 15 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Yun-hing, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan, 430 miles S of Peking. Lon. 113 52 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Yun-nan, a province of China, at the SW extremity, 300 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the N by Tibet and

Se-tcheun, E by Koei-tcheou and Quang-si, S by the kingdoms of Tonquin and Laos, and W by those of Pegu and Birmah. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation. Its commerce and riches are immense; and it is deemed also one of the most fertile provinces in the empire.

Yun-nan, a city of China, capital of the province of Yun-nan. It was once celebrated for magnificent buildings, vast gardens, tombs, triumphal arches, and elegant squares; all of which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions; and the city at present contains nothing remarkable. It stands at the N extremity of a lake, 1260 miles SSW of Peking. Lon. 102 30 E, lat. 25 6 N.

Yureup, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, on the Kizil-ermuk, 125 miles NE of Cogni. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Yvry, a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Eure, 16 miles S of Evreux.

Z.

Zaab, a district of Algiers, in the desert, behind Mount Atlas, belonging to the province of Constantine. The people of Zaab are free, and pay no tribute: they are poor and indigent, as it may be expected of the inhabitants of so barren a soil. Dates are their principal articles of food; and they have extensive plantations of palm trees. They carry on some commerce in Negros and ostriches feathers. Small troops of the poorest of them every year wander forth to the larger cities of the kingdom, where they get employed in various services; and having, in the course of two or three years, accumulated from six to ten zechins, return home, and are reckoned among the wealthy of the land. In the capital, they are known by the name of Biscaris, and constitute, under a common head, a kind of distinct corporation: they have even a common treasury for the purpose of mutually relieving each other. They are the only class of free servants, and are frequently employed in the houses of the Europeans, being very useful to them; as, beside the language of the country, they speak the Lingua Franca. All the inhabitants of Zaab are dog-eaters; and, in general, neither scrupulous nor squeamish with regard to their food. The villages which the Biscaris inhabit in their native country are small, all similar to one another, and remarkable only for dirtiness and poverty. The chief place of the district is Biscara.

Zabola, a town of Transylvania on the confines of Moldavia, five miles SW of Neumark.

Zacatecas, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara; bounded on the N by New Biscay, E by Panuco and Mechoacan, and SW and W by Guadalajara. It is a mountainous and arid country, but abounds with large villages, and its mines are deemed among the richest in America.

Zacatecas, a city of New Spain, capital of the province of the same name, and a bishop's see. The population is upward of 33,000. It is surrounded by rich silver mines, and 160 miles NNE of Guadalajara. Lon. 101 35 W, lat. 22 56 N.

Zacatula, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, on a river of the same name, near the Pacific ocean, 230 miles WSW of Mexico. Lon. 102 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Zachan, a town of Further Pomerania, 13 miles E of New Stargard.

Zadonetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz; with a fort; seated on a hill, on the left bank of the Don, 50 miles N of Voronetz.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a castle; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, 20 miles SW of Medina.

Zagara, a mountain of European Turkey, in Livadia, one of the tops of mount Parnassus. It was the ancient Helicon, from which issued the fountain Hippocrene, and was sacred to the Muses, who had here a temple.

Zaghara, a town of Negroland, in Bornou, on the river Fittree, 170 miles SE of Bornou.

Zagoria; see *Develto*.

Zagrab; see *Agram*.

Zahara, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a citadel seated on a craggy rock, 42 miles SE of Seville.

Zahara, or the *Desert*, a vast country of Africa, 1900 miles in length by 840 in breadth; bounded on the N by Barbary, E by Fezzan and Cassina, S by Negroland and Fouli, and W by the Atlantic ocean. The air is very hot, but wholesome to the natives. The soil is generally sandy and barren; but there are verdant valleys in which water either springs or stagnates, and it is here and there interspersed with spots

of astonishing fertility, which are crowded with inhabitants. These fertile spots in the desert are called oases, or islands, bearing some resemblance to islands in the sea; and they abound most in the northern and eastern parts: but the smaller ones are not always permanent; for a furious wind from the desert, bringing along with it an immense quantity of sand, sometimes overwhelms an oasis, and reduces it to barrenness. These oases are formed into a number of states, governed by petty princes; and those of which some intelligence has been obtained, are noticed in this work in their proper places. The inhabitants, consisting of various tribes, are wild and ignorant; and the Mohamedan religion is professed throughout the country, unless where they approach the country of the Negros. They maintain toward each other the maxims of apparent hospitality, but a Christian is every where odious. Their language is chiefly a dialect of the Arabic; and their only intercourse with other nations is carried on by the caravans which periodically traverse these immense deserts. The Zahara abounds in antelopes, wild boars, leopards, apes, ostriches, and serpents. There are few horses and beeves; but many sheep, goats, and camels. Much salt is produced in the desert, which the Arabs carry into Negroland, and bring back provisions, blue cotton cloth, and slaves.

Zabna, a town of the duchy of Saxony, six miles NE of Wittemberg.

Zaina, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia, supposed, from some considerable ruins, to have been the ancient city of Zama. It is 28 miles SE of Seteef, and 46 SW of Constantina.

Zaine, a river of Barbary, which separates the kingdoms of Algiers and Tunis, and enters the Mediterranean at the island of Tabarca.

Zaire, a river of Congo, which rises in the kingdom of Matamba, flows N to the extreme borders of Congo, where it turns to the W, then separates the kingdoms of Loango and Congo Proper, and enters the Alantic ocean below Sogno.

Zalamea, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 miles N of Niebla, and 38 WNW of Seville.

Zalamea, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, anciently called Ilapa. It has many vestiges of its former splendour, and is 38 miles SE of Merida.

Zamora, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see. In the environs fine turcois stones are found. It is seated on a hill, by the river Douro, over which is a bridge, 32 miles N by W of Salamanca, and 146 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Zamora, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. In the neighbourhood are rich mines of gold. It is seated near the Andes, 230 miles S of Quito. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 4 6 S.

Zamora, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, 60 miles NW of Mechoacan.

Zamora, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia, 250 miles W of Hamamet. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Zamoski, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Beltz, with a citadel, a cathedral, and several other churches. It is 37 miles SSW of Chelm, and 44 WNW of Beltz.

Zampago, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, seated on a small lake, 30 miles N of Mexico.

Zanfara, a kingdom of Negroland, to the S of Zegzeg, between Cassina and Bornou. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. The capital, of the same name, stands on a river that forms a lake N of Ghana, and then flows through that city into the Niger. It is 230 miles NE of Ghana, and 450 WSW of Bornou. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 18 30 N.

Zanguebar, a country on the E coast of Africa, between 3 N and 9 S lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The inhabitants are all blacks, with curled woolly hair; and, except those converted by the Portuguese, are either Mohamedans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The principal territories are Jubo, Melinda, Mombaza, and Quiola. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostriches feathers, wax, and drugs. The inland country is represented as lying low, and intersected with woods, forests, marshes, lakes, and rivers, the latter, for the most part, covered with weeds and thickets; all which so stagnate the air, that the products of the earth are corrupted, and the inhabitants sickly and indolent. But here are rich mines of gold, easily got; by the help of which grain, roots, fruits, &c. are purchased from other parts.

Zante, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, 17 miles S of the island of Cephalonia. It is 14 miles long and eight broad, and forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. The principal riches consist in

currants, which rival those of Corinth; and it has springs of petrolium that have been celebrated for ages. Here are also the finest peaches in the world, with other choice fruits, and excellent wine and oil. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman catholics among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. Here are about 50 villages, but no other town than Zante, which is fortified, and has a good harbour on the E side of the island. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 37 43 N.

Zanzibar, an island in the Indian sea, on the coast of Zanguebar, between the islands of Pemba and Monfia, tributary to Portugal. It abounds in sugar-canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mohamedans. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Zara, a seaport of Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. The harbour, which lies to the N, is capacious, safe, and well guarded; and the citadel is divided from the town by a deep ditch, hewn out of a rock. Near the church are two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. Zara is seated on a small peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 70 miles NW of Spalatro, and 150 SE of Venice. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Zareng, or *Segestan*, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Segestan. It is celebrated for beautiful porcelain, and seated on the Hirmund, 350 miles E of Ispahan. Lon. 61 10 E, lat. 32 28 N.

Zarik, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, 22 miles E of Misitra.

Zarnata, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, seated on an eminence, 20 miles W of Misitra.

Zarnaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 32 miles N of Sandomir.

Zarnowitz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, on a bay of the Baltic, 38 miles NNW of Dantzic.

Zaslaw, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Horin, 36 miles NNW of Constantinow.

Zatmar, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small lake formed by the river Samos, 50 miles E by S of Tockay, and 130 E of Buda. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Zator, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with a castle; seated on an eminence, near the river Vistula, 26 miles SW of Cracow, and 50 SE of Ratibor.

Zaweh, a town of Persia, in the province of Khorasan, situate on the Tedjen, 20 miles from the Caspian sea, and 80 N of Mesched.

Zawila; see *Zueela*.

Zbaras, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia, 28 miles E of Zborow, and 68 N by W of Kaminieck.

Zborow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg. Here, in 1649, John Casimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, was attacked by 110,000 Cossacks and Tartars, for three days successively, but defended himself so bravely, that the latter consented to terms of accommodation. Zborow is 52 miles E by S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 46 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Zea, or *Zeia*; see *Zia*.

Zealand, or *Zeeland*, an island of Denmark, of a triangular form, 230 miles in circumference. It is the largest of the isles in the Baltic sea, and lies at its entrance, having the Categat on the N, the Sound on the E, and the Great Belt on the W. The coast is much intersected by large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fish. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, with excellent pasture, and in most parts plenty of wood. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is the capital of this island, and of the whole kingdom.

Zealand, a province of Holland, bounded on the N by the isles of Holland, E by Dutch Brabant, S by Flanders, and W by the German ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, N and S Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolfersdike. The inhabitants are at a great expense to defend themselves from encroachments of the sea, in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheldt forms the most of these islands; and the soil of them is fruitful. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

Zealand, *New*, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1642. He traversed the E coast from lat. 34 to 43 S, and entered a strait; but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers-bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make

part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the w side of this strait is Queen Charlotte Sound, which was a place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. The coasts are indented by deep bays, and there are also several rivers capable of receiving large vessels. The southernmost island is for the most part mountainous and barren, as far inland as the eye can reach; but the land bordering on the seacoast is clothed thick with wood. The northernmost island has a much better appearance; for the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The soil of these valleys, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for buildings of any kind. Wild celery, and a kind of cresses, grow plentifully in almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoas, are raised by cultivation. Cook, in 1775, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and, in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and overrun by weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, reddishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places every thing had been rooted out to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domestic, and for food; and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country. Cook introduced European poultry, and, on his last visit, had the satisfaction to find them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. The men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the inhabitants of Otaheite; and they are exceedingly vigorus and active. The women possess peculiar graces of form and person. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called amoco, which is the same as tattowing at Otaheite. Their dress consists of an oblong garment, about five feet long and four broad: they bring two corners of it over their shoulders, and fasten it on the breast with the other part, which covers the body; and about the belly it is again tied with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl-shells, bones, &c. The women sometimes wear necklaces of sharks teeth, or bunches of long beads made of bones or shells. Their houses are miserable lodging places; and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their-fishing-hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish; and instead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick till the dry outside falls off. Beside their dogs they also contrive to kill birds. Their cookery consists wholly in roasting and baking, which latter is performed in the same manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and their method of feeding corresponds with the nastiness of their persons. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39 43, for upward of eighty leagues, to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign, called Teratu, and under him several subordinate chiefs, to whom great respect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated is uncertain. This part of the coast is much the most populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being best known, and most practised. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where else. In other parts, they are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in larger tribes, and each in a state of perpetual hostility. For such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among a people in other respects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reason can be assigned, than what at first originated in necessity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exasperated by revenge. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that these people are cannibals. These two islands lie between lat. 34 and 48 s, and lon. 166 and 180 E.

Zebid, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It was once very considerable, but the walls are demolished, and the present buildings scarcely occupy the half of its ancient extent. It is seated on a river, 10 miles from the Red sea, and 140 N of Mocha. Lon. 44 28 E, lat. 15 10 N.

Zebu or *Sebu*, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Leyta and

Negros. It is 140 miles long and 30 broad, and has a town of the same name, on the E coast. Lon. 122 30 E, lat. 10 36 N.

Zedic, a town of Barbary, in the country of Tripoli, seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 120 miles SE of Tripoli.

Zegedin, or *Szeged*, a strong town of Hungary, with a trade in salt, tobacco, wool, and corn; situate on the Theisse, opposite the influx of the Maros, 65 miles NW of Temeswar, and 98 SE of Pest. Lon. 20 25 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Zegzeg, a kingdom of Negroland, to the N of Zanfara, between Cassina and Bornou. It consists partly of plains and partly of mountains; the former abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful. The capital is of the same name, 380 miles NE of Cassina. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 20 45 N.

Zehdenick, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark. Here is a foundery for mortars, bombs, and cannon-balls, which are sent to distant provinces. The Havel becomes navigable at this place. It is 30 miles N of Berlin.

Zeila, a seaport of the kingdom of Adel, and a place of considerable trade. It stands on the strait of Babelmandel, 170 miles NNE of Aucagurel. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 11 15 N.

Zeil, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 10 miles NW of Bamberg.

Zeil, a town and castle of Suabia, seated on the Aitrach, four miles N of Leutkirch.

Zeila, a seaport in the kingdom of Adel, on a bay of the Arabian sea. Lon. 44 22 E, lat. 11 9 N.

Zeiton, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, and an archbishop's see, with a castle; seated on a gulf of the same name, near the river Eaylada, 50 miles SSE of Larissa, and 62 N of Corinth.

Zeitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a castle, and a collegiate church. It has cloth and stuff manufactures, and is seated on the Elster, 23 miles SSW of Leipsic.

Zell, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, in the principality of Luneburg. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chestnut and lime trees; and has manufactures of snuff, wax, and hats. The high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick-Luneburg were held here; and also the diets for the principality. The castle, surrounded by a moat, was formerly the residence of the dukes of Zell; and was repaired by George III of England, for the residence of his unfortunate sister, the queen of Denmark, who died here in 1775. Zell is seated on the Aller, at the influx of the Fuse, 28 miles ENE of Hanover, and 40 SSW of Luneburg. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 52 42 N.

Zell, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, seated in the vale of Hammersbach, on the river Kintzig, 18 miles SE of Strasburg.

Zell, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, five miles NNE of Trarbach.

Zell in the Pinzgau, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on a lake, 30 miles W of Radstadt, and 34 SSW of Salzburg.

Zell in Zillerthal, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on the Ziller, 24 miles E of Inspruck, and 52 SW of Salzburg.

Zellerfeld, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a mine-office, and a mint in which 200,000 dollars are annually coined. It stands in the Hartz forest, nine miles SSW of Goslar.

Zeluia, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek, 50 miles WSW of Novogrodek.

Zemplin, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Bodrog, 25 miles SE of Cassovia, and 27 NE of Tockay.

Zengan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 80 miles NNE of Amadan.

Zenguia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo, situate on the Euphrates, 55 miles NNE of Aleppo.

Zenta, a town of Hungary, memorable for a signal victory gained, in 1697, by prince Eugene over the Turks, commanded by emperor Mustapha II. It is seated on the Theysse, 52 miles N of Belgrade, and 52 W of Temeswar.

Zerbst, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a fine castle. It is famous for good beer, and has manufactures of gold and silver. This town is the largest and finest in the principality, and 10 miles NNW of Dessau. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Zerea, a town and fortress of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 18 miles NNE of Shiras.

Zetland Islands; see *Shetland*.

Zeulen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the river Rotach, 21 miles NE of Bamberg.

Zeulenroda, a town of Upper Saxony,

in Voigtland, with manufactures of ſtuffs and ſtockings, 14 miles NW of Plauen.

Zeybo; ſee *Seibo*.

Zia, or *Zea*, the ancient Ceos, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the S of Negropont, 15 miles long and eight broad. It belongs to the Turks, but moſt of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a biſhop. It abounds in barley, wine, and ſilk; alſo a ſort of oak, called velani, whoſe acorns are the beſt trading commodity of the iſland, being uſed by diers and tanners. The principal town, of the ſame name, is ſeated on an eminence, and has a good harbour, on the W coaſt. Lon. 34 24 E, lat. 37 48 N.

Ziegenhals, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe, with ſeveral founderies, and a manufacture of excellent glaſs. It is ſeated on the Biela, 10 miles S of Neiſſe.

Ziegenhayn, a fortified town of Germany, in Lower Heſſe, with a fine caſtle belonging to the prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, and an arſenal. The ſuburb called Weinhauſen is a handſome place, and more extenſive than the town. In 1757 it was taken by the French; and in 1761 it was ineffectually beſieged by the allies, who reduced two thirds of the town to aſhes by their cannonade. It ſtands in a moraſs, ſurrounded by the river Schwalm, 28 miles SSE of Caſſel.

Ziegenruck, a town of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, on the river Saal, 10 miles S of Neuſtadt.

Ziegeser, or *Ziesar*, a town and caſtle of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 18 miles WSW of Brandenburg, and 22 ENE of Magdeburg.

Zielenzig, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, belonging to the knights of Malta. It has manufactures of cloth, and is 20 miles ESE of Cuſtrin.

Zierenberg, a town of Germany, in Lower Heſſe, ſituate on a hill, by the river Warne, eight miles WNW of Caſſel.

Ziget, a town of Hungary, on the river Teiſſe, near its ſource, 42 miles E by N of Nagybanja.

Zigeth, a ſtrong town of Hungary, which has been ſeveral times beſieged and taken by the Turks and Auſtrians. It ſtands on the Alma, by which it is ſurrounded, 48 miles SE of Caniſcha. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Ziriczee, a ſtrong town of Holland, in Zealand, and capital of the iſle of Schowen. It was the ancient reſidence of the counts of Zealand, and then a place of much more conſequence, the port having been ſince filled with ſand. It is 12 miles NE of Middleburg, and 18 SW of Briel. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Zittau, a fortified town of Luſatia, which has four large and ſix ſmall gates. It has an extenſive trade in linen, white damaſks, woollen cloth, and blue paper. The cathedral has three organs; and near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloiſters is a library, the fineſt in all Luſatia; and at a ſmall diſtance from it is an orphan houſe. Zittau being occupied by the Pruſſians, in 1757, was taken by the Auſtrians, who almoſt entirely deſtroyed it by the bombs and cannonade. It is ſeated on the Neiſſe, 17 miles SW of Gorlitz, and 25 SE of Dreſden. Lon. 15 1 E, lat. 50 54 N.

Znaim, a ſtrong town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, with a caſtle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. The vicinity yields excellent wine. It is ſeated on the Teya, 35 miles SW of Brinn, and 42 NNW of Vienna. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Zoara, a fortified town of Barbary, in the country of Tripoli, with a good harbour, on the Mediterranean, 60 miles W of Tripoli. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 32 45 N.

Zoblitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia. The inhabitants ſubſiſt principally by working the ſerpent-ſtone, which is found in the neighbourhood, into pitchers, bowls, tea and coffee-cups, &c. The red ſpecies of this ſtone, which is conſidered as the fineſt, belongs ſolely to the ſovereign. It is 17 miles S of Freyberg.

Zobten, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, nine miles ENE of Schweidnitz.

Zoffingen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing ſeveral curious manuſcripts. Near it is a foreſt, which contains the beſt pine-trees in all Swiſſerland. It is ſeated on the Wigger, 19 miles NNW of Lucern.

Zolnock, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken in 1685. It is ſeated on the Teyſſe, at the influx of the Sagelia, 62 miles NE of Colocza, and 62 E of Buda. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Zombor, a town of Hungary, near the river Moſzlonga, 50 miles NW of Neuſatz.

Zons, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, with a caſtle; ſeated on the Rhine, 13 miles NNW of Cologne.

Zorbig, a town of Upper Sax-

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the circle of Leipfic, with a citadel, 24 miles NNW of Leipfic.

Zorndorf, a village of Brandenburg, one mile N of Cuftrin. Here, in 1758, the king of Pruffia, after a dreadful conflict, totally defeated the Ruffians.

Zossen, a town and caftle of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, fituate on the Notte, 19 miles S of Berlin.

Zouf; fee *Gaur*.

Zowan, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, famous for the dying of fcarlet caps and the bleaching of linen, 36 miles SW of Tunis.

Zuckmantel, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Neiffe, and a bifhop's fee. It has mines of gold, filver, copper, and iron, and is 15 miles S of Neiffe.

Zaeela, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, fituate in a diftrict of remarkable fertility. The remnants of ancient buildings, the number and fize of the cifterns, and the conftruction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repofitories for corn, exhibit wonderful veftiges of its ancient fplendour. It is 60 miles ENE of Mourzook. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 27 59 N.

Zvenigorod, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Mofcow, fituate on the Mofkva, 28 miles W of Mofcow.

Zug, a fmall canton of Swifferland, bounded on the E and N by Zurich, W by Lucern, and S by Schweitz. It is rich in pafturage; has plenty of various kinds of ftone fruit, as well as walnuts and cheftnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour. The inhabitants are Roman catholics.

Zug, a town of Swifferland, capital of a canton of the fame name. Here are feveral handfome churches, and a good townhouffe. It is feated on a lake of its name, 12 miles NW of Schweitz. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 4 N.

Zuider Zee, a great bay of the German ocean, which extends from N to S in Holland, between the provinces of Friefland, Overyffel, Gelderland, and N Holland.

Zulauf, or *Sulau*, a town of Silefia, in a lordfhip of the fame name, five miles SW of Militfch.

Zulch, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; feated on the Naffel, 12 miles S of Juliers.

Zullichau, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark. The caftle ftands without the walls of the town, and has a rampart and ditches. The fuburbs contain more houfes than the town itfelf, and among them is a large orphan houfe, to which is annexed a fchool, an academy, &c. Here are good cloth manufactures, and the vicinity produces much corn and wine. In 1759, a battle was fought near this town between the Pruffians and Ruffians, in which the former were defeated. It is fituate in a plain, near the Oder, 24 miles E by N of Croffen. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 52 9 N.

Zulpha, or *Julfa*, a town of Perfia, almoft clofe to Ifpahan, to which it is a fort of fuburb, and feparated from it by the river Sanderon. It was peopled by a colony of Armenians, brought hither by Shah Abbas, and contains feveral churches and monafteries.

Zulz, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Oppeln, 14 miles E by S of Neiffe, and 26 SSW of Oppeln.

Zulz, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Grifons, on the river Inn, 26 miles SE of Coire.

Zumampa, a town of Tucuman, on the river Dolce, 110 miles SSE of St Jago del Eftero.

Zumaya, a town of Spain, in Bifcay; near the coaft, 15 miles W by S of St. Sebaftian.

Zumpango, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, 100 miles N by E of Acapulco, and 105 S of Mexico.

Zurich, a canton of Swifferland, 50 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Schaffhaufen, E by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenburg, S by Glaris, Schweitz, and Zug, and W by Lucern and the county of Baden. Zurich was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1351, and obtained the privilege of being the firft canton in rank; it is alfo the moft confiderable in extent, both of territory and power, next to that of Bern. It abounds in wine and excellent pafture; but as there is not a fufficient fupply of corn, for interior confumption, the deficiency is chiefly fupplied from Suabia. The inhabitants are all Calvinifts.

Zurich, a city of Swifferland, capital of a canton of the fame name. It ftands at the N end of the lake Zurich, where the river Limmat iffues from the lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the beft built in this country, but the ftreets are narrow. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a ftatue of that emperor. Zurich was the firft town in Swifferland that feparated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius, in 1517. The two divifions of Zurich are called the old town and

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the suburbs; the former is surrounded by the same battlements and towers that existed in the 13th century; the latter is strengthened by fortifications in the modern style. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon, ammunition, and musquets. Among the charitable foundations are an orphan-house; an hospital for the sick of all nations, which usually contains above 600 patients; and the Almosen Amt, or foundation for the poor, which puts out children as apprentices, and distributes money, clothes, and books of devotion, to poor persons, not of the town only, but of the canton, to the amount of upward of 5000l. a year. Here are several manufactures; particularly muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Zurich was taken by the French in 1798, and retaken by the Austrians the year following; but the latter were soon obliged to evacuate it, on the French gaining a decisive victory over the Austro-Russian army near this city. It is 35 miles SW of Constance, and 55 NE of Bern. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 74 12 N.

Zurich, a lake of Swisserland, 24 miles long and four broad. The borders are studded with villages and towns, and the S part appears bounded by the stupendous high mountains of Schweitz and Glaris. The river Limmat runs through its whole length to the city of Zurich.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, seated on the Tajo, 38 miles E of Madrid.

Zurz, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Grisons, seated on the Inn, 20 miles NNW of Bormio.

Zurzach, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Baden, seated on the Rhine, just above the influx of the Aar, nine miles N of Baden.

Zurzonza, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mechoacan, situate on an island in a lake, 25 miles WSW of Mechoacan.

Zutphen, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland, capital of the quarter or county of its name. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who destroyed the fortifications and abandoned the place in 1674. The fortifications have been since repaired. It is seated at the conflux of the Berkel with the Yssel, nine mile S by E of Deventer, and 55 E by S of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Zuyst, a village of Holland, five miles from Utrecht. It abounds in plantations and shady walks, and is greatly ornamented by the spacious buildings which count Zinzendorf appropriated to the fraternity of Hernhuthers or Moravians. The brethren are employed in various kinds of manufacture, and their workmanship far exceeds that of any other part of Holland; but the articles are proportionably dearer. Zuyst is much frequented in the summer months, by merchants who have no country seats of their own.

Zwenkau, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Elster, six miles S of Leipsic.

Zwetl, a town of Austria, at the conflux of the Zwetl with the Kemp, 26 miles WNW of Krems.

Zwickau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the frontiers of Voigtland, with a citadel, three churches, and a Latin school, in which is a good library. Here are manufactures of cloth and leather, and a trade in corn and beer. It is seated on the Mulda, 20 miles NNE of Plauen, and 21 S of Altenburg. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Zwingenberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 miles S of Darmstadt, and 22 N of Heidelberg.

Zwittau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 40 miles WNW of Olmutz.

Zwoll, a fortified town of Holland, in Overyssel, with three handsome suburbs. On the adjacent mountains of St. Agnes was formerly an Augustine convent, in which Thomas Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. A canal begins near this place, and extends to the river Yssel, which is defended by several forts. Zwoll is the most opulent town in the province, and stands on an eminence, on the river Aa, 14 miles N of Deventer, and 31 SW of Coevorden. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 52 31 N.

Zwonigrad, a town of Dalmatia, 36 miles S of Bihace, and 60 SE of Segna.

Zwonitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 14 mines SSW of Chemnitz.

Zwornick, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 60 miles E of Seraio, and 68 SW of Belgrade.

Zytomiers, a town and fortress of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Ciecirief, 120 miles E of Lucko. Lon. 29 22 E, lat. 50 35 N.

THE END.

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